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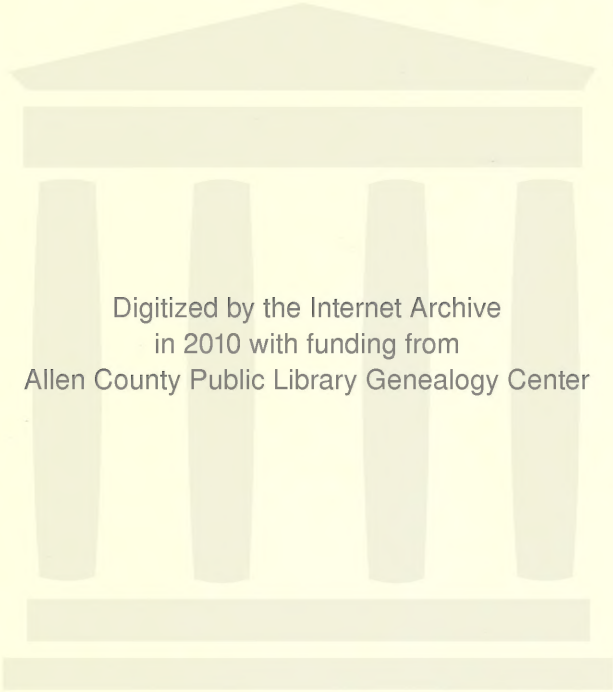

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THE WATERVILLE CITY HALL

1802 THE 1902

CENTENNIAL HISTORY

OF

WATERVILLE

Kennebec County, Maine

INCLUDING

THE ORATION THE HISTORICAL ADDRESS AND THE POEM
PRESENTED AT THE CELEBRATION OF THE CENTENNIAL
ANNIVERSARY OF THE INCORPORATION
OF THE TOWN

June 23d, 1902

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS

REV. EDWIN CAREY WHITTEMORE,
EDITOR.

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ASSOCIATE EDITORS.

Published by the
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION
Waterville, 1902.

ROBERT WYMAN VAN VLECK, COMMANDER
OF
THE ENDURING CHEVRON

PREFACE.

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To make a permanent record of the events of the centennial celebration, to trace the development of the town from its earliest settlement, and to give biographical sketches of some of its representative men is the purpose of this volume. To accomplish this within the limits of time and space allowed has been no easy task, and the book has grown to nearly twice the size that was planned and promised. Grateful recognition should be given to the generous labors of those who have contributed the several chapters of the book. Each writer is solely responsible for the statements made in his article. Credit is due to Rev. Asa L. Lane, who gathered from the town records and from the files of the Waterville Mail a large amount of valuable matter. Dr. Edward W. Hall has made the resources of the library of Colby College always available, and L. D. Carver, Esq., librarian of the State Library, has shown the editors many courtesies. The officials of the City of Waterville and the town officers of Winslow, have kindly allowed the use of all records and documents which are on file in their respective offices. The thanks of the editors are due to Messrs. Joshua and Charles E. Cushman of Winslow, for access to the papers of Rev. Joshua Cushman; to Miss Julia Stackpole for the use of the diaries of Capt. James Stackpole; to Wallace B. Smith for the papers of his grandfather, Abijah Smith; to Mrs. W. P. Stewart for the account book and diary of Dr. John McKechnie; and to Mrs. Frank Skinner for the use of the manuscript prepared by Rev. J. O. Skinner for a history of Waterville. The editors are grateful to the Executive Committee of the centennial celebration for their constant encouragement and support, and to the printers, Messrs. Burleigh & Flynt, for many favors. Con-

siderable material has been gathered which could not be used in this volume. This, and the many valuable historical papers which are scattered among the homes of the city should be preserved in some safe place for the future historian of Waterville, who, with ample leisure for research and verification, will write more adequately the history of our city. The more one comes to know of the history and life of Waterville, the more does he respect its past and have confidence in its future.

THE EDITORS.

WATERVILLE, Sept. 19, 1902.

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PREPARING FOR THE CENTENNIAL.

By Frederick W. Clair, Esq., Secretary of the Committee of One Hundred and of the Executive Committee.

At the close of a meeting of the Waterville Board of Trade in the spring of 1901 at which there had been discussion as to the advisability of celebrating the 4th of July, the suggestion was made, "Let it pass; next year we must celebrate our centennial." Attention was called to the fact that the old city hall would be a poor place in which to celebrate and that the new hall consisted only of a cellar. However the idea took root in many minds not only of celebrating the centennial of the incorporation of Waterville but of preparing to do it in a suitable manner. In September, 1901, at the suggestion of the president, Dr. Hill, the matter was brought formally before the Board of Trade in a petition signed and circulated by Hon. S. S. Brown and Frank Redington and bearing the names of a large number of influential citizens urging the Board of Trade to call a meeting for considering the matter of the proper observance of the centennial.

In accord with this petition which was published in the Waterville Mail and met with general approval, President Hill called a meeting of the citizens at city hall October 9, 1901. This meeting was not so largely attended as was expected. However there was a sufficient number to warrant the promoters of the celebration in proceeding to business. Hon. S. S. Brown called the meeting to order. F. C. Thayer, M. D., was elected chairman of this meeting and F. W. Clair, Esq., secretary. It was voted that a committee of one hundred be elected, said committee to have charge of the centennial celebration. It was voted that the following named persons be members of the committee of one hundred.

The Committee of One Hundred—Walter Getchell, *Simeon Keith, E. G. Meader, A. A. Plaisted, C. K. Mathews, Nathaniel Meader, James P. Hill, George E. Shores, Rev. S. K. Smith,

Rev. G. D. B. Pepper, John Ware, S. S. Brown, C. H. Redington, W. B. Arnold, Wallace B. Smith, Rev. N. Charland, Christian Knauff, M. C. Foster, W. M. Lincoln, E. R. Drummond, S. I. Abbott, W. T. Haines, C. F. Johnson, Dr. C. L. White, Dr. C. W. Abbott, Rev. G. B. Nicholson, Rev. A. G. Pettengill, Dr. J. L. Fortier, A. J. Roberts, F. W. Johnson, Dr. E. L. Jones, E. T. Wyman, E. W. Hall, C. A. Leighton, Geo. F. Davies, Fred Pooler, A. S. Hall, G. K. Boutelle, Dr. A. Joly, H. C. Prince, George Overend, C. E. Matthews, L. H. Soper, G. W. Dorr, H. R. Dunham, Mark Gallert, F. J. Goodridge, Horace Purinton, Robert L. Proctor, H. E. Judkins, Homer C. Proctor, E. C. Wardwell, Jules Gamache, H. R. Mitchell, S. L. Berry, F. K. Shaw, H. D. Eaton, Arthur Alden, I. S. Bangs, H. L. Emery, W. A. R. Boothby, A. W. Flood, J. F. Percival, H. D. Bates, Hascall S. Hall, Ernest E. Decker, Dr. J. F. Hill, W. C. Philbrook, Frank Redington, Rev. E. L. Marsh, G. Fred Terry, P. S. Heald, C. W. Davis, W. H. K. Abbott, R. W. Dunn, Martin Blaisdell, Gedeon Picher, Rev. A. A. Lewis, Rev. E. C. Whittemore, Patrick McLaughlin, F. E. Boston, W. M. Dunn, L. G. Salisbury, Frank B. Philbrick, John N. Webber, George Ballentine, C. J. Clukey, John E. Nelson, A. B. Reny, Leslie P. Loud, Arthur Darviau, Marshall Peavy, Frank E. Brown, Edward Ware, Colby Getchell, F. D. Lunt, Horace Toward. *Deceased.

This first meeting had the desired result. The celebration was the general topic of conversation among the people of the city, and it was seen at that early date that the celebration would be a success. The city hall was to have its exterior walls finished and the roof placed by the first day of January, 1902. It was the intention of the city government of 1901-02 to do no more work upon the building. At the first mass meeting a motion was made and carried "that it is the sense of this meeting that the work on the new city building be prosecuted so that it may be finished and dedicated at the time of the celebration."

October 18, 1901, the committee of one hundred met at the Ware parlors, called in accordance with the vote of the mass meeting. The meeting was called to order by F. W. Clair, secretary of the meeting. F. C. Thayer, M. D., was elected chairman of the committee of one hundred. F. W. Clair was elected secretary, and F. A. Knauff was elected treasurer. A

committee of eleven was selected by the chair to report a date thought most advisable for the celebration and to give, as early as possible, an outline for the program for the celebration. This committee was to report at a meeting to be called by the chairman of the committee of one hundred, the chairman and clerk of the committee of one hundred to be ex-officio members of said committee. The chair appointed S. S. Brown, W. M. Dunn, W. T. Haines, E. R. Drummond, E. L. Jones, J. F. Hill, H. E. Judkins, Gedeon Picher, and E. T. Wyman. This meeting adjourned to the following Wednesday at 7.30 P. M. On October 23d, the date to which the last meeting adjourned, the committee met at the Ware parlors. The report of the committee of eleven was made by the secretary and was as follows:

"To the Committee of One Hundred:

Your committee has attended to the duty assigned them, and beg leave to make the following report: It has decided that the centennial celebration should take place on the twenty-second, twenty-third, and twenty-fourth days of June, A. D. 1902. It has decided upon these dates, because it has come to the conclusion, after an examination of the records, that the incorporation and birth of the town of Waterville took place on the twenty-third day of June, A. D. 1802. It decided that the twenty-second, falling on Sunday, should be given over to the churches, to have such exercises as they deem best. It decided to report the following program. Monday, the twenty-third, dedication exercises of the new city building, in the forenoon. Anniversary exercises of the incorporation of the town, in the afternoon, at the park. Reception tendered to the past and present residents of the city, at City Hall, in the evening. Tuesday, the twenty-fourth, forenoon, parade; evening, illumination. Your committee decided to report the following sub-committees as necessary. Executive, Finance, Literary, Invitation, Advertising and printing, Transportation and military, Horses, carriages and equipments, Badges and emblems, Trades display, Decoration, Fire department, Illumination, Reception, Entertainment, Schools, Churches, Music, and Sports.

The report was accepted and it was voted to adopt the report. A committee on sub-committees had been appointed and made the following report.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

Invitation Committee—E. R. Drummond, A. A. Plaisted, Walter Getchell, W. B. Arnold, Mrs. J. H. Hanson, Mrs. N. G. H. Pulsifer, Mrs. S. S. Brown.

Church Committee—Rev. E. L. Marsh, Dr. Charles L. White, Rev. N. Charland, Dr. G. D. B. Pepper, Rev. A. A. Lewis, Rev. G. B. Nicholson, Rev. A. G. Pettengill.

Entertainment Committee—S. S. Brown, P. S. Heald, Fred Pooler, Frank Walker, T. E. Ransted, Mrs. C. A. Flood, Mrs. W. B. Arnold, Mrs. F. C. Thayer, Mrs. George K. Boutelle.

Literary Committee—Rev. E. C. Whittemore, A. J. Roberts, H. D. Bates, F. W. Johnson, Mrs. R. W. Dunn, Mrs. H. D. Eaton.

Decoration Committee—Frank Redington, Hascall S. Hall, Daniel Berry, S. S. Lightbody, D. M. Bangs, Mrs. C. F. Johnson, Mrs. H. E. Judkins, Mrs. Geo. West, Miss Eva Getchell.

Finance Committee—W. T. Haines, F. A. Knauff, C. F. Johnson, W. H. K Abbott, Cyrus W. Davis, Martin Blaisdell, Gedeon Picher.

School Committtee—E. T. Wyman, John E. Nelson, Horace Purinton, D. S. Wheeler, J. W. Black, Sara Lang, Fannie Angle.

Transportation and Military Committee—R. W. Dunn, Edward Ware, R. L. Proctor, W. F. Bodge, A. B. Reny, John H. Gould.

Horses, Carriages and Equipment Committee—B. P. Wells, E. E. Decker, F. E. Brown, G. E. Barrows, Frank Paul.

Committee on Reception—The Mayor and Mrs. Blaisdell, Dr. and Mrs. F. C. Thayer, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Arnold, Miss Grace E. Matthews, Rev. and Mrs. E. L. Marsh, P. S. Heald, Mrs. J. H. Grondin, Pres. and Mrs. C. L. White, W. A. R. Boothby, Mrs. Ann M. Pulsifer, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Flood, Rev. N. Charland.

Trades Display Committee—E. C. Wardwell, L. H. Soper, George Overend, G. W. Dorr, J. F. Elden, S. E. Whitcomb, H. R. Dunham, W. C. Hawker, O. G. Springfield, E. D. Noyes, Harry Haskell.

Parade Committee—W. C. Philbrook, W. E. Reid, Dr. A. Joly, Dana P. Foster, Dr. L. G. Bunker, L. G. Salisbury, G. S. Dolloff.

Fireworks and Illumination Committee—H. E. Judkins, Frank Chase, F. J. Arnold, W. A. Hager, F. J. Goodridge, W. H. Savage.

Advertising and Printing Committee—Dr. J. F. Hill, C. E. Matthews, J. H. Welch, C. A. Redington, J. N. Webber.

Badges and Emblems Committee—Dr. E. L. Jones, F. B. Hubbard, F. W. Noble, Daisy Plaisted, Mrs. W. M. Dunn, Annie Dorr, Emma F. Lovering.

Fire Department Committee—George F. Davies, George L. Learned, W. H. Rancourt, Calvin C. Dow, C. E. Bushey.

Music Committee—W. M. Dunn, Llewellyn B. Cain, Prof. C. B. Stetson, Charles Wentworth, Mrs. F. W. Johnson, Mrs. George F. Davies, Mrs. A. W. Flood.

Committee on Sports and Athletics—Dr. C. W. Abbott, H. L. Simpson, John DeOrsay, Leslie P. Loud, H. B. Snell, Charles Walsh, S. F. Brann.

The executive committee consisted of the chairman of the committee of one hundred, the secretary and treasurer, and the respective chairmen of the sub-committees, as follows:

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Dr. Frederick C. Thayer, President; F. W. Clair, Esq., Clerk; F. A. Knauff, Treasurer; The Mayor, W. T. Haines, W. C. Philbrook, S. S. Brown, Frank Redington, Dr. E. L. Jones, G. F. Davies, Rev. E. C. Whittemore, B. P. Wells, H. E. Judkins, Rev. E. L. Marsh, Dr. C. W. Abbott, F. A. Knauff, Dr. J. F. Hill, W. M. Dunn, E. R. Drummond, E. C. Wardwell, E. T. Wyman, R. W. Dunn.

The committee on invitation was instructed to invite the governor and staff to be the guests of the city.

Rev. E. C. Whittemore made a report for the literary committee, in which they recommended a history of the town, a poem, and an oration, as the literary program for the celebration. They recommended that the history be published in book form. The committee were given full power to act as they thought advisable.

The finance committee was instructed to raise the sum of five thousand dollars for the payment of the expenses of the centennial.

It was voted that the literary committee be given full power to have written and published a book containing a history of the town and city. It was voted to construct a centennial arch, and that power be given to the illuminating and decorating committee to build the same, after conference with the next city government. Attention was called to the fact that the dates of the centennial celebration and the commencement of Colby College were the same, and in order to avoid having the exercises of both come at the same time, a committee was appointed, consisting of Dr. F. C. Thayer, Rev. E. C. Whittemore, and S. S. Brown, whose duties were to confer with the authorities of the college for the purpose of arranging hours and dates to avoid conflict. This committee attended to its duty, and the authorities of the college very graciously decided to postpone the commencement exercises until Wednesday, the 25th. At the meeting on April 4, 1902, it was voted that the regular meetings of the committee be held on Friday evening of each week.

Invitations were extended to the towns of Winslow and Oakland to send official representatives to be the guests of the city. Right Reverends Robert Codman and W. H. O'Connell were also invited.

June 2d, Rev. E. C. Whittemore reported that Hon. J. Manchester Haynes, who had been engaged to deliver the centennial oration, on account of poor health would not be able to keep the engagement and that the committee had secured as orator, Hon. Warren C. Philbrook of this city. Dr. Frederick C. Thayer was elected marshal of the parade. A special committee was appointed consisting of Dr. Thayer, Dr. Hill and Rev. E. C. Whittemore, and this committee was directed to prepare and publish an official program of the centennial celebration.

From the beginning the committees had worked with great vigor, careful attention to detail and in the utmost harmony. No unpleasant incident occurred in the committees and none occurred in the celebration. The citizens showed their sympathy by hearty co-operation: it was notably an affair of the whole city, there was no such thing as class, party, faction or favoritism in the matter. Mayor Blaisdell heartily recommended in his inaugural address a liberal appropriation and the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars was voted by the city government. The

citizens and the corporations responded cheerfully and liberally to the calls of the finance committee, so that the bills of the centennial are all provided for. Dr. F. H. Getchell of Philadelphia sent an unsolicited contribution of twenty-five dollars to the committee. Mayor Blaisdell and the contractors used utmost endeavors to have the new city hall in readiness. The city was ready when the day came for the opening of its doors to its great "at home," but it had meant a vast amount of careful, hard and persistent work.

At all of the meetings of the committee great interest was manifested by the members. The committee did not adjourn at any time for want of a quorum and at almost every meeting of the committee nearly every member was present. The sub-committees attended to the duties assigned them and worked with energy for the success of the celebration. They made frequent reports to the executive committee. The executive committee, at no time found any fault, but on the contrary, have nothing but praise for the sub-committees. The chairman of the committee attended all the meetings and his enthusiasm and labors were unbounded.

The authorities of Colby College co-operated with good will, postponing their exercises, and lending the committee the use of their athletic field. Members of the faculty, who were upon the sub-committees, faithfully performed their duties. The thanks of the citizens are due to the authorities and faculty of Colby College.

CHAPTER I.

THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

By William Abbott Smith, A. M.

The celebration of the city's centennial occupied three days, Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, June 22-24, 1902. By way of preparation for this event the citizens seem to have vied with each other in the taste and elegance of the decorations with which their homes and places of business were adorned. Specially noticeable were the stores and offices on Main street, the buildings themselves being scarcely visible for the profusion of red, white, and blue with which they were hung, yet every part of the city announced its loyalty and appreciation of the events which were transpiring by donning more or less extensively a holiday attire. The public buildings were tastefully decorated, and prominent among the decorative features was the arch which spanned the square near the Elmwood Hotel. This was so situated as to show to advantage from Main street, Elm street, and College avenue. On the north side of this arch over the center was painted the city seal, on the right of which was a painting of Fort Halifax, and on the left one of Ticonic falls. The south side of the arch was tastefully decorated with flags and bunting, while over four hundred electric lamps provided a brilliant illumination of the whole.

Along the principal streets at short intervals banners and flags were hung, and everywhere the city gave evidence that it was conscious of having reached a milestone in its history, the passing of which was a signal for a brief holiday, in which it might look back upon the hundred years just passed with excusable pride and self-congratulation, and to the future with renewed hope and confidence.

1766
The East Meeting House.

THE OLD CITY HALL.

1902
The Armory.

Several days before the time appointed for the celebration to begin, there was published and put into circulation "The Official Programme." This contained a complete list of the executive committee, the committee of One Hundred, and of all special committees appointed to further the interests of the celebration. These were followed by several pages of interesting [illegible] relating to the city's history and present activities. The programme of the centennial celebration was given.

The pamphlet also contained half-tone cuts of the new City Hall, several of the churches, schoolhouses, Alumni Chemical Building of Colby College, etc.

But the final preparations for the festivities of the celebration were indeed the most fitting of all. These consisted of the services held in each of the churches on the morning of Sunday, June 22nd. The capacity of each house of worship was tested to its utmost, so that a large proportion of the citizens and visitors were enabled to join in appropriate services at the churches of their choice. The pastors ordered their services and adapted their discourses with special reference to the city's centennial. At the Baptist church the centennial celebration gave place to the baccalaureate sermon before the graduation classes of Colby College by President White.

Sunday evening at City Hall occurred the first of the exercises under the auspices of the centennial committee. For this service the following programme was arranged:

RELIGIOUS MASS MEETING—SUNDAY EVENING.

Religious Mass Meeting, City Hall, 7.30 P. M. Rev. Edward Lester Marsh, presiding.

Music by Hall's orchestra, Prof. R. B. Hall, conductor; the Cecilia Club, 80 voices; Prof. C. B. Stetson, president; Dr. Latham True, conductor; Mrs. Franklin W. Johnson, pianist.

Order.

Overture, selected, Hall's Orchestra
Invocation, Rev. Arthur G. Pettengill

Hallelujah Chorus, Handel
Cecilia Club.
Scripture Lesson, Rev. Albert A. Lewis
"Judge Me, O God," Dudley Buck
Mr. Llewellyn B. Cain.
Prayer, Rev. George Bruce Nicholson
"The Lord is my Light," Allistein
Miss Eva M. Goodrich.
Selection from Mi[illegible] Rev. William H. P. Faunce, D. D.,
Cecilia Club.
Prayer, Rev. Charles L. White
President of Colby College.
Hymn, Kipling's Recessional
Benediction, Rev. J. F. Rhodes

It will always be a source of pleasure and satisfaction to the citizens of Waterville to recall this first gathering in the city's new hall. In every way the opera house demonstrated its ability to satisfy the fondest hopes of its builders, and to fulfill its promise of furnishing the city with a commodious, useful and beautiful room for public gatherings. On this occasion it was artistically decorated with ferns and palms, with flowers in abundance. But one regret obtruded itself upon the observer, and that was that hundreds, perhaps thousands of people were unable to find even standing room within hearing of the speakers. This fact, however, instead of furnishing a ground for criticism of the capacity of the audience room, was only a true prophecy of the interest and enthusiasm with which the inhabitants and friends of the city were to enter into the celebration of its one hundredth birthday. The doors were opened at 6.45 to holders of tickets which had been distributed through the pastors of the churches; and when, at 7.20 the hall was thrown open to the public, comparatively few of the multitude which stood waiting could find accommodation.

As the evening advanced it became evident that every participant in the programme had made preparation with full appreciation of the signficance of the occasion. Prof. Hall never fails to master his audiences, especially when his local orchestra

is augmented by artists from the Maine Symphony. Mr. Cain and Miss Goodrich are always favorites with Waterville audiences, and at this time amply justified the artistic taste of their many admirers. The Cecilia Club showed the result of the conscientious and thorough work of Dr. True. The selection from the 95th psalm in which the aria was sung by Miss Kate Sturtevant was enjoyed. Specially impressive, however, was the rendition of Kipling's "Recessional," in which the audience joined, and which was certainly no less appropriate on this occasion than at the Queen's Jubilee for which it was first designed.

The sermon by President Faunce was a masterpiece. To do it justice in a brief report is an impossibility. Indeed it is only when every word is emphasized by the strong personality and powerful magnetism of the speaker himself that any true impression of the sermon can be obtained.

The following abstract appeared in the Waterville Mail and The Sentinel, and will give as well perhaps as can be given the preacher's general line of thought.

Subject—The State, The School and the Church.

The century which has elapsed since the founding of Waterville has been justly called the "wonderful century." Men have discovered more facts, and invented more mechanisms in the last 100 years than in all preceding history. But the greatness of our apparatus ought to mean greatness of intellect and character. The difference between the old hand loom and the modern loom is enormous; is the difference as great between the man who stood behind the former and the man who stands behind the latter? What is the use of the incandescent light if it does not enable the citizen to see his duty? What is the advantage of travelling at 60 miles an hour if we are as discontented at the end of the journey as at the beginning? The aim of our civilization is not to whiten the seas with the sails of commerce, but to develop the simple, homely virtues which are the chief defense of our nation, the best safeguards of the fireside and the home.

We owe to the state our freedom to speak and to act. It is said that our New England fathers were narrow. Yes they were, as Niagara is narrow when it gathers up the waters of the Great Lakes in smooth, green flood, and pours them through one narrow channel with the power of eight million horses plunging

toward the sea. They that live delicately are in king's houses, but the founders of state are of sterner stuff.

We, the sons of the Puritan, must develop a new sense of civic pride and municipal duty. Americans have succeeded nobly in founding states, but they have not yet learned to govern cities. We shall never learn to govern them until we establish non-partisanship in municipal affairs. The provision of parks, libraries, pure water, good light, has no relation whatever to national policies. These are business matters to be decided on business principles by men eager to serve their city. The enemies of the fathers were the Indians; ours are the spoilsmen. Their devil was painted red with horns and hoofs; ours is the sleek modern gentleman with the Mephistophelian smile.

The schools of this country are the chief bond of national unity. They are the digestive apparatus of the body politic. It is a common language, a common social ideal a common love of order and liberty, a common political tradition that makes the common school. The army of 16,000,000 children in our public schools is the best defense of the nation.

Our higher schools and colleges have contributed much to the national seriousness. In the records of the oldest church in Rhode Island we read: "This meeting house was built for the worship of God and to hold Commencements in." Yale began with 40 books contributed by ten men. Colgate began with an endowment of $13 contributed by 13 ministers in a village inn. Colby College was founded by men of the same spirit as Judson and Livingstone. The profession in those early days belonged to the noble army of martyrs. Our colleges have given America much of its seriousness of purpose and lofty ideal.

State and school and church must combine in the making of men. We are to perpetuate the Puritan type not by mere imitation, but by reproducing the Puritan spirit. We are weary of conventionalized religion—of millinery and formulas and heresies. But our age is eager for the religion which can make men who shall be sturdy citizens, true scholars and servants of their generation.

Monday, June 23d, was the city's birthday, and its age was announced at sun-rise by a salute fired from a neighboring hill; one gun for each year of the city's life.

In the forenoon occurred the dedication of the new City Hall. Certainly Waterville could hardly have selected for herself a more fitting birthday gift than this fair and convenient home for her officials and this comfortable and inspiring meeting place for her citizens. If the expressions of satisfaction which came from the vast throng that visited every corner of the new building on this dedication day is evidence of the opinion of the general public, certainly the efforts of the promoters and builders of our city's new hall are not without due appreciation on the part of Waterville's citizens. Everywhere there was manifest a sense of pleasure and satisfaction that the work was done, and done so well.

At 10 o'clock occurred the dedicatory exercises in the Opera House, with the programme as follows:

Dedication of New City Hall.

Mr. Frank Redington, Presiding.

Music — Hall's Orchestra
Prof. R. B. Hall, Conductor.
Music, — The Cecilia Club
Prayer, — Rev. Albert A. Lewis
Music, — Children of the Public Schools
Miss Lillian Berry, Director.
Address, — Hon. S. S. Brown
Solo, — Mrs. Antonia H. Sawyer
Address, — Frederick W. Clair, Esq.
Music, — The Cecilia Club
Presentation of the keys of City Hall, — Mr. Horace Purinton.
Acceptance of the keys, — His Honor, Mayor Martin Blaisdell
Solo, — Mr. Llewellyn B. Cain
Address, — Ex-Mayor Hon. Chas. F. Johnson
Music, — Halls' Orchestra

Here again, as on Sunday evening, all gave evidence of the wisdom of those who were entrusted with the duty of furnishing an appropriate programme for this interesting occasion.

Mrs. Sawyer is always heard with pleasure in Waterville as elsewhere, and it was specially fitting that one of Waterville's former residents who has gained a national reputation as an

artist of unusual ability should be heard on this occasion at her old home. Also the efficient work of Miss Lillian Berry as director of music in the public schools was shown to excellent advantage by the really artistic rendering of the "Soldier's Chorus" from Gounod's "Faust," by fifty children from the eighth and ninth grades.

The speakers were all at their best, as might have been learned by one far beyond the sound of their voices by the frequent and prolonged applause which greeted and often interrupted them, and never failed to stamp the approval of the listeners at the close of each address.

Probably no man in Waterville has been more industrious and influential in arousing the citizens to the need and advantages of a new City Hall than Mr. Frank Redington, ex-president of the Waterville Board of Trade, and every one recognized the appropriateness of the selection of him as presiding officer at the dedication of the building which he had labored so faithfully to procure.

Mr. Redington's Address.

Mr. Mayor, Gentlemen of the city council, Ladies and Gentlemen: I assure you it is with a profound sense of honor that I assume the position of presiding officer at this first secular gathering of our citizens within the walls of this splendid edifice, and I thank the official board for tendering me this great favor. My great grandfather who was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, after peace was declared, came to Winslow, and cast in his lot with the people of this vicinity. Afterward he settled on this side of the river in what is now the city of Waterville, and in co-operation with others built the first dam across the Kennebec river at this point more than one hundred years ago. Ever since then some of the Redington family have been residents of Waterville, and you may readily see that the history of our city is one in which I have much interest.

One hundred years ago Waterville had a citizenship of about eight hundred souls, and as we come along down the stream of time we find an almost continuous growth with a lull now and then which only emphasized the growth. About 1870 it seemed that we were sinking into a state called by Grover Cleveland "Inocuous desuetude," but rescue was at hand and the Lockwood

Cotton Mill started the ball to rolling in the right direction. Since then our progress has been steady and wholesome. Nearly all of you are familiar with our recent history, and I will only say that we have reached our present size of 10,000 in good season to celebrate our 100th anniversary.

This building which we dedicate today is a structure of which we may well be proud. Its career began more than seven years ago, when was first conceived the idea of a municipal building, suitable and commensurate with our needs. It has had a checkered life, and at times it seemed as if it were drawing its last breath, but a renewed effort on the part of its friends brought it into activity once again, and we now rejoice that we have a suitable home for our city officials, a hall large enough, handsome enough, and properly constructed and equipped for all public gatherings. Here we may laugh, and here we may cry. Here we may listen to the voice of oratory and the charms of oratorio. Here thousands may be swayed by the power of eloquence, and questions of great moment be considered, debated and determined.

This structure is stately and beautiful and accords well with the sentiment expressed by Polonius in his precepts to Laertes "Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy, rich not gaudy, for the apparel oft proclaims the man," and so it is with cities as with individuals. It has been said that the world will make a pathway to his cabin door who does his work the best, even though his home be in the wilderness, and people will surely find us if we find ourselves.

I am undecided whether to place the church or the school first in the order of great benefits to a town or city. Certainly religion without learning is but a series of superstitions but the two combined are perhaps co-equal in their great results.

Next in order, so far as the past is concerned, I would put the old town meeting house, wherein the people gathered to discuss matters of common interest, and settle questions of municipal needs; and in this building we have the convention hall, the old town house remodelled, enlarged, beautified, adorned, and fulfilled. Some of you are perhaps thinking of the entertainment element which is introduced, for the human mind is so constructed that it needs entertainment as much as the body needs

nourishment. Its desires and demands are God given, and the man who thinks to suppress them will find himself ever on the wrong side. In the municipal action which has built this hall we are on the right road and our future progress depends upon ourselves. If we in fancy should attempt to reach the source of all knowledge and prosperity and should ask of the Goddess of Knowledge the keys to her treasure house that we might learn its secret, she would point back to earth and with a smile would utter the one word "Work." Work with the hands, and work with the brain; this it is that brings results.

But I am not here to speak to you. I am here to introduce speakers. The first man whom I shall call upon is the Hon. Simon S. Brown of the Waterville Bar.

Mr. Brown's address was largely of congratulation. In very appropriate words he congratulated the city on its solid prosperity. He paid a fitting tribute to Mayor Blaisdell for his arduous and valuable labors in connection with the erection of City Hall and to the builders, Horace Purinton and Co., for the thoroughness as well as the beauty of the building. He referred with feeling to the old City Hall and to the men who had spoken there in the past. Because of what the old hall had been in the life of the town he thought that it should have been appropriately decorated for the Centennial. Its own centennial might have been observed several years ago.

After singing by Mrs. Antonia H. Sawyer, which was greatly enjoyed and greatly applauded, Frederick W. Clair, Esq., was introduced. His address was fittingly historical. He sketched the somewhat checkered history of the City Hall movement in a delightfully humorous fashion. In an able and suggestive manner he spoke of the true policy of the progressive city.

In presenting the keys of the building to Mayor Blaisdell, Mr. Horace Purinton, of the firm of Horace Purinton and Co., the builders, spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

On an occasion like this very little need be said by the builder of the building. What we say here today will soon be forgotten but what has been done here will abide and will be speaking long after we are gone. On the 12th day of last July contracts were

signed for the erection of this building. At that time the most of the material entering into the construction of this building was in its natural state.

The stone for the trimmings was in the quarries of northern New York and Michigan. The material for the terra cotta was then in the clay banks of New Jersey. The material for the brick was in its natural state in the clay banks within our borders. The lumber for the finish was at the mills in Indiana and Georgia in the rough, the lumber for the frame being in the log on its way to the mill on our beautiful Kennebec river. It is worthy of note at this time that the facilities are such in this our day to bring the material from so great a distance, have it worked into form and put together in less than a year's time.

Hon. S. S. Brown, who has spoken this morning, has very kindly spoken of our part in the construction of this building. In behalf of the members of our firm I thank him but not all the credit belongs to us. The architect and building committees have planned and directed wisely, and other contractors have done work here and deserve credit with ourselves. And there are others who deserve great honor and credit who are sometimes overlooked on occasions like this. I refer to the skilled mechanics and workmen who have taken the raw material, molded, and built it into this structure, and whose skill and workmanship will be a joy and beauty to us and generations following.

I want to express here my appreciation of this skill and faithfulness with which these men have wrought, many of them our own fellow citizens.

Mr. Mayor, chairman of the building committee, I thank you and the gentlemen associated with you for the courtesy and patience with which you have treated us during the construction of this building.

It only remains now for me to pass to you the keys and give the building for the use and pleasure of the people of our beloved city.

In accepting the keys Mayor Blaisdell spoke briefly of the significence of the event, and in behalf of the building committee and the City Government expressed appreciation of the faithful and honest work done by the builders, making special mention

of the foreman, Mr. Frank Merriman. He included in his appreciation the mechanics and laborers who had been employed upon the building.

A noticeable thing in the addresses of Mr. Purinton and Mayor Blaisdell was their kindly appreciation of the work of others.

The final address of the morning was given by Hon. Charles F. Johnson, ex-mayor of the city.

The *Centennial* element of the celebration, the connection of the past with the present, the memory of those whom we revere and the pathos as well as the gladness of the home-coming of the old residents, all these found place in an address which was not only eloquent but in perfect accord with the spirit of the occasion.

A pleasant feature, unannounced on the programme, was the arrival during the exercises of Governor and Mrs. Hill attended by several of the Governor's staff and members of his Council. Hon. Wm. T. Haines of the Council did the honors of the occasion and entertained the Governor and his party during their stay in the city.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

On Monday afternoon the literary exercises of the Centennial were held at Monument Park. It is doubtful if so many people were ever gathered into an audience within the limits of the city as on this afternoon. The expectations of those who had arranged for the accommodation and comfort of a large audience by an open-air meeting were not disappointed.

A large platform had been erected against the north side of the Coburn Institute building. Here were seated the Governor and party, the executive committee of the Centennial, members of the city government and visitors. Among the sons of Waterville who were there were Hon. Frederic E. Boothby, mayor of Portland; Hon. J. Manchester Haynes of Augusta; Hon. Josiah H. Drummond of Portland; Prof. William Mathews, L. L. D., of Boston, and many others. The descendants of many of the early residents of the town were present and their presence added greatly to the enjoyment of the occasion.

The programme was as follows:

Dr. Frederick C. Thayer, Presiding.

Music, Hall's Military Band

Prof. R. B. Hall, leader.

Greeting, His Honor, Martin Blaisdell, Mayor of Waterville

Prayer,

Rev. Geo. D. B. Pepper, D. D., LL. D., Lately President of Colby College.

Welcome by chairman of Centennial Committee of One Hundred, Dr. Frederick C. Thayer.

Music.

Response, His Excellency, Gov. John F. Hill

Historical Address, Rev. Edwin Carey Whittemore

Music.

Poem, Mrs. Julian D. Taylor

Read by Prof. Arthur J. Roberts of Colby College.

Oration, Hon. W. C. Philbrook

Lately Mayor of Waterville.

Music, Hall's Military Band

Dr. Thayer's Address.

Waterville has rounded out the first century of its existence as a distinct municipality and today its sons and daughters, neighbors and friends celebrate this supreme event.

In behalf of the committee of One Hundred, who have had in charge all matters pertaining to this celebration, the very pleasant duty devolves upon me to welcome you, everyone, to the festivities of this significant occasion.

From the east, from the west, from the north, from the south, you have come back to the place of your birth to lay your tribute of loyalty and affection at its shrine, to rejoice in its prosperity and the fulfillment of its first century of corporate existence, and to you especially do we extend a most cordial welcome.

Our one hundred years stand for more in the way of achievement than all the previous centuries within historic times. The most cursory glance at its history reveals this truth, and shows how its great inventions and their adaptation to the needs of man have marked new epochs in the development of the human race.

Human life as it now exists in this country would be well nigh impossible without our present means of transit and transporta-

tion, without the rapid interchange of thought and opinion, and the quick knowledge of current events transpiring daily within its vast domain.

The comforts of life have been vastly enhanced by the adoption and use of a thousand things now called common, all the gift of the nineteenth century.

Science, art, letters, indeed, every phase of human development and attainment are greatly in advance, yes, immeasurably so, of the time when our forefathers laid the foundation upon which we have builded.

While we may not be able to boast that from our midst have gone forth any of the great minds which have moved the world, or that we have given to mankind any wonderful invention, or great idea which has changed the trend of thought or action, yet we may well pride ourselves that we have contributed our share to the great store of general knowledge, the sum of which has been so potent in the advancement of the world, in the betterment of the human race.

Again I extend to you our most cordial greetings and welcome you to our hearts and our hearthstones.

To His Excellency, the Chief Magistrate of this good old Commonwealth, who for the time has laid aside the cares of state and honored us with his presence, do we extend the cordial warm hand of welcome.

To the sons and daughters of Waterville, who by their success and eminence in the homes of their adoption, have brought special honor to the place of their birth, in short to all as to those who have wrought well their part, do we give glad welcome to the home of their childhood, the home of their fathers. We are glad to welcome also the representatives of so many of the cities and towns of our goodly State of Maine and to respond to the good will which has brought them to celebrate with us the centennial of Waterville.

The response to the above address, given by His Excellency, Governor Hill, was an eloquent appreciation of what Waterville stands for in the Commonwealth, and of congratulation on her progress and prospects. The presence of Governor and Mrs. Hill and their evident sympathy with the spirit of the occasion was highly appreciated by both citizens and visitors.

The History, Poem, and Oration are to be found elsewhere in this volume and speak for themselves. No feature of the centennial however will be of such lasting value and interest to all inhabitants of Waterville as the History which has been prepared by Rev. Edwin C. Whittemore, a portion of which was read by him at the Park. It was the universal testimony of his hearers that a work of unusual excellence and value had been accomplished, which the city both now and in future generations will not fail to appreciate. All parts of the program were listened to with much pleasure, and the large audience was held to the end by the freshness of thought and power of eloquence which each speaker displayed.

MONDAY EVENING.

For Monday evening a grand illumination of the city was announced, and surely the city made itself more impressive under the glare of the many thousands of electric lamps than under the direct rays of the sun. Crowds of people passed to and fro under what appeared at a distance as a continuous arch of lights, extending through all the principal streets. The centennial arch at Elmwood Park was seen to best advantage at night, with its hundreds of electric lights, arranged in graceful lines.

The center of attraction Monday evening, however, was at City Hall, where a reception of the citizens and visitors was held. Hall's orchestra occupied the back of the stage, while the receiving line extended across the entire front. On the right of the line were His Excellency, Governor Hill and Mrs. Hill, beyond them in order were: The Mayor and Mrs. Martin Blaisdell, Dr. and Mrs. Frederick C. Thayer, Mr. and Mrs. Willard B. Arnold, Rev. Edward Lester Marsh, President and Mrs. Charles Lincoln White, Miss Grace E. Mathews, Perham S. Heald, Mrs. J. H. Grondin, Gedeon Picher, Mrs. Ann M. Pulsifer, Mr. and Mrs. Alpheus W. Flood.

The presentations were made by Mr. John E. Nelson and Hon. Chas. F. Johnson. The other ushers were: Frank J. Goodridge, Dr. J. L. Fortier, Albert F. Drummond, Dennis M. Bangs, Charles A. Redington, George A. Kennison, Dr. J. Frederick Hill, Frederick J. Arnold, William A. Smith, Harry Dubois,

Horatio R. Dunham, Harvey D. Eaton, Frank W. Alden, Charles J. Clukey, William Fogarty, Elwood T. Wyman, Dr. John G. Towne, Dr. E. E. Goodrich, Henry Darrah.

For nearly two hours a constant stream of guests passed along the line and grasped the hand of each of the receiving committee.

TUESDAY.

The last day of the celebration was as brilliant and successful in point of the spectacular as the others were from a literary and social standpoint. Tuesday forenoon at 10.05 o'clock was the time appointed for the civic, military, trade, and industrial parade. It would not have been surprising if such an heterogeneous column as made up this procession should have been anywhere from a half an hour to an hour late in starting, but surely if such had been the case all would have felt a jar in the otherwise absolute precision of the entire celebration. Fortunately the chief marshal, Dr. F. C. Thayer, felt the incongruity of such a delay beforehand, and had the ability to prevent it. The procession began to move at exactly the appointed time, and the whole parade passed off as smoothly as though it had been drilled for weeks.

The line of march was as follows: Elm street, to Center, to Pleasant, to Western avenue, to Elm, to Spring, to Gold, to Main, to Water, to Silver, to Main, to College avenue, to Depot Square, to Main, to Elm, to Monument Park where the parade was dismissed.

The length of the parade was such that any extended description of each of its separate attractions would require all the pages that this volume contains. Yet it will always be of interest to the friends of Waterville to have a brief record of this procession, sufficiently detailed to convey some impression of the ingenuity of the many men and women who contributed so lavishly of their means and skill to make this parade a truly magnificent affair, such a record was found in the Waterville Sentinel of Wednesday, June 25th, and is copied here with but slight and unimportant omissions which lack of space compels.

THE PARADE.

Platoon of police.

Dr. Frederick C. Thayer, chief marshal, and staff.

Adjutant and Chief of Staff, Dana P. Foster.

The staff: Dr. A. Joly, Lowell G. Salisbury, Ernest E. Decker, Cyrus W. Davis, Horatio D. Bates, Dr. J. F. Hill, Dr. L. G. Bunker, George S. Dolloff, Howard B. Snell, George H. Groder, Elwood T. Wyman, Hascall S. Hall, Dr. E. E. Goodrich.

Elm City Guards, mounted, Capt. Ray Blanchard.

First Division.

Hall's Military Band.

Dr. L. G. Bunker, chief of division, with two aids.

Centennial float, "Fair Waterville."

Co. H., Infantry, Second Regiment, N. G. S. M., Capt. A. T. Shurtleff.

Battalion Second Regiment, Patriarchs Militant, Maj. Evander Gilpatrick, commanding.

Canton Halifax.

Canton Augusta.

Society Union Lafayette, Gedeon Picher, commander.

Float showing the first meeting of Gen. Washington and the Marquis de Lafayette. Two stalwart figures in the dress of two centuries ago amicably conferring across a table.

Ancient Order of United Workmen, Uniform Rank, Edwin Towne commanding.

Waterville Cadets, uniformed, Capt. George E. Tolman.

W. S. Heath Post, No. 14, G. A. R., in carriages, Department Commander James L. Merrick in first carriage.

Second Division.

Knights of Pythias Second Regiment Band.

George S. Dolloff, chief with two aids.

Uniform Rank, K. P., E. J. Brown, captain.

Float representing Damon and Pythias in classic robes grasping each other's hand with the mystic grip.

St. John Baptist Society, Michael Morin, commander.

Float containing a dainty little maiden in white, the cross and banner of the order in one hand and the other resting lovingly in the fleece of a snowy white lamb.

The Bricklayer's Union, Joseph Preault, president.

Allan Williams, deputy. The masons marched in well kept ranks clad in white duck suits. These were followed by a float showing bricklayers and masons of Union No. 8 busily at work on a structure of brick and granite.

Union St. Joseph, Jules Gamach, commander, showing the carpenter at work at the bench.

Third Division.

George Groder, chief, with two aids.

Float, "The Village School," a representation of a red brick schoolhouse, green yard and white fence.

Carriages with invited guests and Waterville city government.

Members of the Centennial executive committee.

C. H. Nelson driving the famous Nelson, 2.09.

Horses from Sunnyside Farm, driven by young ladies, two mounted, handsomely arrayed.

H. R. Mitchell, the florist, had a beautiful float, consisting of a monster basket of flowers, tied with white ribbons and streamers.

E. S. Dunn, the tailor, had a beautifully decorated cart in the flower section.

Fourth Division.

Howard B. Snell, chief, with two aids.

Waterville Bicycle Club with floats of four bicycles abreast drawing a chariot.

The club followed in double rank of decorated wheels.

Olympia Band of Augusta.

Then came the trades display, complete and beautiful, and made up as follows:

Otten, the baker, had a handsome display of thirteen men in white duck with white top hats, carrying white canes. Then came a brick oven hard at work and after that Fleischman & Co's. team, followed by the Otten delivery wagons and a big float of "Uneeda's," with four girls on the corners, tossing National biscuits into the crowd.

W. B. Arnold, hardware and plumbing.

L. H. Soper put in a beautiful float in yellow and white on which rode nine girls. The sides and ends of the float formed open oval panels and the effect was charming.

The Hollingsworth & Whitney Company had a notable exhibit drawn by six powerful horses. The lower part of the float was made up of the various kinds of paper their mills turn out and on the top of all was a giant roll of paper 148 inches wide, weighing 5,250 pounds and measuring seven and one-half miles in length.

The Florence fruit store, four teams.

Singer Sewing Machine Company, one team.

Standard Oil Company, one tank.

J. J. Pray, carriages and harnesses.

The Bay View Hotel, one carriage.

The Dickinson City Harness Store, three floats, one with bicycles and one with trunks.

Allen & Pollard, groceries, delivery wagon and float with forty barrels of flour.

Redington & Co., two teams, one a float with a parlor suit and the other piled high with rich carpeting.

Young & Chalmers had four decorated ice carts of the present, followed by an ante-diluvian rig labelled "the ice cart of 1850."

Whitcomb & Cannon advertised their meats with an elaborate and tasty collection of garnished loins and quarters, the team being driven by a boy in white.

Blanchard, the music dealer, livened the waits with a phonograph which was working overtime on the wagon seat.

Proctor & Bowie of Winslow, had a float showing a modern kitchen, followed by a float advertising Sun Proof paints and containing an excellent miniature of the block house at Fort Halifax.

G. S. Flood & Co., coal cart decorated in green and white.

H. C. Haskell, grocer, one team.

Wardwell Brothers had a beautiful float in red and white, a courtly array with a high throne filled by a queen in red and white, with a white parasol, while below her sat the beauties of the court, all in white. The effect was unusually attractive.

Pomerleau had a schooner-rigged float filled with school children, the sails of the vessel furnishing advertising space.

P. P. Herbst had a handsome float driven by two Indian warriors, eight men being busily engaged making cigars.

S. A. and A. B. Green had their coal wagons filled with anthracite and decorated with flowers and bunting.

E. W. Drake, assistant superintendent of the International Correspondence School of Scranton, Pa., made a good hit with his Resolution Club in parade.

Dunham, the clothier, set forth the changes in the dress of the American in the four centuries past, each period being represented by a youth in the attire of that time.

Cunningham & Smith had a big white shoe on their float filled with so many children they didn't know what to do. A clown did the driving.

Armour & Co., had a yellow wagon filled with their products, surmounted by a monster ham.

The Maine Central market had a tea and coffee wagon filled to the brim.

Clukey & Libby Co., had four representations, including twenty-four boys in gray dusters with red advertising umbrellas; a float with twelve young ladies in white with white and rose sunshades, the team being decorated with 500 poppies and drawn by four gray horses with white harnesses.

G. S. Dolloff & Co., had a float representing "Our Defenders—The Men Behind the Guns." The float contained a five-inch brass cannon manned by four jackies in white.

The Whittemore Furniture Company had a float in green and garnet filled with couches of their manufacture.

Arthur Daviau, a decorated grocery wagon.

The Ticonic Mineral Spring Company had a float of the forest primeval with a bark tepee and a trio of dusky braves in their blankets, followed by one of the delivery carts.

H. C. Shores, milk and cream.

H. L. Emery's dry goods float represented a big round daisy made of dainty little girls in white with damsels in yellow forming the center.

The Vigue Harness & Carriage Company had a four-horse float with a bicycle carriage and show window horse of shining proportions.

The Lovering Hair Store had two pretty little misses in a pony cart, shaded by a rose trimmed parasol.

J. L. Light, grocery wagon.

Waterville Steam Dye House, two teams.

Golden Oil Company, Henry Tucker, one team.

Union Farm Creamery, two teams, the latter filled with young porkers.

W. P. Stewart & Co., grocers, two teams.

Atherton Furniture Company, a wagon-load of attractive goods.

A float representing the old ferry boat of commerce, filled with boys.

E. G. Grondin, clothier, a float in which a Chinee washerman was making the ringer hum.

Fifth Division.

Payne's Second Regiment Band, Lewiston.

George F. Davies, chief engineer, of Waterville fire department, as chief of division, with two aids.

Waterville steamer No. 1.

Hose Truck No. 1.

Hook and Ladder No. 1.

Hose Company No. 2.

Hose Company No. 3.

Hose Company No. 4.

Columbia racing team and reel.

[1] The "Bloomer."

Carriages with ex-chiefs of the Waterville fire department.

The summary of the parade is given as follows: Time in passing a given point, 38 minutes; number of floats, 95; number men on foot, 594; number men on horses, 35; number bands, 4; number carriages, 22; number men on bicycles, 22. To the eye-witness the procession was one that will linger long in memory.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

Although Tuesday forenoon's parade was, in point of display, the high water mark of the celebration, yet the vast multitude of visitors which had come with the intention of enjoying a long

1. The Bloomer was a reproduction of Waterville's first fire engine bought in 1810.

day of festivities was not to be left without entertainment. In the afternoon the contests by the fire companies, directed by Chief Engineer George F. Davies; the sports, under the direction of Dr. C. W. Abbott, consisting of the baseball game between the Waterville city team and Colby, and the balloon ascension on the college campus, were amply sufficient to keep the spectator occupied and interested; and in the evening the concert by Hall's Military Band on Elmwood Park formed a fitting close to the celebration.

No accident of any kind occurred to mar the pleasure of the occasion. As the railroads sold about twenty thousand Waterville tickets, it is a conservative estimate that at least twenty-five thousand people visited the city during the centennial. Many estimated the number as high as thirty-five thousand. The good work in advertising done by Chairman Dr. J. Frederick Hill, the interest of Maine in Waterville, and the central location of the city all contributed to this satisfactory result. There was no drunkenness, disorder or even incivility upon the streets. The labors of the centennial committee and of its efficient chairman, Dr. Thayer, were abundantly successful. The public spirit and the civic patriotism of the citizens were increased and their love was quickened for the fair city in which they dwell. Perhaps the most appropriate characterization of the whole celebration would be, that it was in every way worthy of the city under whose auspices it took place and whose birth day it celebrated.

CHAPTER II.

TECONNET AND WINSLOW.

By Rev. Edwin Carey Whittemore.

One hundred years have passed since on June 23, 1802, the Great and General Court of Massachusetts incorporated the town of Waterville. Today under conditions which place her among the most favored of the cities of New England, Waterville gathers her citizens, calls back those whom unkind fortune has compelled to reside elsewhere, reviews the ascending path of her prosperity and with tender thoughts of those whose life work has been given to the past, faces the future with confidence and with hope. Appropriate is the place (Monument Park) in which we are convened. On one side, this noble building and the nobler name which it bears, stand for discipline, education, sound preparation for life. In the center of the park as in our history, stands the Soldiers' Monument, the perpetual memorial to the patriotism of those sons of Waterville who died that the nation might live, and over yonder is a Christian church. These three, education, patriotism, religion, have determined the character of the town's civil life and when sound and productive business, as represented by the stores and the great manufactories beside Ticonic Falls is added, the foundation of permanent prosperity is complete.

In order, however, the better to understand and the more highly to appreciate the century which we celebrate, a glance should be given to the centuries which were before it. If Assiminasqua, the eloquent orator of old Teconnet could speak to

Note. Chapters II and III were delivered in part, as the historical address at the celebration of the centennial of Waterville June 23, 1902.

us today, he would narrate events more thrilling than those which living man can tell though it is ours to record the unmerited disaster, tragedy and annihilation of his race.

In 1497, five years after the discovery of America by Columbus, Henry VII of England sent an expedition to these shores. John Cabot was in command and with him was his son Sebastian. The expedition reached Labrador, June 24, 1497, and after cruising along the coast for three hundred leagues returned to England. The next year, 1498, Sebastian Cabot sailed along the whole coast of Maine and across Massachusetts bay.[1] He was disappointed in the matter of finding a course to China but on his discoveries England established a claim to the whole country from Labrador to New York.

In 1534 Jaques Cartier under commission of Francis I. of France, discovered the St. Lawrence river and took possession of all adjacent territory in the name of France, thus beginning the rival claims which were to vex the country for two hundred years.

Under the patronage of Queen Elizabeth, Sir Humphrey Gilbert took possession of Newfoundland August 3, 1583, "in a very formal and solemn manner." On the return voyage his vessel of only ten tons, foundered and Sir Humphrey and all on board were lost.

In 1603 sailing from Milford Haven, April 10, Martin Pring entered Penobscot bay on the 7th of June. He describes the country and its products in enthusiastic terms but as he found no sassafras, he shaped his course for Massachusetts.

The same year (1603) King Henry IV of France granted to Sieur De Monts the whole of North America between 40° and 46° north, viz: the territory between Cape Breton and the Hudson river which was named Acadia. Samuel Champlain was the most eminent man connected with the De Monts expedition. He explored the entire Maine coast[2] and his very accurate maps were published in Paris in 1613. July 6, 1604, De Monts and Champlain had ascended the Sheepscot river and had come out into the Kennebec proceeding as far as Merrymeeting bay. The

1. See Biddle's Memoir of Sebastian Cabot. London, 1832.

2. "Coasting Voyages in the Gulf of Maine, made in the years 1604-5 and 6, by Samuel Champlain." By Gen. John Marshall Brown. Coll. Me. Historical Society. Vol. VII, pp. 242-243.

Indians were friendly and informed Champlain that the Kennebec and the Chaudiere were the great route to the north, also that the Indians in this section cultivated the soil. Champlain set up a cross on the bank of the river and formally claimed the territory as a part of Acadia. This was the first claim made to Kennebec territory and it is worthy of note that it was made by the father of French colonization in America, Governor of New France and founder of Quebec, Samuel Champlain. In his writings we find for the first time the name Quinebequi applied to the river, the name signifies dragons or monsters and referred to the monsters whose writhings vexed the waters at the Hell Gate in the Sheepscot. The expedition of Capt. George Waymouth, which sailed from the Downs on March 31st, 1605, anchored off Monhegan May 17th. After considerable exploration, the claiming of territory for England and the kidnapping of five Indians, Capt. Waymouth sailed for home. The claim has been made that he entered and explored the Kennebec river,[1] but the weight of evidence is against it.[2] The same year, 1605, Champlain was again in the Kennebec and heard of a vessel six leagues away which had captured or killed five natives, evidently Waymouth's.

Captains Hanham and Pring under the patronage of Sir John Popham explored the Sagadahoc in 1606 and were probably the first Englishmen to enter the river.[3]

The year 1607 is notable for the founding of the first English Colony in New England under Popham and Gilbert at the mouth of the Kennebec river, called the Popham Colony. The expedition which was supported by some of the greatest men in England sailed May 31st, 1607.

August 19, 1607, the site for a plantation was chosen and fortifications were begun. The colony was planned on a large scale and officers were appointed. Worship was instituted according to the forms of the English church. September 23d, the colonists sent an exploring expedition up the river and on Sunday the 27th, they were at Vassalboro, where they set up a cross. On December 13 Gov. Geo. Popham made a glowing report of the prospects of the colony: this has been called the first state paper

1. John McKeen in Coll. Me. Hist. Soc., vol. 5, pp. 307-340.
2. "Rosier's True Relation" by Henry Sweetser Burrage, vol. III of the publication of the Gorges Society. Portland, 1887.
3. Thayer. "The Sagadahoc Colony." Gorges Society, vol. IV.

written in America. At that time the colonists were busy building the "Virginia," a vessel "about some thirty tonne;" thus the first wooden ship built in America by colonists, was built in a Kennebec yard. The severity of the winter (1608) the harsh treatment of the Indians by the colonists which provoked reprisals, the death of Gov. Geo. Popham and the return of Gilbert to England caused the failure of the colony in 1608.

In 1609 the Jesuits Biard and Masse established a mission at Mount Desert and two years later Biencourt and Biard were at the Kennebec. The Cannibas, the Indians of the valley "received the reverend father with respect and cordiality"[1] and the first Catholic service was held near the Sheepscot.

In 1614 Capt. John Smith of Virginia fame came with two vessels to the Kennebec on a trading expedition. Though he spent most of his time in fishing for whales, yet in his book he says "We got for trifles, eleven thousand beaver, one hundred martens and as many otters. We took and cured forty thousand fish, corned or in pickle."[2] Capt. Smith gave to the country between the Hudson river and New-foundland the name of New England. After Capt. Smith's departure, his subordinate, Capt. Thomas Hunt, who delayed to complete his cargo, kidnapped twenty-four natives whom he conveyed to Spain and sold into slavery at one hundred dollars each.

One of the most destructive wars which this state has ever known broke out auong the Indians themselves in 1615. The Indians of the Penobscot and the East were arrayed against those of the Kennebec and the West. For two years the conflict raged with all the horrible cruelty of savage warfare. It was immediately followed by a pestilence, which annihilated many tribes and nearly depopulated New England.

November 3, 1620 King James I granted to the "Council of Plymouth in the County of Devon" successors to the Plymouth Co. of 1603, the "New England Charter." The council included the Duke of Lenox, the Earl of Arundel, Sir Ferdinando Gorges, Francis Popham, Raleigh Gilbert and others. The territory conveyed was all the land in North America between the 40th and 48th parallel of latitude. Thus when the Pilgrims landed at

1. Governor Lincoln's Papers. Me. Hist. Soc. Coll. vol. I, p. 429.
2. Description of New England by Capt. John Smith. London, 1616.

Plymouth in December of 1620 the territory was already the property of another corporation.

In 1625 the Plymouth Council granted to Gorges and Mason and others all the territory between the Kennebec and the Merrimac which was termed the "Province of Laconia." The same year, according to Gov. Bradford, the Pilgrims of Plymouth, "after harveste they sende out a boats load of corne, 40 or 50 leagues to ye eastward, up a river called Kenibeck." After referring to their hardships he concludes, "But God preserved them and gave them good success for they brought home 700 pounds of beaver besides some other furrs, having litle or nothing els but this corne which themselves had raised out of ye earth. This viage was made by Mr. Winslow and some of ye old standards for seamen they had none."[1]

January 13, 1629 a grant was made by the Plymouth Council to the Pilgrim Colony called the Plymouth or Kennebec Patent.[2] It conveyed exclusive rights to a territory fifteen miles wide on either side of the Kennebec river extending from Topsham to the Wessarunsett river at Cornville; the patent received the previous year having been "so strate and ill bounded as they were faine to renew and inlarge it."[3]

They now erected a trading house "up above on ye river in ye most convenientest place for trade,"[4] probably at Cushnoc (Augusta).

The Plymouth Council discouraged by its losses and by the persistence of its enemies held its last meeting April 25, 1635 and surrendered its charter to the King. He appointed his Privy Councillors, Lords Commissioners of all his American Plantations. This board appointed Sir Ferdinando Gorges Governor General of New England.

The Council, before its dissolution had divided its territory into twelve royal provinces and assigned these to its members by lot. The third and fourth lots covering the entire territory between the Kennebec and the Piscataqua, fell to Sir Ferdinando Gorges and was called New Somersetshire. Sir F. Gorges,

1. Bradford's History of Plimoth Plantation. Boston, 1898, p. 247.
2. Hazlitt Coll. p. 298-303.
3. Bradford, p. 280.
4. Bradford, p. 280.

detained by an accident to the vessel which was to convey him to his new government, never set foot in New England.

On the third of April, 1639, the King conferred upon Sir Ferdinando Gorges yet more extensive territory and vice regal power over what was called "the Province of Maine." It could hardly be regarded a limitation of his rights that the Lord Proprietor was to give to the King a fifth of the profit arising from the pearl fishings, and from gold and silver mines. Full executive powers were given and the right of legislation in connection with the citizens. The Lord Proprietor was to give deeds and titles to land, erect courts and appoint officers. The English church was established. The Lord Proprietor Gorges had sent over his nephew William Gorges as Governor who established his capital at Saco and opened court there March 28, 1636. As there were at the time no settlements on the Kennebec, the government of Gorges was not exercised here, but the Pilgrim Colony maintained their rights to a monopoly of the trade with the Indians.

The Indians of the Kennebec.

The French gave the name Abenaquiois to all the Indians east of the Connecticut river, but the name became gradually restricted to the dwellers in the Kennebec valley. These Indians bore also the name Canibas, or Narhantsouaks. Before the great Indian war of 1615 it appears that the Bashaba or great chief who lived on the Penobscot exercised a kind of general sovereignty over all the Maine tribes: later, the chief of the Kennebecs dwelt on Swan Island. The tribe extended from Merrymeeting bay to Moosehead lake and enjoyed in the forests, the fertile meadows, the rivers teeming with fish and affording a broad highway for their canoes, an ideal place for Indian habitation. In the winter the Indians retired to the woods and lakes further north where they found it easy to secure the moose and deer in the deep snow. With the coming of spring they descended the rivers in time to secure the salmon, shad and alewives; in the summer they had their scanty harvests and the berries and wild fruits of the forest. Several important Indian villages were on the river. At Fort Hill, Winslow, was a large village extending along the banks of the Sebasticook and of the Kennebec for nearly a mile. Mr. F. F. Graves who has carefully searched the

site has found large quantities of pottery, wholly of Indian make. Flint chippings are very abundant, as well as fine specimens of arrow points, gouges, etc. It is noteworthy that no metal has been found here except beads of pure copper, thus showing that the settlement antedated European trade and also the village at Norridgewock where iron of European manufacture, pipe stems, etc., are found. The village on Fort Hill was probably the ancient Teconnet although the name belonging first to the Falls, was applied to territory on both sides of the river. The only grave yard in the western part of Winslow was small in extent and was located near the present wheel house of the paper mill. In Waterville there are no indications of Indian villages. No pottery is found, but along the river and streams, sinkers and arrow heads are common. There was, however, a large burial ground here extending from what is now Temple street to the site of the Lockwood Mills. When Dunn Block was erected, the body of an Indian buried in a sitting posture was found. Many implements were buried with him and about two quarts of copper beads. About the same time Mr. Graves and two assistants discovered six skeletons in a single forenoon's digging in the open space at the junction of Main and Water streets. Here evidently was the burial place of old Teconnet.[1]

The Cannibas Indians were well disposed to the white men though the kidnapping of their neighbors at the mouth of the river and the brutalities at Fort St. George soon made them suspicious. It is not to the credit of the Plymouth Colonists that during all the earlier years of the trade with the Indians, nothing was done for their intellectual or moral improvement.

In 1643 an Indian who had become a Christian under the labors of the Catholic French missionaries at Sillery and Quebec, came down the Kennebec as far as Augusta and told the Indians of the beauty and majesty of the new faith. He took back with him an Indian chief whose life had been saved by the intercession of the missionaries. He was baptized in Sillery under the name of John Baptist. Later a considerable intercourse grew up between the Indians of the Kennebec and those about Sillery and in 1646 a delegation appeared before a council of the fathers at that place

1. Mr. Graves has in his collection a stone war club fifteen inches long by one and one-half inches in diameter, also pestles and corn grinders.

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and begged that a missionary might be sent to the Indians of the Kennebec. They said that thirty men and six women had embraced the new faith and they desired a missionary to baptise and teach them. Father Gabriel Druillette was appointed and August 29th, 1646 started for his mission field. He found a hearty welcome. After a stay at Nahrantsouak and Teconnet he arrived at Cushnoc late in September where he was hospitably entertained by John Winslow the Pilgrim trader. Father Druillette received the encouragement of the Plymouth Company and established a successful mission called "The Mission of the Assumption among the Abenakis," [1] at Gilley's Point about three miles north of Augusta. During the winter he shared the experiences of the Indians in the hunting season about Moosehead Lake and by the time of the spring gathering of the tribe had wholly won their confidence. He had emphasized three things as essential, viz., to have nothing to do with the traders' firewater; to cease quarreling among themselves and to throw away their idols. After the return of Father Druilette to Sillery in 1647, it seems unfortunate that the Jesuit Fathers did not see their way clear to allow him to return until 1650, although three delegations were sent by the Indians asking his return. This year, in addition to his missionary labors, he was envoy to the New England Confederacy (formed in 1643 for defense against the Iroquois) and visited Boston, being the first Jesuit priest to enter that city. He was honorably received at both Boston and Plymouth and returned with high hopes for the success of his mission. Again he spends the winter among the Indians. After heroic service and other journeys for the public defense his labors on the Kennebec closed in 1652, but he had exerted a marvellous influence over the Indians who had been won to him as a true friend and to the faith which he preached.[2]

Meanwhile the English had been getting more assured possession of the land. The titles to land coming into question, the English secured deeds of the Sagamores though it is a matter of question whether the Indians understood that they were conveying exclusive rights. In 1648 a Sagamore conveyed to Gov.

1. Jesuit Relations for 1647, chap. X.

2. Father Druillette after his return from the Kennebec was constantly employed. In 1666 he went west with Marquette and labored at Sault St Mary for thirteen years. He died in Quebec in 1681.

Bradford all land on both sides the river to Wessarunsett. In this deed Waterville is included.

The very next year Kennebis and Abbagadasset sold to Christopher Lawson[1] the Kennebec land up as far as Teconnet Falls, which was afterward assigned to Clark and Lake traders in 1653.[2]

The Plymouth trade with the Kennebec had been declining for years and in June 1649 it was leased for three years at the rate of £50 per year to William Bradford, Edward Winslow, Thomas Prince, Thomas Willet and William Paddy. Renewals of the lease at lower rates followed until on the 27th of October 1661 the patent was conveyed by sale to Artemas Boies, Edward Tyng, Thomas Brattle and John Winslow for £400 sterling.

In 1653 the General Court of Massachusetts directed Thomas Prince to summon the citizens on the river Kennebeck that they might take an oath of allegiance and arrange a judicial code. This was done at the residence of Thomas Ashley near Merrymeeting bay, where on May 23, 1654, sixteen men assembled, took the oath and in their code of laws promulgated the first prohibitory law of Maine. It provided penalties for selling liquor to the Indians as they, when intoxicated, were often guilty of "much horrid wickedness."[3]

As the new proprietors of 1661 made no effort for the improvement of their property or to set up a government, very little was done in the settlement of the valley for nearly one hundred years. Its nominal government, however, was matter of more interest. After the restoration of Charles II, Ferdinando Gorges, grandson of Sir Ferdinando, petitioned the throne that the Province of Maine might be restored to him. January 11, 1664 the King issued an order that the Massachusetts Colony should give Gorges quiet possession of his Province.[4] As this was not done the King sent over commissioners[5] who assumed the government and set up courts on the Sheepscot September 5, 1665. This action of the King was stoutly resisted by Massachusetts and the tyrannical acts of the commissioners soon brought the settlers

1. Christopher Lawson was brought before the Duke of York's Court at Arrowsic on an action for debt by warrant dated Nov. 1, 1665. Sullivan, 280.
2. Sullivan Hist. Dist. of Maine, p. 147.
3. Williamson's Me., Vol. I, pp. 366, 367.
4. Hutchinson's Hist. p. 234: Williamson I, p. 412.
5. Hutchinson's Hist. Appendix No. XV, p. 459-60.

to the verge of rebellion. The commissioners were recalled in 1668 and Massachusetts resumed control. To avoid future trouble Massachusetts purchased, May 6, 1677, for £1250 sterling, of Gorges, all his rights in the province, much to the disgust of the King whose designs were thereby thwarted. In 1780 Massachusetts organized a Provincial government of Maine and Thomas Danforth was appointed President. This administration, with some interruption by Dudley and Andros, continued until 1691 when the charter of William and Mary included Maine in the Province over which Royal Governors were appointed by the crown until the Revolution in 1775.

King Philip's War, the first war with the Indians, extended to Maine in the autumn of 1675. For years there had been increasing friction between the Indians and the English. The French had won the friendship of the Indians, sent them priests, sold them powder and guns and had been their allies in conflicts with other tribes. The English had treated them as inferiors, had sought profit in sharp business practices, had been suspicious and prompt to punish offenses and often refused to sell powder or guns. With the first outbreak of hostilities the Canibas tribe retired to this place, Teconnet, to await developments. The trade upon the river at this time was largely in the hands of Clark and Lake and Richard Hammond. Hammond had a trading house at Woolwich, Clark and Lake had a large establishment at Arrowsic and both had trading houses at Teconnet Falls. The committee sent by Massachusetts to have general control over military and other measures of safety, Captains Lake, Patterhall and Wiswell, ascending the Kennebec, met seven of the Canibas tribe and five of the Androscoggins, Mahotiwormet or Robinhood being leader. The Indians surrendered their guns and mutual professions of friendship were made. A little later Capt. Davis, from the Clark and Lake house at Arrowsic sent a messenger to Teconnet to remove the arms which were in the trading house there. He was also to promise that if the Indians would come to Arrowsic they would be supplied. The messenger disobeyed his instructions by assuring the Indians that "if they did not go down and give up their arms the English would come up and kill them." Meanwhile Magistrate Abraham Shurte at Pemaquid was doing his utmost to secure peace. He

called a number of the chiefs to Pemaquid for conference. They complained that their people had been frightened away from their cornfields, were not allowed to purchase powder and so were unable to kill any game or venison. Some had died of hunger. Some had been kidnapped. Mr. Shurte spoke kindly to them, assured them that he would do his utmost to punish those who had wronged them and to restore their captives. The Indians were greatly pleased, gave up a captive boy and presented Shurte with a belt of wampum. But the strife went on. During the autumn about one hundred of the English were barbarously murdered and the dwellers on Monhegan offered a bounty of £5 for every Indian head.

Those were anxious days at Teconnet. The Indians carefully abstained from acts of violence but the situation grew worse and worse. At last they sent a swift runner through the woods to Pemaquid to invite Magistrate Shurte to a council at Teconnet. Immediately he set out in his small boat, was joined at Arrowsic by Capt. Davis and arrived safely at Teconnet. The council was held in a great wigwam where five chiefs sat in state while a throng of warriors stood about the door. Assiminasqua the Prince and orator of Waterville opened the council. As Shurte and Davis proceeded to lay aside their arms he said: "Brothers keep your arms as honorable men. Be without apprehension. We do not, like the Mohawks seize messengers who come to us. Nay we never do as you people once did with fourteen of our Indians sent to treat with you, taking away their arms and putting them under guard. We have been in deep waters. You told us to come down and give up our arms and powder or you would kill us, so we were forced to part with our hunting guns or to leave both our fort and our corn. What we did was a great loss, we feel its weight." Shurte responded with professions of friendship. Tarumkin answered: "I love the clear streams of friendship that meet and unite. Certainly I myself choose the shades of peace. My heart is true and I give you my hand in pledge of the truth."[1]

But the differences between the parties in council were hard to meet. The Indians must have guns and ammunition or they would starve. If the whites sold them these they were providing

1. History Kennebec County, p. 41.

means for their own destruction. At last Madockawando adopted son of Assiminasqua and son-in-law of Baron Castine cried out: "Do we not meet here on equal ground? We ask where shall we buy powder and shot for our winter's hunting? Shall we leave the English and apply to the French for it, or shall we let our Indians die. We have waited long to hear you tell us. Now we want yes or no." Shurte was not able to give a satisfactory answer. A little more confidence would have averted much bloodshed.

August 13, 1676 the first blow was struck in which the Teconnet Indians had part. Richard Hammond the trader had a bad reputation at Teconnet. The Indians declared that he cheated them, filled them with strong drink and robbed them of their furs. In revenge they burned Hammond's place at Woolwich, killed him and two others and took sixteen persons captive who were conveyed to Teconnet and there kept under guard.

The next night, August 14, the mansion and large establishment of Capt. Lake at Arrowsic was destroyed. Capt. Lake was killed and Capt. Davis of the Teconnet Council severely wounded. Thirty-five prisoners were taken.

In a few weeks the whole county from Falmouth to Pemaquid was desolated, the inhabitants killed, captured or driven away. Then Madockawando and Mugg,[2] his lieutenant, saw that it would be a good time to arrange for peace. Mugg was conveyed to Boston where he arranged provisional terms. Returning he was sent to Teconnet to arrange for the release of the prisoners. While here he laughingly told the Indians "I know how we can even burn Boston and drive all the country before us. We must go to the fishing islands and take all the white men's vessels."[1] Mugg was killed in an attack upon Wells, May 16, 1667.

April 12, 1678 the Kennebec and other Sagamores signed a treaty of peace at Casco. This treaty provided for the release of prisoners and for the payment of a peck of corn annually by each white family to the Indians in acknowledgment of their right to the land. Among the prisoners returned from Teconnet was Mrs. Hammond who bore a letter dictated by her captors in which they boasted of their clemency and fair dealing. It is true

1. Hubbard's Indian Wars, p. 386-391.
2. Abbott. History of Me., p. 197. Notes.

that we have no record that the Kennebecs ever tortured a prisoner.

Ten years of peace and rapid progress on the part of the English were followed by *King Williams' War* which opened August 13, 1688. In this war the French were actively engaged and its most effective expeditions were planned and officered from Quebec. The French had used to the full the religious influence which had been gained over the refugee Indians who had ascended the Kennebec to the neighborhood of Sillery. King Williams' War was one of the most costly episodes in the long struggle between England and France for the possession of Acadia and ultimately, the continent. Teconnet was used during the early years of the war as a station for captives until they could be ransomed or sold north into slavery. Hither from Merrymeeting, New Dartmouth, Sheepscot, Winter Harbor and Kennebunk prisoners were brought and Waterville became a central station on the prisoners' sad march to slavery, death or long delayed ransom.

[1]In 1692 *Col. Church, on his third Eastern expedition, burned the fort and settlement at Teconnet,* and the history of earliest Waterville the metropolis of the Cannibas Indians was ended. The white men claimed that the Indians set it on fire at their approach; the Indians that the white men burned the place. In 1693 Maj. Converse who was more feared by the Indians than any other English officer, was at Teconnet and at so many other places in rapid succession that the Indians were dismayed. They were gaining nothing from their alliance with the French and came to feel that they were fighting the battles of another power beyond the seas. Their own share was to fight against an ever increasing enemy and to die. Accordingly, August 12, 1692, eighteen of the Maine Sagamores met at Pemaquid and agreed to a treaty of peace. This treaty provided for a release of all captives and was signed by all the Sagamores, including Bomaseen of the Kennebecs and Wenobson of Teconnet, in behalf of Moxus. The peace, however, was not observed. Later in the same year Bomaseen was supposed to be concerned in the

1. Hon. Thomas B. Reed in his centennial oration at Portland states, without citing authorities, that the French from Quebec and the Indians from Castine met at Ticonnet and thence proceeded on the expedition which destroyed Portland May 16-20, 1690.

destruction of Dover, N. H. November 19, 1694, while visiting Pemaquid with a flag of truce Bomaseen was recognized, arrested as a spy and sent to Boston where he was imprisoned for five years. Enraged at this the Kennebec warriors became the more zealous in the conduct of the war and shared in the destruction of Fort William Henry at Pemaquid in 1696, and did not agree to peace until its terms included the release of Bomaseen. Peace was attained in 1699. Bomaseen was restored to his people and the captives confined at Norridgewock, which after the burning of Teconnet became the prison station, were released. Meanwhile the man who for thirty years was to exercise the most potent influence on the Kennebec had arrived. It was Father Sebastian Rale. He was a native of France, of excellent education and of high rank. In 1693 he was sent by the French leaders at Quebec to Norridgewock where the brothers Bigot already had revived the mission founded half a century before by Druillette. With utter devotion, Rale gave himself to his work. He shared the Indian's lot, sought to guard his rights and naturally shared his country's hatred of the English. It was to be expected also that the Quebec authorities would keep in correspondence with him as the one best fitted to report the conditions on what they regarded as their Acadian frontier. Soon he became an object of suspicion and hatred to the English. They charged him with hindering the formation of treaties and with preventing the execution of them, and with encouraging the Indians in their deeds of bloodshed: certainly he gave them his blessing and the sacrament before they set out. In 1717, when Gov. Shurte of Massachusettts, visited the Kennebec in order to make a treaty with the Indians, Father Rale championed both the Indians and France in the effort to prevent alienation of lands and the erection of forts. The treaty was against his protest. As early as 1605, during Queen Anne's War, which was brought on by French intrigues, an expedition under Col. Hilton ascended the Kennebec on snow shoes in mid-winter to capture Rale. They found Norridgewock deserted. In 1721 Rale secured united protest on the part of several Indian villages against the advance of the English whom he virtually threatened with the vengeance of France. August 1st ninety Indians with Rale as adviser, appeared at Arrowsic and ordered the settlers

to leave within three weeks or they would be killed. Regarding Father Rale as the real source of the disturbances and depredations made by the Indians who certainly were so fully under his control that he could direct or restrain them, Massachusetts, in the winter of 1721-22, sent Col. Thomas Westbrook to Norridgewock to apprehend the priest and convey him to Boston. The expedition found Norridgewock deserted, a notice posted upon the door of the church threatening the destruction of the English meeting-houses if the soldiers dared to harm it and stoutly maintaining the right of the French and the Indians to the territory.[1] A box was found containing the correspondence of Rale and Vaudreuil, French Governor at Quebec, which proved the complicity of the priest in the plots of the French and the duplicity of the Governor in his dealings with Massachusetts. Enraged at this expedition, the Indians began the systematic plunder of all the little settlements on the river, burning Brunswick in July, 1722 and taking many captives. War was declared by Massachusetts upon the Eastern Indians, July 26, 1722 and a reward of £100 for the bringing of the person of Father Rale to Boston.

On the 19th of August, 1724, an expedition numbering 208 men led by Captains Harmon and Moulton, left Richmond Fort. They arrived at Teconnet August 20, where they left forty men to guard their boats while the rest marched silently and swiftly through the woods toward Norridgewock. On the way they came upon an Indian with his wife and daughter. Remembering the failure of the Westbrook expedition, they immediately fired upon them lest Norridgewock should receive warning. The man was killed while trying to escape across the river; it was the noted chief Bomaseen. Norridgewock was taken wholly by surprise and the inhabitants fled panic stricken. Many were drowned while trying to escape, many were shot among whom was Father Rale. Charlevoix's romantic story that Rale came forth boldly to his death while seven heroic Indians covered him with their own bodies until all were shot down is disposed of by the testimony of Lieut. Jaques, that he himself shot the priest in a cabin while he was in the act of loading a gun.[2]

1. For letter, see "Pioneers of New France," Baxter, pp. 122-3.

2. Jaques was afterward arraigned by Capt. Moulton for killing Rale instead of taking him captive. He defended himself on the ground that the priest refused quarter.

August 22, 1724 Capt. Johnson Harmon appeared before the Governor and council at Boston with twenty-seven Indian scalps and with the scalp of Father Rale. "In consideration of the extraordinary service of said Capt. Harmon, the Lieutenant-Governor presented him with a commission for Lieutenant-Colonel," and a warrant was drawn in his favor for the promised reward of £100.[1]

The destruction of Norridgewock, terrible though it was, was in reprisal for the destruction of hundreds of homes and many villages of the English settlers, and it was practically the end of trouble with the Indians on the Kennebec. Father Rale was a remarkable man. His love for his Indian converts and his self sacrificing devotion to what he believed to be their interest were beyond question, but as a loyal citizen of France he felt called upon to do everything in his power to prevent the English from getting control of the country. He was the victim on the banks of the Kennebec, of strifes, which had their origin on the banks of the Thames and of the Seine, strifes which destroyed both him and his followers, but among all the pictures of early Maine is none more beautiful than that of the priest and the reverent Indian worshippers as they gathered morning and evening in the chapel at Norridgewock. After the death of Rale the Indians fled in despair to Canada. For twenty-five years there is little to record. The half century of war had nearly destroyed both the Indians and the English settlers and as late as 1749 there were only two white families left above Merrymeeting bay.

September 1, 1749 nine of the heirs of the men who had bought the rights of the Colony of New Plymouth to Kennebec territory in 1661, met in Boston and became incorporated for the purpose of defending their rights and opening their lands to settlement. The great obstacle was the constant danger from the French and Indians. In 1753 the Plymouth Company petitioned Gov. Shirley for the erection of a fort at Teconnet Falls. This was regarded as a strategic point: the highway between Maine and Quebec was up the Kennebec and down the Chaudiere. Even the Penobscots came down the Sebasticook to Teconnet and thence ascended the Kennebec. Rumors were always afloat that the

1. Mass. Council Records, Vol. VIII, pp. 71-72.

French and the Indians who had been driven from their lands were about to come down the river with hostile intent.

In answer to the petition, Gov. Shirley proposed that if the Plymouth Company would build a defensible house for stores and fort, at the head of the tide water, Cushnoc, Augusta, he would build a fort at Teconnet Falls.

Under the direction of the General Court which was alarmed at the rumor of French invasion, Gov. Shirley with Col. Paul Mascarene, Commissioner of Nova Scotia, General John Winslow in command of the troops and several high officials with 800 soldiers, set sail, June 21, 1754, in the frigate Massachusetts for Falmouth. There 42 Indians from the Kennebec met the Governor in conference. He expressed his purpose to build a fort at Teconnet to which the Indians made desperate protest.[1] They besought him to build no forts higher up the Kennebec than Fort Richmond; declared themselves willing that settlers should occupy the lands but were afraid of more forts. Their eloquent plea was wholly unavailing. Governor Shirley produced deeds signed by Sagamores long since dead, conveying the lands in question. Against this fact no words could avail and the Indians acquiesced though asserting that their ancestors had been cheated.

Immediately the troops began their march for Teconnet. There Gen. Winslow laid out the Fort and detailed 300 men for its construction while he with 500 troops ascended (August 8) the Kennebec in search of the French fortification which had been reported. Gen. Winslow was taken ill at Norridgewock and returned to Teconnet, the command of the expedition devolving upon Col. Preble, who ascended to the head waters of the Kennebec but found no French.

In a very short time five buildings were erected at Fort Halifax,[2] a stockade 800 feet long erected, the cannon and arms brought up in scows from Cushnoc and mounted and a road for wheel carriages cut through from Fort Western to Fort Halifax.

1. "July 1st Norridgewock Indians gave their answer and refused the fort being built at Ticonnet. July 2, treaty signed." Parson Smith's Journal.

2. While at Falmouth Gen. Shirley contracted with Capt. Isaac Ilsley as head carpenter, who was to take with him twelve others for the building of the fort at Ticonnet. Their wages were to include "the Province's ordinary allowance of provisions and drink." The bill of Capt. Ilsley was filed Sept. 28, for 82 days labor of himself and men, amounting to £1660, 10s. Goold's account of Fort Halifax. Me. Hist. Soc. Coll. Vol. 8, p. 229.

Gov. Shirley who had personally inspected the work was greatly gratified and highly commended Gen. Winslow and his men. Capt. William Lithgow, who had been commander of Fort Richmond, was assigned to Fort Halifax and a garrison of 80 [1] men left in charge. A whale boat express was arranged running from Fort Halifax to Portland in twenty hours. The route was down the Kennebec to Merrymeeting Bay, thence by the Androscoggin and across to New Meadows river and Casco Bay.

Gov. Shirley returned in great state to Boston in September. For two months Falmouth had been very gay. Parson Smith writes in his diary: "Thus ends a summer scene of as much bluster as a Cambridge commencement and now comes on a vacation when our house and the town seem quite solitary."

Capt. Lithgow assumed a heavy task. The fort was unfinished. About the first of November a party of six men from the fort, who were cutting timber, were attacked by the Indians. One was killed and scalped, four were carried away captive, only one, wounded, succeeded in reaching the fort. Some reinforcements were sent and Capt. Lithgow received authority to impress men as needed. The winter of 1755 was a sad time at Fort Halifax.[2] As Capt. Lithgow wrote "The fort was the most extraordinary one for ordinariness I ever saw." The soldiers lacked shoes, clothing and blankets. The exposure and hardships of the men in hauling their fuel by hand through the deep snow soon prostrated them with sickness. Of the eighty men only thirty were left who were fit for duty.[3] Five died during the winter. Supplies ran short and the distressed captain started down the Kennebec to secure aid. The journey was both hard and dangerous. Supplies had already been sent by the Governor which were landed at Arrowsic and gundalowed to Merrymeeting bay. By the aid of Capt. Hunter of Topsham and Capt. Dunning of Brunswick and their men, the supplies were brought to Fort Halifax. Despite all their hardships the garrison had hauled by hand to the hill 200 tons hewn timber also 100 tons board logs and bolts for shingles. The fortification including

. Rept. Commanding Gen. Dec. 21, 1754.

2. Letter of Capt. Lithgow to Gen. Shirley. See Chapter of Historical Documents.

3. Williamson, Vol. 2, p. 302, states that 100 men with five cohorn mortars were sent as reinforcements in the fall of 1754. The Lithgow correspondence proves that this was not done, and the Council Records of Mass. under date of Dec. 21 1754, give as reason that there were not sufficient provisions at the fort and at tha time of year it would be difficult to forward more.

FORT HALIFAX.

the great house for the officers' quarters and stores, was completed by Capt. Lithgow in 1755. Early in the spring of that year two men from the garrison who were fishing were mortally wounded by the Indians. June 11, the Provincial Government declared war with the Indians and offered $200 for each Indian scalp and $250 for each captive. Col. Lithgow had now the strongest and most important fortification in Maine, but found it difficult to secure men and supplies. He complains that his men are lonely, being about fifty miles from inhabitants, and are over-worked in guarding night and day the main fort, store house and two redoubts upon the hill.[1] Col. Lithgow removed his family from Fort Richmond to Fort Halifax in 1755.

May 18, 1757 occurred the last skirmish with the Indians. Col. Lithgow noticed a few days before, some rafts drifting by the fort.[2] Concluding that the Indians had used them to cross the river and that they were intending to attack the settlement, he sent a boat containing an ensign and nine men down the river to give warning. On their return, about ten miles below the fort, they were fired upon by seventeen Indians. Two of the boat's crew were wounded but they kept up the fight with great gallantry. One Indian was killed and at last his comrades retreated bearing the dead body and another of their number who was wounded. It was the final shot and retreat of the Indians, almost on the same spot where Capt. Gilbert of the Popham Colony had first met the Indians and erected the cross exactly one hundred and fifty years before.

The garrison at Fort Halifax, though much reduced, was continued for several years. In 1759 sixteen soldiers petitioned the Governor for a discharge, affirming that they had been impressed into the service and already had served far beyond their time. The request was granted and Col. Lithgow was authorized to offer "a bounty of five dollars to each of three men who would enlist. *If they cannot be enlisted to be impressed.*" After the Peace of Paris in 1763, the fort was dismantled. At the time of Arnold's expedition in 1775, the large house within the fort was used as a tavern, "Fort House." Afterward it was used as a dwelling-house, meeting-house, town hall, where all the

1. Letter to Gov. Shirley Oct. 22, 1755.
2. Me. Hist. Soc. Coll. Vol. 8, p. 269–70.

earlier town meetings of Winslow were held, a hall for public dancing parties, finally a home for poor families until it was taken down by Mr. Thomas and some of its material used in the construction of the Halifax House in 1797. Col. Lithgow was engaged in trade at the fort for several years. In 1760 he was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Lincoln county, the first magistrate on the Kennebec above Pownalboro, and was continued by the American government. Before 1772 he retired to Georgetown to the Noble farm which was his wife's inheritance and died there in 1798 at the age of eighty-three.

Abbott states that eleven families settled in Winslow in 1754 but if so they have left neither trace nor name. Among the earliest settlers were Ensign Ezekiel Pattee, who lived in the fort house on the hill and kept store. He afterward removed the block house to his farm below the present village. March 12, 1766 the Plymouth Company granted to Gamaliel Bradford, John Winslow, Daniel Howard, James Warren and William Taylor a tract of land covering the present Winslow, of 18,600 acres, on condition that within four years they should have fifty settlers on the premises, twenty-five of them to have families, and to build fifty houses not less than twenty feet square and seven feet studd each. Said fifty settlers were each to clear and prepare for mowing, not less than five acres of land adjoining each house."[1] This arrangement was carried out and was the only one to succeed of many similar propositions. (For records concerning the Plymouth Grant see chapter of Historical Documents). Within a few years the names which have remained prominent through all the history of Winslow appeared upon the records, viz. Pattee, Howard, Haywood, Crosby, Heald, Getchell, Drummond, Hayden, Redington, Stackpole, Blackwell, Phillips, Runnels, Simpson, Town and others.

Up to the year 1771 the plantation was called Kingfield. By act of the General Court of Massachusetts, April 26, 1771, it was incorporated as a town, the fourth in the State and named in honor of General John Winslow of a family which had been prominent in Kennebec history since 1525. By warrant of James Howard, a justice of the peace in and for the county of Lincoln, directed to Mr. Ezekiel Pattee, the Freeholders and

1. History of Kennebec Co. Vol. I, p. 542.

other inhabitants of Winslow qualified to vote in town affairs met at Fort Halifax May 23, 1771, at 8 o'clock A. M. They chose Lieut. Timothy Heald, moderator; Ezekiel Pattee, town clerk and treasurer; Ezekiel Pattee, Timothy Heald and John Tozer, selectmen; Robert Crosby, John Peter Cool and Nathaniel Carter, wardens; Francis Dudley, Joel Crosby and John Ayer, surveyors of highways; Jonah Crosby, fence viewer. At a subsequent meeting summoned "in His Majesty's name" the "clearing the banks of the river for the purposes of navigation, and the hireing of preaching," were considered but no action taken. March 2, 1772, Dr. McKechnie was "employed to apply to Dr. Sylvester Gardiner for a tract of land for a burying ground and for a road leading through his Improvement." This secured the old cemetery on Fort Hill. In May, 1772, it was voted "to hire one month's preaching this summer." The road which is now Main street and College avenue was accepted. Early in 1773 the authorities of Hallowell (Augusta) sent five men in a boat to Boothbay to carry to the town the Rev. John Murray who was the first minister to be hired by that town. He proceeded to Winslow and Waterville and July 3, 1773, baptised three children of Dr. John McKechnie. This is the first baptism in town of which we have record.

In the autumn of 1775 the ill-fated Arnold expedition with 1,100 men passed through Winslow and Waterville on its way through the wilderness to Quebec where it arrived at last with men half starved, worn out with incredible hardships and fit only for the hospital rather than the battlefield. Of the exploring expedition sent in advance Nehemiah Getchell and John Horn were guides. For the expedition itself a "guide by the name of Jackins was obtained, living north of Teconnet Falls."

That the Revolution meant more than the mere passing of armed expeditions became apparent in 1776 when the town appointed a "Committee of Safety" consisting of Timothy Heald, John Tozer and Zimri Haywood. July 8, 1776, the town meeting was for the first time called in the name of "The Government and People of Massachusetts Bay." The general law required that each town should provide itself with a stock of ammunition, but there was no money in the Winslow treasury. The town therefore voted, "*To borrow* of Esquire Pattee, 100,000 of

shingles; of Deacon Tozer, 80,000 ditto; of Timo. Heald, Jr., 4,000 ditto; of Ambrose Davis, 3,000 ditto; of Lawrence Costagan, 1,000 clapboards, and of Nathaniel Carter, 5,000 of shingles; to purchase a town stock of ammunition and that the produce of the same or what the same shall clear in the market shall be assessed upon this town some time in the month of October next." (Winslow Record). It also voted to hire three men to go up the river on scout duty to see whether any British force was approaching, and petitioned the General Court for defence against the Canadians. Those who served on the Committees of Correspondence, Inspection and Safety during the Revolution were: Timothy Heald, John Tozer, Zimri Haywood, Ezekiel Pattee, Robert Crosby, Manuel Smith, Ephraim Osborne, Nathaniel Low, Hezekiah Stratton, William Richardson and Benjamin Runnels. The town had not a little trouble with the roving Indians who came into it without means of support and called upon the selectmen to feed them. This was done by Squire Pattee until the town voted to pay him for 1,000 pounds beef found the Indians at the rate of five dollars per pound, which price would indicate either a depreciated currency or that some primordial beef trust already had taken possession of the country. Under such conditions it became difficult to secure the clothing and beef required by the Court for the Continental Army. The quota of soldiers also fell short and the town voted to hire "tow" men for the town of Winslow to serve for three years or during the war. It is no wonder that the articles concerning preaching and schooling at the town's expense were so often passed over or voted down.

May 21, 1782, Zimri Haywood was elected as the town's representative in the Massachusetts Court. The next year Ezekiel Pattee was chosen and Zimri Haywood, Solomon Parker and Benjamin Runnels were made a committee "to give their representative instructions."

In 1784 it was voted not to hire preaching, not to hire schooling and not to raise any money for town expenses. The next year it was voted to raise £ 20 for preaching, £ 60 for schooling and £ 100 for work on the roads which liberality was afterward reconsidered and recalled. In December, 1785, Capt. Haywood attended the Falmouth Conference with reference to the separation of Maine from Massachusetts.

In 1786 on petition to the governor, the plantations of Hancock (Clinton) and Canaan were relieved of the taxes assessed upon them by Winslow on account of their "greate povertie and inabilitie." December 3, 1787, Jonah Crosby was chosen to attend the convention at Boston "to see whether the people will accept the constitution set forth at Philadelphia, September 17, 1787."

The town was slowly becoming prosperous. The farms were productive, several grist and saw mills were in operation, the river afforded means for conveying the lumber to market, while its fisheries supplied both food and an important article of trade. In 1791 there were eighty-one polls in town and George Warren, Winslow's first lawyer, had begun business. In the same year he petitioned the General Court for authority to conduct a lottery for the building of a bridge across the Sebasticook. He was representative to the General Court for that year. An article in the warrant to set off the territory of Winslow on the west side of the Kennebec, was at last approved by a vote of thirteen to seven. The smallness of the vote probably prevented any further action. In 1793, however, perhaps to remove the grievance which had caused the desire for separation two collectors were appointed of whom one, Asa Emerson, was to serve for the west side of the river. It was also voted that the preaching in the future should be half on the east and half on the west side of the river and that the town meetings were to be held alternately. Several times action had been brought against the town under the general statute for not having a "Gospel Teacher." February 10, 1794, at a town meeting held at John McKechnie's it was voted "to erect a meeting house on the east side of the river on land to be given by Arthur Lithgow, Esq. One hundred pounds were to be raised by a tax on polls and estates for the purpose of building said meeting house." Jonah Crosby, Capt. Timo. Heald, Capt. Josiah Hayden, David Pattee, Jonathan Soule, Nathaniel Low and Ezekiel Pattee, Esq., were appointed to carry this vote into effect. A fish committee of nineteen members was to regulate the fisheries for the year. The same year two names appear in the town records which were to hold large place there for many years; Rev. Joshua Cushman and Elnathan Sherwin. At a meeting held at the house of Elnathan

Sherwin on the site of the Silas Redington place, Sherwin street, Rev. Joshua Cushman was invited to settle in the town as a religious instructor. His salary was to be one hundred and ten pounds annually so long as he should remain their minister. A committee of ten, headed by Col. Hayden, was appointed to wait upon Mr. Cushman and receive his answer.

Mr. Cushman already had seen much of life. Born in 1759 at Halifax, he served with distinction in the Revolutionary army and endured the hardships of Valley Forge. He was graduated from Harvard in the class of 1788 with John Quincy Adams. At the age of thirty-six he was now to enter the ministry. He proved himself a man of high character, great ability as a preacher and a politician of no mean degree. In addition to twenty years service as pastor in Winslow, he served in both branches of the Legislature of Massachusetts, was then a member of Congress for three terms where he made a decided impression, and was a member of the Legislature of Maine when he died. The constitution and agreement for a religious society under which he began work, which was supposed to come from his pen was very liberal so that his society has been termed the first Unitarian church in America.[1]

The ecclesiastical council for the ordination of Mr. Cushman to which the Church of Christ in Canaan, in Pownalboro, in Woolwich, in Brunswick, in Topsham, Second Church in Wells, First Church in Kittery, First Church in Pembroke and two others were called, was received in great state. Twenty of the leading citizens of the town were made a committee to conduct the council to the large booth of evergreen erected on the plains where the meeting was to be held.

March 7, 1796, the town voted to build a meeting house on the hill near or in Ticonic village. The next day it was voted to build another on the Lithgow lot in Winslow, the previous vote concerning it having been reconsidered.

The committee for the west side was: Nehemiah Getchell, James Stackpole, Jr., John Pierce, Obadiah Williams, Reuben Kidder. The committees reported March 16 that the meeting houses should be erected, the pews valued and the choice sold at

1. For the "Constitution and Agreement" under which Mr. Cushman became town minister of Winslow, with the report of the Committee. See chapter of historical documents.

auction, the highest bidder to have two minutes to make his choice, payment for pews and premium was to be made in four quarterly installments in cash, corn, grain, any building materials or merchantable lumber. Such was the beginning of the meeting house which is now a part of the old city hall. Difficulty arose as to the location. Dr. Obadiah Williams generously offered to the town the present city hall park as a location for the meeting house and an academy or school house[1], court house, etc. Then Asa Emerson and David Pattee who lived by the Messalonskee or Emerson stream as it was then called petitioned that the house be placed at a more central point. Their petition was not granted. The house was not completed for many years. The pews were sold, forfeited, resold, forfeited again. About sixty pages of the first volume of Waterville records are taken up with pew deeds and many more with meeting house business. The first town meeting was held in the new meeting house June 25, 1798, and Elnathan Sherwin was paid $30 for the use of his house for previous town meetings and religious services. Meanwhile questions of division had been constantly before the public. For years the matter of the separation of Maine from Massachusetts had been agitated and vote after vote taken in its favor. The division of Lincoln county and the erection of Kennebec county took place February 20, 1799. The dividing of the town usually with the river as line though once a line one mile west of the river was proposed, had been discussed and voted on again and again. The expedient of holding town meetings alternately on the east and on the west side of the river was not satisfactory. Two collectors and a double set of town officials did not conduce to harmony. Mr. Cushman preached at the meeting houses in turn, even going to West Waterville one-fourth of the time. There was no bridge across the Kennebec and when the inhabitants set forth in petition their grievances what wonder that the General Court listened to their prayer and divided the town.[2]

The population now amounted to 1,250 of which 800 were on the west side of the river.

December 28, 1801 the town voted "To petition the General Court to set off that part of the town which lieth on the westerly side of the Kennebec river and to incorporate it into a separate

1. See copy of deed, chapter of historical documents.
2. Petition for division. Page 54, note.

town," and chose Reuben Kidder, Thomas Rice, Josiah Hayden, Nehemiah G. Parker and Asa Soule a committee for the purpose. Considering the circumstances the development of the town had been worthy even remarkable and when the time of separation came, the mother and daughter parted without a quarrel.

PETITION FOR DIVISION.

Note. To the Honourable the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in General Court assembled:

The Petition of the Subscribers, Inhabitants of the town of Winslow, in the county of Kennebeck, being a committee chosen by said Town in Town meeting assembled, humbly Report to your Honours that it is the wish of the Inhabitants of the said Town that the territory lying on the Westerly side of said River, in said town, as it is now bounded, should be set off from said Town by the name of Waterville. Your Petitioners would in behalf of said Town, beg leave to offer to your Honours the following reasons:

That the value of the property now owned in said Town is nearly equally divided on each side of said river;

That the Town and religious meetings in said town are held alternately at the meeting houses now erected on each side of said River, and that in several parts of the year it is very difficult and almost impossible to cross said River to attend said meetings;

That in the spring season, at the annual meetings held in said Town, the Inhabitants thereof living on the opposite side from where the said meeting is to be held, are frequently prevented by the particular situation of said River from crossing the same to attend said meeting;

That said River near by divides said Town of Winslow in equal halves;

Wherefore your Petitioners in behalf of said Town humbly pray that said territory may be set off and as in duty bound will ever pray.

(Signed.)

ASA SOULE,
THOMAS RICE,
NEHEMIAH A. PARKER,
JOSIAH HAYDEN,
REUBEN KIDDER,
} Com. of Town of Winslow.

That the now Town of Winslow shall be divided through the middle of the River Kennebeck as the River usually runs across the width of said Town;

That that part of said Town which lay on the Eastern side of the Kennebeck shall retain the name of Winslow and the part which lay on the Western side be erected into a town by the name of Waterville;

That all debts except such as concern meeting houses that shall be due from the Town when divided, or Damages the Town may be liable to pay, shall be apportioned and paid by each Town according to the present valuation;

That Josiah Hayden, Esq., being the only selectman of the present Town of Winslow residing on the east side of the Kennebeck River, shall, after a Division, have power to call the first meeting without consulting his colleagues.

The above are articles agreed on by us in a Division of the now Town of Winslow, in behalf of said Town.

(Signed.)

JOSIAH HAYDEN,
REUBEN KIDDER,
ASA SOULE,
NEHEMIAH A. PARKER,
THOMAS RICE,
} Com.

CHAPTER III.

WATERVILLE 1802-1902.

By Rev. Edwin Carey Whittemore.

By act of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Waterville was incorporated June 23d, 1802.[1] July 13, 1802 Asa Redington,[2] Justice of the Peace, issued to Moses Appleton,[2] physician, his warrant to call the first town meeting to be held on July 26, at the East meeting house. These were men long prominent in the life of the town as their character, ability and public spirit deserved. Justice Redington, the old "soldier of Washington's body guard"[3] was ever faithful to his trust. Dr. Appleton is still remembered by aged men who say "He was kind to the poor."

Of the first town meeting, Elnathan Sherwin, long a prominent citizen of the place, who already had served three years as representative in the Massachusetts Legislature and who was to serve thirteen years longer, was chosen moderator, and Abijah Smith, to whom every one who consults the Waterville records covering the long period of his clerkship, is under obligation, was elected town clerk. The selectmen were Elnathan Sherwin, Asa Soule and Ebenezer Bacon; David Pattee was elected town treasurer, and the long official list of surveyors, cullers, measurers, scalers, agents, tythingmen, fish wardens, fence viewers, field drivers, saxons (sextons), pound keepers, ended with the names of eighteen good men and true who were elected hog reeves. Evidently the new town was to be sufficiently governed. At the second town meeting, August 9, 1802, held at the West

1. Act of Division and Incorporation. Wat. Records, Vol. I, p. 1-4. See chapter of historical documents.
2. See Biographical chapter.
3. Letter of Asa Redington to Hon. Daniel P. Ring. (In full.) See chapter of historical documents.

meeting house, (Oakland) $1,000 was voted for town expenses and $300 for schools. The prospects of the new town were good. Already through the efforts of Reuben Kidder, Abijah Smith and others the "Waterville Social Library" had been established, which though not large, included books of the highest class.[1] Many of these books are still in the city and it is hoped that they will find a proper place in the new public library. In 1791 only sixty-three tax payers were living on the "West Side" but the year following, Redington and Getchell built the first dam on the Kennebec and a large mill, which movement began our earliest business boom.[2] Considerable business also was carried on by the earlier mills on the Messalonskee, the McKechnie, Pattee and others. Capt. John Clark and his son Geo. Clark had a shipyard, where in 1800 the ship Ticonic of 268 tons was built.[3] The fisheries of shad, salmon, and especially alewives were of profit to many and of annoyance to others, for in 1804 "the dressing of fish between Capt. Geo. Clarke's shipyard and the road leading from Isaac Temple's landing was prohibited. Waterville became a distributing point for the cargoes of merchandise that came up the river on the "long boats." As the most of this merchandise consisted of rum and molasses, both of which came by the hogshead, it is charitable to suppose that it was intended for distribution rather than for home consumption. The collection of taxes was let to the lowest bidder, who in 1804 was Capt. James Stackpole at 5¾%. Later as much as 6% was paid. The most of the money for preaching voted by the town was paid to Rev. Joshua Cushman of Winslow, by an agreement with that town. In 1803 the town had been divided into ten school districts and in 1806 we find as school committee, Moses Appleton, Reuben Kidder, Timothy Boutelle, James Stackpole and Thomas C. Norris, a committee to inspire the teacher with dread and the scholar with awe. Squire Kidder was the town's first lawyer and he rendered it in many ways an important service. Hon. Timothy Boutelle was eminent through his entire career in Waterville for public spirit and high char-

1. Vid Public Libraries of Waterville, by Estelle Foster Eaton. Also Waterville Social Library. See chapter of historical documents.
2. Vid "Early Settlers and Settlements," by A. A. Plaisted.
3. For shipping list Vid "Early Settlers and Settlements."

acter. He served the town, the State, and the Nation in many official duties and in all with distinction and honor.

In 1806 the mail privileges of the town were greatly increased by the establishment of a stage line from Norridgewock to Hallowell by Peter Gilman. The old days of the Revolution, when the mail was brought at long and irregular intervals, during the winter on snowshoes, seemed primitive indeed, for this stage made two trips per week.

That home amusement as well as foreign travel was not neglected, we learn from Capt. Stackpole's diary which, under the suggestive date of July 27, states that he carried his children to the dancing school at Col. Sherwin's kept by one, Moore.

The Embargo Act of December 22, 1807, which by way of reprisal upon England, forbade American vessels to leave port, was a crushing blow to the shipping of Maine. A town meeting was called. A petition to the U. S. government for the removal of the Embargo was presented, but the spirit of patriotism prevailed and the town authorized a resolution approving the Embargo and chose a committee to prepare and forward to the President such resolution. The same year it was voted to build a powder magazine in the loft of the meeting house, probably as the driest place available though that the people were discriminating in the matter of their preaching is shown by their vote to pay $100 for preaching if Mr. Allen of Duxbury can be secured, otherwise $50.

In 1809 the fire department makes its first appearance, in the election of Elnathan Sherwin, James L. Wood, Moses Dalton, Asa Redington and Eleazer W. Ripley as fire wardens, who were duly sworn. From that time on some of the foremost citizens of the town have served in the fire department. It has been to them a matter of patriotism, an honor and the secret of its efficiency to the department and a safeguard to the town. The first engine company included Capt. Abijah Smith, Nehemiah

Note. In a tax list for 1809 so given to Baxter Crowell for collection, occur 276 names of resident tax payers. The list here given, contains 21 names of persons paying over ten dollars: Moses Appleton, $19.30; Ebenezer Bacon, $10.44; James Burgess, $10.18; Thomas Cook, $11.51; George Clarke, $15.62; Jonathan Combs, $11.11; John Cool, $11.63; Isaac Corson, $21.28; Baxter Crowell, $13.70; Moses Dalton, $12.95; Daniel R. Emerson, $10.06; Jonathan Heywood, $10.17; Jeremiah Fairfield, $16.66; Nathaniel Gilman, $23.59; Keuben Kidder, $19.31; Joseph Mitchell, $10.42; William Pullen, $11.60; Asa Redington, $25.93; Asa Soule, $10.60; James Stackpole, $23.98; James L. Wood, $31.53.

Getchell, James Stackpole, Timothy Boutelle, Russell Blackwell and many others. An engine was purchased. It consisted of a central tub into which water was poured by pails to be pumped out by an ordinary pump through a short and leaky hose. Some one wrote the name Bloomer upon it and the "Bloomer" it was through the many years of its somewhat doubtful service.

In 1810 Waterville sent to the Massachusetts Legislature, Eleazer W. Ripley. He was a Dartmouth graduate, had studied law in the office of Hon. Timothy Boutelle and had become prominent in town affairs. He was re-elected the next year, became State Senator but resigned to enter the army. His promotion for brave and meritorious service was rapid until he reached the rank of Major-General. He received the thanks of Congress and a gold medal inscribed "Chippewa, Erie and Niagara." In each of these battles he had fought with distinguished bravery and commanded at Lundy's Lane after the death of Gen. Brown. He remained in the regular army until 1820 and was afterward Congressman from Louisiana. During the War of 1812 Elnathan Sherwin was lieutenant-colonel commanding the First Regiment in the 2nd Brigade of the 8th Division. Of that regiment Joseph H. Hallett was quartermaster; Moses Appleton, surgeon; David Wheeler, paymaster; and Jedekiah Belknap, chaplain. Capt. Dean Bangs' company belonged to Chandler's Battalion of Artillery and included some men from Vassalboro. Capt. Joseph Hitching's company (29 men) and Capt. William Pullen's company (40 men) were raised in Waterville. Waterville was invaded but once during the war. Great alarm was raised one afternoon by the report that an armed force was marching upon the town. Preparations for defense were rapidly made and the bravest youths started out to meet the foe and to defend their homes. The enemy, when met, proved to be the crew, who were marching across from the Penobscot, of the U. S. vessel, *Adams*, which her commander had burned to keep her from falling into the hands of the enemy. The friendly foes soon entered the town and the event was celebrated in what was considered the appropriate manner. At that time whiskey was made on Silver street.

In 1814 the largest ship ever built here, the Francis and Sarah, 290 tons, was successfully launched. The carrying trade on the

"THE WILLOWS," COLBY CAMPUS.

river now became regularly established and a lively trade in lumber, farm products, groceries, etc., followed the proclamation of peace in 1815.

The next important event in the history of the town was the establishment here of the Maine Literary and Theological Institution, afterward Waterville, now Colby college.[1] A charter was granted by the General Court of Massachusetts, February 27, 1813, and after the question of location in the township No. 3, on the Penobscot, then practically a wilderness which had been granted by the Legislature, or in Bloomfield (Skowhegan) or in Farmington or in Waterville, had been decided by the trustees in favor of Waterville, the Vaughan lot of 179 acres was purchased of R. A. Gardiner for $1897.50. In 1816 the town had voted to raise $3,000 for the benefit of the institution should it be located here. For some reason this money was not paid.

On the arrival of President Jeremiah Chaplin in 1818, theological instruction began and the literary department was opened with the coming of Prof. Avery Briggs in 1819. The history of the college, written by one qualified by long and valuable service in it, appears in Chapter X. The college has brought to the town in the roll of its presidents and professors, a large number of eminent citizens, men who have been interested in all that pertains to the life of the town and by voice and influence have sought its good. It has created an intellectual atmosphere, stimulating to thought and high conceptions of life, which has led many of the youth of the town to seek instruction within its halls and has benefitted a far wider circle. It has brought together a large number of youth representing the best life of the communities from which they came and has trained them for useful lives. The actual business of the college is no small item in the transactions and profits of the town. But the supreme advantage has been the continued residence of professors and their families, who by work and influence in social,

1. As early as 1788 Dr. Obadiah Williams addressed a letter to Doctor N. Whitaker of Canaan, Me., with reference to the best location for a college, and the method of establishing such an institution. The answer, dated May 5, 1788, is in possession of Mr. Wallace B. Smith, grandson of Dr. Williams. The first sentences are as follows:

"Sir—Your fav'r of April 30th came to hand last Friday. I have weighed the contents. Am agreeably affected by the noble and important design of erecting a Seminary of learning in these parts, where little skill is required to discern a too hasty return to a state of Barbarism."

religious and civic life have conferred an inestimable benefit upon the community. The names of Prof. Keely, Prof. Hamlin, Prof. Loomis, President Champlin, Prof. Smith, Prof. Foster, Prof. Lyford, Prof. Hall, Prof. Elder, Prof. Taylor, Prof. Warren and others who long resided in the town should receive honorable mention. The great gift of money which is to broaden and to establish Colby's foundation, to supply her needs and open higher possibilities is yet to come. The financial question has been a troublesome one but in darkest hours the town always has come to the relief of the college.[1] Especially close and harmonious did the relations of the college and the town become during the administration of President Nathaniel Butler and in this closer union which he secured is possibility of great mutual good. The annual festival of the town has been the college commencement, and even now it enhances the glory of the Centennial. A son of President Chaplin writes of the first Commencement Day: "What a day it was! The grand festival was to be held in the so-called meeting house that belonged to nobody in particular. The morning opened grandly. From miles around and from distant towns the people flocked to the new Olympic. The village was literally crowded with strangers to see this new wonder. Stands for the sale of gingerbread, pies and cakes, cheese, cider and beer were on every hand. The people were on tiptoe of expectation. At length, about 10 o'clock, the college bell rang out its hilarious peal. The procession was seen advancing toward the center of the village. The Governor of the State, the marshal with his staff, the trustees, the president with his silk robe and official hat, the professors in their silk gowns, the graduating class, a duet composed of George Dana Boardman and Ephraim Tripp also in their gowns, the rest of the students, citizens, etc., the whole preceded by a military company (the Waterville Artillery) and a band of music. Oh it was magnificent! On, on, it came till it reached the meeting house. There was a halt. The procession parted; the great and the

1. In 1840 when the college broke down for lack of money and its professors resigned, Mr. Lucius Allen made strenuous efforts in its behalf. He secured the holding of a public meeting over which Hon. Timothy Boutelle presided. Stephen Stark undertook to collect money for the college and so liberal was the response that $50,000 were subscribed. Widow Caffrey, the hard-working and loyal keeper of the Commons House, subscribed fifty dollars.

noble and the wise passed in first and then, as the rear were entering, the outside crowd, no longer able to endure the suspense, rushed for the door determined to find entrance. For a few moments there was a fearful struggle. Order, however, was restored. The exercises began when, in a few minutes, the torrent, which had flowed so frightfully into the house, took a reflex turn. Out they came, they had seen the elephant and were satisfied.

The coming of Dr. Chaplin to Waterville meant also the establishment of regular religious services on Sunday in the old meeting house. Very soon the Baptist church was organized with twenty members. This took place at the "Wood House" where the Elmwood Hotel now stands. The church was served by the president and professors of the college in an unpaid pastorate of ten years. It held its meetings in various locations in the town until the erection of its fine meeting house in 1826 on land presented by Hon. Timothy Boutelle.

In 1814 the old Waterville Bank was chartered, erected a one-story building on lower Main street, chose Nathaniel Gilman as president and Asa Redington, Jr., as cashier. The name was afterward changed to "Ticonic Bank." It has had connected with it many of the financial leaders of the town and for thirty-eight years had the efficient and successful service of A. A. Plaisted, Esq., as cashier.

The town had repeatedly put itself on record as in favor of the separation of Maine from Massachusetts and in September, 1819, chose Abijah Smith and Ebenezer Bacon to attend the convention called at Portland for the formation of a State Constitution. The draft then drawn was accepted and Maine became an independent state, March 15, 1820. The vote for William King for Governor was practically unanimous. Baxter Crowell was elected representative to the Maine Legislature.

As previously noted the trade of the early days included the sale of liquors to a great extent. The regulation of the sale was in the hands of the town. In 1821, 12 licenses were issued by the town at $6 each, in 1822, 16; in 1823, 34. This was the high water, say rather, the low water mark in the town's liquor business.

May 23d, 1823 the first number of the first newspaper published in the town was issued. It was the Waterville Intelli-

gencer. It was published by Wm. Hastings, and printed by John Burleigh. The proprietor, in his first issue, states his satisfaction that more than 1,000 subscribers had been obtained and a printer engaged "who to correct morals, and the requisite skill in typography adds a capital sufficient for all the exigencies of his employment." The paper was under the auspices of the college and was designed as a State paper for the Baptist denomination. It was able and instructive but local news found small place within it. It became, in 1828, the foundation of Zion's Advocate.

The town was growing rapidly. Ticonic bridge, a wooden structure built by private parties as a toll bridge, was opened to the public and the good effect upon the business of the town was apparent. There was competition in the stage business between here and Augusta. Seth Robins ran an extra stage at a fare of seventy-five cents. The regular line of Washburne mail stages charged one dollar for passage and left "on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 4 o'clock in the morning."

An echo comes to us today from the direction of the Cecilia Club, from the "Waterville Branch of the Northern Harmonic Society," John Hovey, Sec., but the echo is not descriptive. We have the very record book of the Ticonick Debating Society, organized September 18, 1824 and including in its membership the leading men in the town. Great questions were investigated by committees and debated with all possible deference to parliamentary usage. Among the members were Abijah Smith, R. A. L. Codman, Eben F. Bacon, James Stackpole, Jr., Samuel Wells, Geo. Stickney, William Richards, Alpheus Lyon, Clark Lillybridge, Julius Alden, William Hastings, W. P. Norton, Johnson Williams, Asher Hinds, James Burleigh, Lemuel Paine, Asa Redington, Jr., Eliphalet Gow, Samuel Plaisted, Herman Stevens and others. The next prominent debating society was the Waterville Lyceum, organized in 1837. The secretary and moving spirit in this enterprise was William Mathews. After two years of debate there was silence, broken however, when the Waterville Debating Society was formed in 1841 with M. S. Chase as secretary. This society had a long and influential list of members but after one brief season we read in the record: "Adjourned then to the party." The society has not reas-

sembled. The records of the above societies are in the possession of E. R. Drummond, Esq.

Though Waterville always has been generous in the matter of her public schools, private and corporation schools have been quite a feature of the school life of the town. In 1823 Miss Pettengill had here a school for the education of young ladies. The next year Mr. John Butler and Miss Lewis opened a school which with its modern methods and apparatus won enthusiastic approval. Such teaching has continued from that time to the days of Miss Julia Stackpole and has been a special work of great importance.

The Liberal Institute under the patronage of the Universalist church did good work until it became apparent that the field was already supplied.

The great freshet of March 25-7, 1826, carried away a part of Ticonic bridge which immediately was rebuilt. The Fourth of July was usually celebrated but the semi-centennial of the Declaration of Independence was observed in a more formal way. The procession formed at Dow's Hotel at 11 o'clock and led by a band of music and the Waterville Artillery, Col. Johnson Williams in command, proceeded down Silver street, up Back street, (Elm) and down Main to the meeting house where a sensible and patriotic oration was pronounced by Samuel Wells, Esq. Thence to the hotel "where a dinner was served by Mr. Dow in his usual style of elegance and liberality." Timothy Boutelle presided with Moses Appleton and James Stackpole as vice-presidents. Responses were given to thirteen regular toasts while several volunteers contributed to the rhetorical splendor of the day.

In the same year Wm. Hastings established a circulating library of well selected books which were loaned at the rate of four cents per week.

In 1827 Waterville in open town meeting adopted very forcible resolutions of sympathy with the Greeks in their struggle against Turkey. The feeling throughout New England was intense, greater than that aroused for Cuba in her recent struggle for liberty and equalled only by New England's compassion for the slave.

The location of the State capitol was under discussion but as the Waterville Board of Trade had not yet been born the capitol

was allowed to get stranded on the Augusta hills twenty miles below its logical and proper location at Waterville. For two years Col. Abert, under employment of the U. S. Government, had been making surveys of the Kennebec with a view to securing a waterway to Canada. In 1828 the Colonel recommended the building of a canal around the falls from Ticonic Bay to Kendall's Mills. Local facilities for traveling were improved the same year by the introduction of plank sidewalks. The first theatrical performance given in town was at the old cotton mill on the Messalonskee and the Waterville Watchman, which in an unguarded moment had advertised it, atoned for the error by printing several articles upon the evils of the theatre.

Notable events in the year were the erection and opening of Waterville Academy (vid. chapter on Coburn Institute), the ordination of Harvey Fitz as pastor of the Baptist church, an attempt to rob the bank and the accident to "The Eagle."

In 1830 a village corporation was formed which adopted an extensive and stringent code of "By-laws" and appointed an inspector of police to put them into effect. It was forbidden on penalty of fine to carry a lighted pipe or cigar on the sidewalk or to allow even the chimney of one's house to burn out. The boys were not allowed to play ball or throw snowballs on the street, or "to steal rides on the rear of carts or wagons."

The great freshet in 1832 remained for seventy years without an equal. Very cold weather extending to the middle of May kept the frost in the ground, and the snow from melting. Then warm weather and five days of continuous rain brought on the deluge. May 22 the river reached its greatest height. Part of the bridge, the Redington saw mill and other buildings, like many offenders who first and last have gotten out of order, went down to Augusta. The losses along the river were very heavy. June 1, 1832, the "Ticonic" the first steamboat to visit Waterville arrived. This was a stern-wheeler built at Gardiner. It was received with the firing of cannon, the ringing of bells and every expression of jubilant welcome. It was the beginning of steamboat traffic which increased and prospered until the coming of the railways. The Moors, the Getchells and others were interested in the building and management of steamers and soon quite a fleet was owned here. Sometimes as many as six Waterville steamboats could be seen at the wharves. Rival companies reduced the passenger rates until it became possible to buy a

ticket from Waterville to Boston for one dollar. Capt. Geo. Jewell is well remembered by many as for many years commander of river steamboats.

In the summer of 1832 Wm. Lloyd Garrison visited Waterville and gave an address on the slavery question. It aroused great interest among the students who, on the 4th of July formed an Anti-Slavery Society. Their celebration was so boisterous as to call out the censure of President Chaplin. In a second after-chapel address on the subject he compared the noise to the braying of so many wild asses. The students sprang to their feet and demanded that he should retract his charge and then left the chapel. Expulsion was then threatened but the students declared that if one went all would go. President Chaplin and two of the professors then resigned and left the institution. The service of the president had been of the highest order, as the memorial tablet in the chapel testifies he was the "auctor" of the college, and misunderstanding rather than fault on either side was the unfortunate occasion of his withdrawal.

The citizens seem to have shared the sentiments of the students for in 1834 we find an anti-slavery society here with 150 members. The fine building of the Universalist church had been erected in 1833. Patriotism and temperance seemed to be on the increase. In 1834 we find Rev. Samuel Francis Smith, pastor of the Baptist church, teaching his Sunday school children to sing his great national hymn "America," and also lecturing on the subject of temperance. The town voted not to license the selling of liquors to be drunk on the premises. Having tried license for several years it came squarely into the no license ranks and was among the earliest of the Maine towns so to do. The same year appeared the "North American Galaxy." "A semi-monthly journal devoted to Tales, Essays, Music, Biography, Poetry, Anecdotes, etc., besides a great many things that it ain't devoted to at all." F. R. Wells and William Mathews were the editors and Daniel Wing the printer. Its ability and wit were beyond question nor did its support remain long in doubt for in the swan song in the fourth number, the editors cheerfully declare, "The productions of our uncallowed youth shall not rise up in judgment against the productions of our riper years." This certainly has been fulfilled in case of our honored Dr. William Mathews.

For many years he was a resident of Waterville showing in the Watervillonian the same brilliant qualities of mind which have made his many books so popular and so helpful. His "Getting on in the World" has helped multitudes to get on more honorably and successfully. We hail him as our literary Nestor and are glad that his presence graces this occasion. Despite the newspaper protest that the fire department "wouldn't let a building burn long enough to be worth telling about," the town voted to purchase two fire engines. This was not carried out until 1836 when the "Ticonic Village Corporation" was formed, mainly to secure protection against fire. Engine "Ticonic No. I" was purchased and the leading citizens of the town organized an engine company.[1] An important step in the religious history of Waterville was taken when, September 27, 1836, the meeting house of the Congregational church was dedicated and Rev. Thomas Adams installed as pastor. (Vid. Hist. Cong'l. Ch., chapter VIII).

The murder of Elijah Parish Lovejoy at Alton, Ill., November 7, 1837, by a pro-slavery mob, greatly moved the citizens of Waterville. Lovejoy was graduated with honor in the class of '26 at Waterville College and had shown great ability and patriotism. He was the first martyr of the college in the cause of civil liberty.

So decided was the sentiment of the town on the subject of liquor selling,[2] that the Washingtonian temperance movement

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1. The members of the company in 1839 were: Sam'l Appleton, Joseph Hasty, Joseph O. Pearson, William Getchell, Jr., James Pearson, Geo. Wentworth, John A. Rhodes, Isaac W. Wheeler, Jonathan Stanley, Llewellyn E. Crommett, David Shorey, Joseph Percival, Ruel Howard, Jr., Arthur Blish, James Hasty, Jr., Walter Getchell, B. K. Scribner, Eben Freeman, William G. Penney, Eliphalet Gilman, Elisha Howard, Sumner Percival, William Golder, Otis Getchell, William H. Pearson, Silas Getchell, Charles H. Thayer, Philander Soule, Estes W. French, Jarvis Barney, Moses Getchell, Dr. N. R. Boutelle, James S. Read, Wadsworth Chipman, Lewis Purrington, Edward H. Piper, Hiram P. Cousins, Orea Doolittle, Daniel Golder, C. K. White, Geo. H. Esty, Joseph Nudd, S. S. Parker, H. H. Eames, Joseph C. Whitman, Eldridge Getchell, S. T. Williams, Aaron Healy, W. H. Blair, Oliver Paine, N. Gilman, Jr., Albert Balcom, C. F. Gilman.

2. "At a meeting of the licensing board Sept. 8, 1840, it was Resolved by the selectmen, treasurer and town clerk of the town of Waterville, that the opinions of the inhabitants of said town heretofore expressed in the instructions to the licensing board by vote passed Mar. 13, 1837, are in the opinion of this board entitled to the highest respect as having their foundations in a just regard for the best interests of the people of this town and for the happiness and well-being of society. Resolved, therefore, that this board do not deem it necessary or consistent with the public good to license any persons within said town to be sellers of Wine, Brandy, Rum or any other strong drinks by retail, and that no license for

found ready supporters here and the Watervillonian informs us that "alcohol reels and staggers worse than ever." The town was slowly growing through the employment of its water power. The Fairbanks establishment was sending out great quantities of its ploughs and the lumber business was increased by the erection by Col. Redington of a double sawmill at the excavation made by the rush of water in 1839.

Ralph Waldo Emerson visited Waterville to deliver his address on "The Method of Nature" before the Society of the Adelphi in the College, August 11, 1841. He said that he was heard "with cold, silent, unresponsive attention in which there seemed to be a continuous, unuttered rebuke and protest."[1]

The contest for the office of representative in the legislature for 1842 was not without interest. Nine town meetings were held before a choice was made. Moses Hanscom, William Dorr, and Wyman B. S. Moor were in the contest. Mr. Moor from start to finish but at the finish, by the ninth ballot of the ninth meeting, Timothy Boutelle was elected. The same year the old east meeting house was moved back and fitted up for a town hall.

In 1843 Dearborn Plantation (Smithfield) was annexed to Waterville in spite of the protests and votes of this town. It was purely a political move intended to give a majority to the Democratic party.

A night watch of fourteen men to serve two each night in order was appointed January 22, 1847. The same year a committee of fifteen was chosen to prosecute violators of the liquor law.[2] The early newspapers of Waterville had finished their brief existence and on July 22, 1847, the first number of the Eastern Mail, which became the Waterville Mail was issued. Ephraim Maxham was the editor. Maxham and Drummond

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that purpose shall be granted by this board. Voted that the town clerk be directed to enter the foregoing resolutions in the records of the town. Present, Samuel Appleton, Samuel Doolittle, Selectmen, James Stackpole, Jr., Treasurer, and Augustine Perkins, Town Clerk.

1. Emerson arrived in Waterville by stage late at night and thoroughly tired. As there was doubt where he was to pass the night, the stage driver visited several houses and awakened their inmates by loud rapping only to find that the right place had not been found. At last both shelter and welcome were secured.

2. The Committee, Johnson Williams, John R. Philbrick, Moses Hanscom, William Golder, Enoch Merrill, Samuel Redington, Joseph Hill, Samuel Scammon, Rufus Nason, George W. Pressey, Cyrus Wheeler, Eusebius Heald, John Cornforth, William Lewis and Jonathan Higgins.

the printers. Daniel R. Wing was connected with the paper from the start. This paper has been largely influential in the life of the town. Conservative in its early days it has become progressive in the best sense, being quick to see and to urge whatever will contribute to the good of the city. Its editors have been men of character and responsibility and in bringing to pass much that is included in the present prosperity of the city the Waterville Mail has had large share.[1] The difficulties under which it started may be argued from the fact that it took three weeks to get news from the Mexican War then in progress. Its service in the matter of the Centennial has been of the highest order.

September 30, 1847, occurred the first and only murder in the entire history of Waterville. Next morning the body of Edward Mathews, son of Simeon Mathews and brother of William Mathews was found in the cellar under what was then Shorey's clothing store, now Learned & Brown's shop. There were no marks of violence upon the body but as demonstrated by Prof. J. R. Loomis of the College, Mr. Mathews had come to his death by poison, a dose of prussic acid having been given to him. The crime was soon fastened upon Dr. Valorous P. Coolidge, a very successful young physician of the town into whose room at the Williams House Mathews had gone on the evening of the murder. On account of the circumstances and the high position of the parties involved great interest was awakened. The trial occurred in Augusta in March, 1848. The government was represented by Samuel H. Blake, Attorney-General, and Lot M. Morrill, Hon. Geo. Evans and Edwin Noyes, Esq., conducted the defense in an exceedingly able manner. The jury after being out twenty-four hours rendered a verdict of guilty.

Whether Waterville or Augusta should be the terminus of the Androscoggin and Kennebec Railroad, which by the charter of 1845 was authorized to touch the Kennebec at any point between the north line of Waterville and the south line of Hallowell, was a burning question. Great interests and powerful men favored

1. The paper has rendered valuable service in gathering and preserving historical and biographical matter, a very large amount of which it has published. Prof. Asa L. Lane has carefully examined the file of the Mail owned by Mrs Wing, who kindly allowed its use, and has gathered a vast amount of interesting matter which has been freely used in the preparation of this volume. EDS.

Augusta. A mass meeting was called at which Timothy Boutelle, Samuel Taylor and Prof. Champlin made addresses. The classical scholar made a great speech and the men of affairs were quickly engaged in the acts which determined that Waterville and not Augusta should be the great railroad center of Maine.[1] When on July 4, 1848, the annual meeting of the stockholders of the A. & K. R. R. was held in the town hall, five of the directors chosen were Waterville men. Timothy Boutelle, President; Jediah Morrill, John Ware, Reuben B. Dunn, W. B. S. Moor. A petition to unite with Waterville that portion of Winslow lying between the Kennebec and the Sebasticook shared the fate now historic of its successors.

The year 1849 saw the practical end of river travel. The A. & K. Railroad was completed and passengers and freight found a new way of entrance.

The commencement of '49 was notable for the oration by Theodore Parker, the poems by S. F. Smith and John G. Saxe and the oration for the master's degree by Josiah Hayden Drummond of Winslow. Mr. Drummond's subject was "Physical Astronomy."

November 27, 1849, the Androscoggin and Kennebec Railroad was finished to Waterville and a grand stockholders' meeting was held in celebration of the event. The first train ever to leave Waterville went down to Readfield to meet the Portland train. On the return it was greeted with thunder of cannon, ringing of bells and the cheers of citizens. The banquet was held in the freight house, which was thronged with people. Prayer was offered by Dr. Sheldon and addresses were made by Hon.

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1. A railroad song by Silas Redington was sung at an exhibition of the Liberal Institute Feb. 23, 1847. Tune, "Old Dan Tucker. The first stanza was:

We've beat the bush and caught the bird,
Now onward, forward is the word,
By opposition strong assailed,
That opposition now has failed.

Chorus. Then clear the track the engine's coming,
In forty nine you'll hear it humming.

Last verse. Now ply the spade and ply the shovel,
And bow the hilltops to a level;
Fill up the valley, bridge the stream,
And then bring on your iron team.

Chorus. Now clear the track for Androscoggin,
The steam is up and we'll be joggin.

Timothy Boutelle, Judge Preble of Portland, W. B. S. Moor of Bangor, then holding the office of United States senator; Lot M. Morrill and several others. In the evening the floor was cleared for a dance which ended the hearty celebration of a very significant day.

The "great fire" of 1849 swept the business section of the town, about the wharves and mills. The Moors were the heaviest losers.

The grocers may be interested in the fact that the delivering of groceries was introduced this year by E. L. Smith as "Smith's Accommodation Grocery Express." A milk route was established by Mr. Hayward of Winslow.

The year 1850 saw the opening of the Elmwood Hotel under the management of Seavey and Williams. The old taverns from the Jackins Tavern of 1795 down, presided over by such genial landlords as Daniel Fairfield, Col. Mathews, Major Bolcom, William Dorr, Joseph Freeman, Levi Dow, Elisha Howard. Deacon Abial P. Follansbee who, on the site of the Elmwood and afterward in the house now the residence of W. M. True, kept a "Temperance Hotel," Cyrus Williams and others had satisfactorily met the demands of the time. Something on a larger scale became desirable with the growing importance of the town. This was secured and has been maintained by the Elmwood. After its destruction by fire it was rebuilt in 1878 and has been frequently improved until its enlargement during the present year. It has furnished a pleasant home to its many city boarders, a fine headquarters for convention delegates, a worthy place of entertainment for commencement dignitaries, and the scene of many festal occasions when clubs and college societies have celebrated after their fashion.

The landlords of the Elmwood have been: A. D. Seavey, Dr. Fitzgerald, James Osborne, Eben Murch and for the last twelve years Henry E. Judkins to whom its increased efficiency is due.

March 10, 1851, Samuel Appleton and Isaiah Marston were appointed a committee to purchase a farm and buildings for a poorhouse establishment, not to exceed $3,000 in cost.

June 1, 1851, saw the dedication of Pine Grove Cemetery. The earliest place of burial in the town was the high ground

WATERVILLE IN 1855.

lying south of Western Avenue near the water works and bordered on three sides by the Messalonskee. Here the McKechnies, Toziers and about forty of the early inhabitants of the town were buried. No stones have marked their resting place, within the memory of present citizens, but the writer has found on the spot pieces of the flat stone usually employed in early times to mark graves. The next cemetery was what is now Monument Park. It early became apparent that this would be entirely inadequate, and after the purchase of Pine Grove the bodies here buried were removed thither and the Soldiers' Monument Association was allowed to place the monument in the center of the park. Pine Grove had been purchased in 1842 but was not prepared for use and dedicated until 1851.[1] The church services of Sunday afternoon were suspended. A great throng gathered in the new cemetery whose first open grave received the body of Miss Helena Low. The services were continued by prayer by Dr. Sheldon and addresses by Rev. Mr. Gardner and Prof. J. R. Loomis. An original hymn written by Miss Julia Moor was sung.

The town has been well served by the men who have managed Pine Grove Cemetery. In 1854 Samuel Appleton gave eight acres of land as an addition to the cemetery, this has been increased by purchase and by gift until at present (1902) it includes thirty acres.

The gift in 1883, by Mr. W. H. Arnold, of $5,000 for the use of the cemetery committee has been of great significance, and has made possible the improvements which are of so great satisfaction to the citizens. Much credit is due to the cemetery committee on which have served C. R. McFadden, F. E. Heath, E. L. Getchell, N. Meader, W. B. Arnold, Frank Redington and H. B. Snell.

The semi-centennial of Waterville in 1852 was not celebrated, but the 4th of July was observed by a great procession, an oration at the Baptist church by Moses L. Appleton of Bangor, and a

1. June 6, 1842, the town voted that Sam'l Appleton, Joseph Hitchings, F. O. Saunders, Oliver Gardner and Hall Chase be a Com. authorized to purchase of Wm. Pearson eight acres of Land on the Plains for a Burying Ground, paying him two hundred and fifty dollars therefor, he having the right to take off three fourths of the timber standing on the same within one year under their supervision.

collation at the railroad station, when Josiah H. Drummond acted as toastmaster.

The work on the Penobscot & Kennebec Railroad, which was to extend from Waterville to Bangor, began September 27, 1852. It will surprise no one that the building now employed as the high school building dates from the year 1853 and that as it was not constructed for such a purpose it has been unworthily promoted entirely out of its proper grade.

In 1854 the fugitive slave, Anthony Burns, was carried by armed force back from Boston into slavery. June 3rd the following notice was posted on the trees along the streets of Waterville.

The Knell of Freedom! !

The undersigned, not doubting the full sympathy of the citizens of Waterville in the fate of Burns, recently remanded into slavery in the city of Boston, take the liberty of calling a public meeting in the town hall at 3 o'clock this afternoon to see if they will have the bells tolled in token of their sympathy and also take any other measures in regard to the case.

J. T. Champlin	Moses Hanscom
J. R. Elden	T. Boutelle
J. H. Drummond	F. Kimball

A most emphatic discussion was held and the bells were tolled for an hour.

At the annual town meeting, March 13, 1854, the regular order had been suspended and the Nebraska Resolutions introduced by James Stackpole, Esq., given unanimous passage.[1]

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1. RESOLVED, That the Eighth Section of the Act of Congress by which Missouri was admitted to the Union of North American States, which provided for the exclusion of Slavery forever from that part of the territory ceded to the United States by France, called Louisiana lying north of latitude 36° 30', except said State of Missouri, was in effect and intention a solemn compact between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States, which cannot be directly or indirectly repealed, abrogated or impaired, by any action of Congress or territorial or State governments, without a gross violation of that good faith between the Slaveholding and Free States, on the preservation of which depends the existence of the Union.

RESOLVED, That the bill now pending for the organization and government of the territories of Kansas and Nebraska, whereby it is proposed to abrogate and repeal the socalled Missouri Compromise, is viewed by the people of this town with deep concern and alarm, as tending to destroy all mutual respect and confidence between the members of the Union, and with deep abhorrence as destroy-

The fire engine, the ever victorious "Waterville 3" arrived March 3rd, 1854, and on July 4th began her career of conquest by capturing a silver trumpet in a contest at Augusta. J. H. Drummond was foreman, W. A. Caffrey, assistant; E. L. Getchell, clerk. This engine won trophies for many years and never failed to receive a prize. In November, 1854 telegraphic communication was established in Waterville. The railroad bridge across the Kennebec, built in 1854, was first used January 19, 1855. A Waterville Library Association was formed in 1854 with Joseph Percival as president.[1]

The Fourth of July, 1855 was celebrated by a great procession and a banquet. Three fire engines, one of them "the Bloomer" with a company of seventy boys, were in line. Twenty men, and as many ladies on horseback rode forth a vision of strength and beauty. Floral cars and floats with tradesmen at work formed part of the parade. Six pairs of boots for example, were made during its progress.

July 30, 1855 the Penobscot & Kennebec Railroad was opened to Bangor. Hon. Timothy Boutelle died, November 12, 1855, and Hon. Stephen Stark, who in many ways had served his town with conspicuous ability, died November 18.

These were the days when great public questions were agitating the minds of the people. "The Mechanics' Debating Club" enrolled many young men whose names were to become well known. C. S. Newell was president; G. A. L. Merrifield, secretary; J. Manchester Haynes, treasurer; W. B. Marston, E. R. Drummond, C. H. Alden, F. B. Chandler, William Stevens, C. D. Swett, C. M. Emery, Nathaniel Meader, Frank F. Dunbar and others were members.

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ing the great interests of human liberty, and consigning a vast and beautiful territory, once secured to Freedom to the blight and curse of Slavery.

RESOLVED, That we have beheld with great satisfaction the stand taken by the Senators of Maine against this tremendous outrage and iniquity; that it will be our pride and glory to sustain them in their noble efforts to save our national character from so foul a blot, and that in such a conflict the father of iniquity could not have bestowed a higher compliment or greater praise on the Senator from Maine, than by attributing to him—simplicity—an attribute which we pray he may preserve—the simplicity of truth, of justice and of integrity, amidst the temptations with which he is surrounded, before which our greatest and best, as well as our meanest and most corrupt Statesmen, have too often fallen."

1. This Association had a course of Lectures in 1855-6 with the following lecturers: Frederick Douglas, Bayard Taylor, John G. Saxe, Edwin P. Whipple, Mrs. E. Oakes Smith, Rev. T. Starr King, Rev. William H. Milburn, Dr. J. P. Thompson, Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes and Dr. E. H. Chapin.

Waterville was very decided in the matter of temperance legislation and when it came to a vote, for the License Law of 1856, there were 18 votes. For the Prohibitory Law of 1858, 292. At the college commencement in 1858, Dr. James T. Champlin became president and John B. Foster was elected Professor of the Greek and Latin languages. S. S. Brown and Sabine Emery were among the graduates.

Joshua Nye was busily engaged in that temperance instruction of the children which characterizes his life. From his duties as an official of the railroad he was never too weary to lead the "Cadets of Temperance." On one occasion they presented Mr. Nye a silver goblet, the presentation speech being made by Frank C. Lowe, while the officers of the society, Boutelle Noyes, Fred E. Boothby, W. M. and R. W. Dunn and Fred C. Thayer, gave him their moral support.

The night of August 20, 1859 was made memorable by a fire which destroyed over $12,000 worth of property in mills and machinery belonging to Daniel Moor, W. & W. Getchell and Furbush & Drummond.

Waterville's representative in the Legislature, Hon. Josiah H. Drummond, was speaker of the House in 1858.

These were years of prosperity in the churches. The membership of the Baptist church was greatly increased, the Congregational church built an addition to its building and the movement which resulted in the Unitarian church was begun.

The sentiment of the town in national affairs is shown by the vote for presidential electors, November 6th, 1860, when Abner Coburn and William Willis, the Lincoln electors, received 504 votes to 186 for three other tickets.

September 6, 1860 was ordained as pastor of the Baptist church, George D. B. Pepper, a man of keen mind, great ability, true and lofty patriotism. Through the troubled days that followed, his pulpit gave no uncertain sound. Later as president and professor in the college and as a citizen of the highest order, he has deserved the honor which he receives.

Note. "Waterville Engine No. 3" was victorious over the "Victor" at Kendall's Mills, and at the State Fair in Bangor. A reception and collation was given at the Engine Hall on their return. July 4, 1859, a third silver trumpet was won at Bangor.

Waterville gathered as one man in the old town hall, April 20, 1861, to take action concerning the rebellion. Joshua Nye called the meeting to order, Solyman Heath was chosen chairman, I. S. Bangs, Jr., secretary. W. A. Hatch of the college stated the action of the special session of the Legislature at Augusta. Hon. W. H. Weeks of California gave a thrilling speech and addresses were made by Joshua Nye, Edwin Noyes, F. S. Hesseltine, D. L. Milliken, Rev. Edward Hawes, F. P. Haviland and others. A company of about seventy-five men was formed on the spot for purposes of drill. Edwin Noyes promised to furnish a drill master for three months. Two companies of soldiers were immediately formed, one of eighty-three men under Capt. F. S. Hesseltine, containing fourteen college students, the other of eighty men under Capt. William S. Heath with Francis E. Heath as first lieutenant and John R. Day as second. The first march of the companies was to C. F. Hathaway's shirt factory, where each man was presented with a pair of French flannel shirts by Mr. Hathaway. On Tuesday, May 21, 1861 the companies went to Augusta where they were mustered in as Co's. G and H of the Third Maine Regiment which soon was led to the front by its gallant Col. O. O. Howard. These companies gave good account of themselves on the field, were complimented by their superior officers for dauntless bravery and were unsurpassed in the old Third Regiment which bore home on its banner the names of fourteen battles, among which were Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg.

Sergeant-Major F. W. Haskell was promoted for gallant conduct at Fair Oaks. Wm. S. Heath was killed at Gaines Mills having risen to the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the Fifth Maine. Of him the New York Herald said, "Perhaps no one is more regretted in his division than Lieut.-Col. Heath of Waterville. He was of all men the most consistent, courageous and chivalrous. We saw him a little before the battle reading in the shady serenity of his tent a Latin copy of Caesar's Commentaries." Capt. F. S. Hesseltine rose to the rank of colonel. Lieut. Francis E. Heath became Colonel of the Nineteenth Maine and commanded a brigade at Gettysburg. On that historic field he not only distinguished himself by great bravery, but he and his command rendered a service of the utmost importance at a

critical time in the battle. Waterville men were in the 16th Maine when it led the charge at Fredericksburg and suffered at Chancellorsville. At Gettysburg were Capt. W. A. Stevens, Sergeant Edwin C. Stevens, Corporal William Ballentine and many private soldiers among whom our French fellow citizens had honorable place.

Capt. Isaac S. Bangs, who went out from Waterville in command of Co. A of the 20th Maine, was promoted for gallant conduct, February 26, 1863, to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the 81st U. S. C. troops, was again promoted to be Colonel of the 10th U. S. C. Artillery and was made Brigadier-General by brevet, March 13, 1865. Among the dead at Gettysburg were many Waterville men; among the wounded was Sergt. Geo. W. Reynolds. Our soldiers followed the fortunes of war until the end and were in the line which Gen. Chamberlain drew up to receive the surrender of Gen. Lee.

From the western part of the town many soldiers went to the front. Several were in the 3d Regiment and many in the 21st. Among the bravest men who gave his life in the service was Sergeant William W. Wyman, for whom Post No. 97 is named. Throughout the war the soldiers of Waterville acquitted themselves with great credit. They were brave in battle, patient under hardships, faithful and loyal to duty. If the saving of this Nation and the making possible its magnificent present and its more wonderful future be worthy of credit, then in that credit Waterville deserves a full share. She gave to the service 421 men of whom more than one-eighth died before the war was over.

Some incidents of 1864 will indicate how closely Waterville was in touch with the army. Charles R. Shorey was promoted to be 1st Lieut. Co. A, 20th Maine. Geo. S. Scammon recruited a company for the 11th Maine and went to the front as Captain. September 24, 1864, the body of Henry E. Tozier of Co. I, 8th Maine, was brought home and buried with Masonic honors. Of him Col. now General McArthur said: "We have lost a brave and true man, there was not his superior as an officer in this regiment."

June 19, 1864, Capt. William A. Stevens was shot at Petersburg and lived only an hour. To his brother Edwin he said, "Tell the friends at home that I died thinking of them and that

I died calm and happy." Two months later that brother, Sergt.-Major Edwin C. Stevens was killed in the battle for the defense of the Weldon Railroad.

At home the loyalty of the citizens was shown in many ways. A soldiers' Aid Association was formed August 28, 1861 with Mrs. G. D. B. Pepper as president; Mrs. C. E. Hamlin, vice-president; Mrs. Edward Hawes, secretary; Mrs. S. Hoag, treasurer.

The town was liberal in the matter of bounties, giving at the rate of $100 in 1862 and of $500 for three years' men, July 18, 1864.

March 14, 1864, a concert by local talent was given in the town hall for the purpose of starting a fund for a soldiers' monument. At a second concert, The Soldiers' Monument Association was formed with Geo. A. Phillips as president; William A. Caffrey, vice-president; Daniel R. Wing, secretary; Geo. L. Robinson, treasurer; and Jones R. Elden, E. G. Meader and C. M. Morse trustees. Annual membership fees were placed at one dollar each for males, and fifty cents for females. When the membership fees did not come in rapidly enough, committees made a canvass for members. Thus in 1875 the committee consisted of Col. F. E. Heath, Dr. Atwood Crosby, P. S. Heald, Miss Florence Plaisted, Mrs. L. A. Dow and Mrs. C. G. Carleton. The association continued its work until, with an appropriation of $1,000 by the town,[1] it obtained funds sufficient to secure the beautiful bronze statue of the "Citizen Soldier" by Milmore which adorns Monument Park. The town, March 13, 1865, granted the use of the park as a site for the monument which was dedicated May 30, 1876.

During the war, the college also had seen dark days. The class of '62 was the largest which the college ever had graduated. Many wore the soldier's uniform, some to be distinguished soon by the soldier's heroic death, some to render long and important service in life's work. Richard C. Shannon became distinguished in the army rising to the rank of colonel. His affection for the college is witnessed by the Shannon Observatory and Physical Building, his gift in 1887. Another of the class was Edward W. Hall, so long professor and librarian at the college.

1. The town gave an equal amount for a Soldiers' Memorial at West Waterville.

So many of the students entered the army and so many were kept at home by the war that the classes almost reached the vanishing point. The funds also were very low. Commencement Day, August 10, 1864, President Champlin announced that Gardner Colby of Newton, Mass., a former resident of Waterville, had promised the college $50,000 on condition that $100,000 additional be raised. This secured the continuance and the enlargement of the college.

A Sunday school convention held here in 1865 is remembered as the first appearance in Waterville of Samuel Osborne. He had come north with Col. S. C. Fletcher of the 7th Maine. He bore at the convention a banner with the couplet "A man's a man for a' that," a sentiment which by long and faithful service to the college he has proved to a succession of classes and to the public generally. In the same year Dr. James H. Hanson returned to the great work of his life at the institute, though meanwhile he was to fill a very important place in the church and the community.

The Waterville Mail declared, in 1865, that the "business of the village is slowly working up town." To the casual visitor it was not apparent that it was working in any direction. The magnificent water power of the Kennebec was contemptuously turning the wheels of one saw and one grist mill. As late as 1867 S. L. Boardman in his "History of Kennebec County" says of Waterville: "The East village is celebrated for its beauty; the West, (Oakland) for its business." On account of the large development of the manufacture of scythes and axes by the Dunns and others at West Waterville, this was true and the prospect of growth in the western part of the town seemed much brighter than it did here. Some, however, had confidence in the future of this village. The Unitarian church was built at a cost of $17,000 and dedicated September 4, 1866 with a sermon by Rev. Edward Everett Hale of Boston. The quick charity of the town appeared when, on the news of the great fire in Portland, a meeting was held, $1,448.75 was raised and sent by special messenger to the Mayor of Portland. This gift to Portland may seem small in comparison with the gift of Hon. Josiah H. Drummond, Mayor Frederic E. Boothby and many others but it shows our kindly disposition toward the Maine metropolis.

The college class at commencement numbered five, but when we note that one of the graduates was F. W. Bakeman and an oration for the Master's Degree was given by William Penn Whitehouse, we discern the quality of the college work.

Rival caucuses in which the West village was unanimous for Abner R. Small for Representative and the East for Reuben Foster, indicated something beside the perfect harmony of the ideal town.

For some time it had been apparent to the wisest business men of the place that the day of the old minor industries of Waterville was past. Something on a new and larger scale was necessary or the town would never increase. Quietly a new movement was made. The leading spirit in it was George Alfred Phillips, long a prominent and progressive citizen of the town. The water power and shore rights along the Kennebec were owned by about fifty proprietors. Upon this property, at great labor, Mr. Phillips secured options. February 6, 1866 "The Ticonic Water Power and Manufacturing Company" was chartered by the Maine Legislature, with authority to carry on general manufactures. Its members were D. L. Milliken, N. R. Boutelle, T. W. Herrick, C. R. Mathews, C. R. McFadden, E. G. Meader, A. A. Plaisted, Nathaniel Meader, E. L. Getchell, E. F. Webb, Solyman Heath, G. A. Phillips, J. W. Philbrick, I. S. Bangs, Samuel Appleton, W. B. Arnold, E. R. Drummond, James Drummond and J. P. Richardson. G. A. Phillips was made treasurer and perfected the purchase of the bonded property. In 1868 the Lockwood Dam[1] across the Kennebec was built and power leased to Smith & Meader for a lumber mill and to D. L. Milliken for a grist mill. Over $125,000 of local capital had gone into the enterprise and the great industry for which preparation had been made was not yet in sight. The price of stock fell to a very low figure.

In 1873 Reuben B. Dunn, who had had large place in developing the manufacturing at West Waterville, bought a controlling interest in the stock of the Ticonic Company. In 1873 plans for a cotton mill of 33,000 spindles were accepted and Mr. Dunn

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Note. At the Firemen's Muster, Lewiston July 4, 1866, the Ticonic Ones of Waterville took first prize, a silver trumpet.

1. The Dam was built by Mr. Thomas I. Emery, and was completed Nov. 14, 1868.

with his sons Willard M. and Reuben W. began the construction of the mill. Mr. Amos D. Lockwood became interested in the project and the Lockwood Company was formed. The first cloth was woven in February, 1876. The plant was increased in 1882 by the erection of mill No. 2 with a capacity of 55,000 spindles. Such was the origin of the Lockwood Company, a company which now employs about 1,300 hands with a pay roll of $415,000 per year. Mr. Stephen I. Abbott has been the agent of the mills from the start and his son, W. H. K. Abbott, has held the important position of superintendent with signal ability since 1890.

The introduction of such a manufacturing industry means much to any city, but in Waterville it meant a great deal more than its own product. It turned the attention of the people to manufacturing as the fitting use for the great power which was floating past their doors to the sea. The iron foundry, oldest and most constant of Waterville industries was busy. The Hathaway Shirt Factory had been long established and had been of much value to the town, but these had not given the impulse necessary to the development of Waterville as a manufacturing city. The work at the Lockwood Mills brought a large increase to the population, notably of the French people.

The first French immigrant to Waterville was Jean Matthieu, who came about 1827. He was the first among the French to have a "framed house," rebuilding a house which had been moved from Fairfield into the "Matthieu house" which stands on the east side of Water street. A little later Jean Marcou settled in Winslow. In the thirties came Peter DeRocher, Abraham and Joseph Roneo and others. When Jacob Parè desired to be married he was obliged to go with his lady to Whitefield in order to find a priest to perform the ceremony. Mass was said for the first time on the plains by Father Fortier in the old Matthieu house. The Poulins, Lacombes and many others came during the forties. All the immigrants were poor. Several families made shelters by digging into the steep hillside and putting up a rude cabin of slabs as a front. One of the citizens whose wealth now amounts to several tens of thousands of dollars tells how an unsuspicious cow who had strayed upon one of these turf roofs came down through it into the midst of the astonished

family. As early as 1851 a movement was started which secured the chapel in which the Catholics worshipped until the erection of their large and fine church on Elm street.

Peter Bolduc opened the first French store in 1862 continuing in business until he sold out to Exear Reny and moved west. He was the first of a long line of French merchants, many of whom have been successful and have amassed wealth.

In the early days there was bitter feeling between the young men of the plains and the young men of the town. The town young men did not go down to the plains with good intent and when the plains men came up town they came in bands strong enough for offense or defense, as the case might require. Sometimes the French warriors imported some redoubtable fighter from Bangor or Orono to retrieve disaster or to lead their clans to victory. All this is far past. The progress of the French citizens in education, wealth and position has been remarkable. They own their homes and also a large amount of property in stores and business enterprises. They are well represented in the learned professions, law, medicine and theology and have had important share in the city government. To a large degree has the history of the French people been the history of the Catholic church (see chapter on churches of Waterville) and the noble edifice of St. Francis de Sales church with its convent and its parochial schools, now being enlarged, is a worthy monument to their progress as well as to their devotion. His predecessors had wrought well but an unparalleled work in building up his church and its schools and in the civil life of the community, has been done in his quarter century pastorate by the Rev. Father Narcisse Charland.

The Protestant French also are highly regarded. They have carried on an increasingly important church work for many years, have a fine chapel on Water street with good congregations and efficient work in all departments. They have an able and honored pastor, Rev. Paul N. Cayer, who (1902) has been seven years in this church. An excellent spirit prevails between Catholic and Protestant, each recognizing the other's sincerity and his right to worship God according to the dictates of his conscience.

The first observance of Memorial Day in Waterville was on May 30, 1868. The college students, under Capt. R. W. Dunn, marched to Pine Grove. At the grave of Major Geo. C. Getchell prayer was offered, at the graves of Capt. Wm. A. and Sergt. Major E. C. Stevens a short oration was given by Mr. J. B. Clough of the senior class. Halt was made at the grave of Surgeon Wallace W. West, and the graves of all the soldiers were decorated with flowers.

Among the graduates of that year were Julian D. Taylor, who immediately was appointed tutor, R. W. Dunn and L. D. Carver.

Memorial Hall and Library Building were dedicated at the commencement of 1869. Ex-Governor Coburn of the building committee, Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, president of the Board of Trustees, President Champlin and Gen. H. M. Plaisted, president of the Alumni Association passed the keys with fitting words and the chief address was given by Rev. Geo. W. Bosworth, D. D., of Haverhill, Mass.

That good work was done in the old railroad shops was evidenced when some seventy-five friends gathered at the rooms of Master Mechanic J. W. Philbrick to celebrate the completion of a locomotive built in the shops from his own designs. The signal mechanical ability of Mr. Philbrick during his thirty-three years of connection with the Maine Central Railroad as master mechanic was of the utmost value to the road. Mr. Philbrick turned the first and also the last piece of iron turned in the old railroad shops. Waterville Savings Bank, which has had not a little to do with the development and prosperity of the city, was organized May 4, 1869 with Wm. Dyer as president and Homer Percival as treasurer. Hon. Reuben Foster succeeded Mr. Dyer in the office which he held till his death. In 1874 Mr. Everett R. Drummond became cashier, who still continues a work which has been abundantly successful. In 1869 the name of Redington (C. H.) appears in the furniture business and ever since has been prominently identified with the larger business interests of Waterville.

October 5, 1869 the Ticonic toll bridge was carried away by a freshet. Augusta, fearing danger, sent a crew up river by train,

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Note. J. H. Monroe's paper mill on the Messalonskee was burned Mar. 14, 1868, involving a loss of about $20,000.

who grappled and captured the bridge at Vassalboro. It had been built in 1835, damaged in 1855 but soon rebuilt. The contract for a new bridge was let to a syndicate of Waterville men. Great opposition to the building of an expensive bridge, to be free and without tolls was aroused. Finally a special act of the Legislature was secured and the county commissioners ordered the bridge. It was completed and opened to travel December 1, 1870 at a cost of $32,000, of which Waterville paid $26,000.

The fine edifice of the Methodist church was built in 1869. The society was not large but as it had within its membership one man, Reuben B. Dunn, who was willing to give fourteen thousand of the eighteen thousand dollars which the building cost, in this instance size was not necessary to success. December 30, 1869 Major Henry S. Burrage was ordained pastor of the Baptist church. In his brief but successful pastorate before removing to Portland to become editor of Zion's Advocate, he closely identified himself with the interests of the town, and with A. A. Plaisted organized the Waterville Library Association. Each member paid $3 annually which was expended for books.

Colby opened her doors to women in 1871 and Miss Mary C. Low of this town was the first woman to enter. She was graduated with honor in 1875 having shown herself amply able to cope with the young men in all matters intellectual. She is now the wife of Hon. L. D. Carver of Augusta, State Librarian, and their daughter, Miss Ruby Carver, is a member of Colby, Class of 1904.

Edwin Noyes, Esq., resigned the office of superintendent of the M. C. R. R. in 1871 and December 28 about 200 of the employes of the road gathered at his home and presented him a costly gold watch as a token of regard.

Hon. Reuben Foster, Waterville's representative, was speaker of the House in 1870 and 1871. In 1872 he was president of the Maine Senate.

The event of the year 1873 was the division of the town. A petition for division was circulated by Mr. A. P. Benjamin of the West village, chairman of the board of selectmen, and 350 signers were secured. A counter petition was circulated. At a town meeting in Waterville, January 28, 227 to 130 or a majority of 97 favored division. February 4, at a town meeting

held in the West village, those favoring division took no part and 393 votes were cast against it. In the legislative committee of nine, five were against division and four favored it. The four urged the distance between the villages, their separate corporate capacity, differing business interests, opposition of each to improvements in the other, the struggle over the free bridge with loss to the town of $8,000, etc. The bill for the division was approved February 26, 1873. The name West Waterville was changed to Oakland March 10, 1883.

The Waterville Temperance Reform Club was organized April 14, 1873 and within one week had over 200 members. At the college commencement Dr. Champlin closed his thirty-one years of efficient labor for the college and Rev. Henry E. Robins, his successor, was installed. Hon, Edmund F. Webb, so long and honorably known as among the ablest of Waterville's lawyers was speaker of the Maine House in 1873 was also in his second term in the Maine Senate president of that body. In 1874 two men came to Waterville who were to have much to do with its business interests. M. C. Foster and Horace Purinton. The firms of M. C. Foster & Son and Horace Purinton & Co. are known all over the State, for many of the largest and most expensive public buildings in the State have been constructed by one or the other of these firms.

The St. Francis de Sales Catholic church was dedicated June 14, 1874.

The Fourth of July, 1874 was celebrated by the boys in their usual manner. By the adults by an oration on the Park by Rev. S. P. Merrill, by a grand dinner in the town hall at which a gold badge was presented to Willard B. Arnold, chief engineer of the fire department. Hon. E. F. Webb presided at the dinner and after dinner speeches were made by President Robins, Dr. F. C. Thayer, R. J. Barry, Hon. Reuben Foster, E. R. Drummond, Joshua Nye, Prof. E. W. Hall,, Simeon Keith, C. H. Redington and others. At a trial of fire engines, in the afternoon, the Ticonic played 198 feet 6 inches; the Waterville Three, 185 feet, 2 inches. Fireworks in Nudd field completed the celebration.

The gift by Hon. Abner Coburn of $50,000 to the institute was announced at commencement, 1874. The town enjoyed

during that year the largest "building boom" in its history to that time. The new mill is a part of the explanation. Lamp posts were erected and street lamps were introduced in 1874 and in the same year the wooden railroad bridge over the falls was replaced by the present structure of iron.

In 1875 a new town hall was proposed but the town decided to enlarge the old one by adding to it thirty-three feet at an expense of $5,000. The Baptist meeting house was remodelled and improved at an expense of $17,000.

The exercises of Memorial Day were for the first time under the auspices of W. S. Heath Post No. 14, Department of Maine, G. A. R. Original hymns by Mrs. M. K. Boutelle and A. L. Hinds were read. Rev. S. P. Merrill gave an address and Prof. J. B. Foster read a poem written for the occasion by Mrs. Atwood Crosby.

The Merchants National Bank was organized August 4, 1875 with Hon. John Ware as president; Geo. C. Getchell, secretary; Geo. H. Ware, cashier. From the start it has been an important element in the business of the town and never more so than at the present time with Mr. John Ware, son of the first president, as president and Mr. Horatio D. Bates as cashier.

The Waterville Free High School was established in 1876. The arrangement by which the town pupils of high school grade had attended the institute having terminated the year before. In 1876 began also the twenty-five years of faithful work of Prof. Asa L. Lane at the institute. His departments in the school involved a broad field but his enthusiasm for nature took him yet farther afield with results shown in the Lane Museum at Coburn and in the delight and instruction of his classes and of all who have heard his lectures.

Telephone connection between Waterville and Portland was established in 1878, the first conversation being between Payson Tucker and Geo. A. Alden, March 31st.

St. Mark's Episcopal church was opened July 5, 1878, and August 25th the Congregational church celebrated its semi-centennial with an historical sermon by the pastor, Rev. E. N. Smith. The burning of the shank factory on the Messalonskee, March 6, 1879, threw about fifty hands out of employment. Mr. C. R. McFadden closed his eighteen years of duty as postmaster

of Waterville. He had been both efficient and popular. Rev. Wm. H. Spencer began his twenty years' pastorate of the Baptist church during which so much was to be wrought for the church and the city. Mr. Gardner Colby died April 2, 1879, at his home at Newton, Mass. He had befriended the college in its darkest hour; by gift and bequest he bestowed upon it about $200,000 and rightly does it perpetuate his name. While a boy he had lived for a while in Waterville. His father, who had been a shipbuilder, came to Waterville and engaged in the potash business on Silver street. The family home was on Temple street. After the death of the father the family removed to Boston where Mr. Colby won that business success which enabled him to be the princely benefactor of so many important interests in education, religion and philanthropy.

The semi-centennial of the Classical Institute was celebrated July 3, 1879, with addresses by Dr. William Mathews and Rev. Geo. B. Gow. Hon. Henry W. Paine, first preceptor, Ex-Gov. Dingley and others spoke in praise of the school and its principal.

The event of 1880 in Maine was the "count out" by which the Governor, through the throwing out of ballots on technicalities, sought to overrule the will of a majority of the citizens of the State. Meetings of indignation and remonstrance were held and other meetings of approval. January 15, 1880, fifty volunteers left Waterville for Augusta, where a clash of arms was expected. Through wise management at headquarters, bloodshed was averted and our soldiers returned home the same day.

The Waterville Sentinel appeared in 1880 under the management of Leger and Robinson. It has won a large place for itself on its merits and under its present owners, W. M. Ladd Co. is worthily influential.

A new code of by-laws was adopted by the town, March 14, 1881 (Waterville Records, Vol. III pp. 735-748.) Rev. Dr. G. D. B. Pepper was elected president of the college, March 27, 1882.

On July 4th, 1882, Hon. Stephen Coburn of Skowhegan and his only son, Charles Miller Coburn, were drowned. Both were graduates of Colby, were true and noble men and were held in high honor. As fitting memorial, Hon. Abner Coburn erected the fine building which since has been the home of Coburn Classical Institute. During 1882 the first steps were taken for

protection against fire according to modern methods. Permission was secured to use the steam pump of the Lockwood Company in case of fire and pipes were laid and hose purchased for hydrants at the corner of Common, Temple and Appleton streets at their junction with Main.

The death of Lieut. Boutelle Noyes, on the U. S. Ship Richmond, near Japan, August 29, 1883, brought sorrow to his many friends. He was a gallant officer who had performed faithfully the duties of his station and who gave promise of rising to the highest rank in his profession.

In 1884 the town enjoyed quite a building boom, the most important construction being the iron bridge across the Kennebec which is still in use. The old bridge had proved too light for the work and was badly decayed. The new bridge was built under the direction of John Ware, S. J. Abbott and the selectmen, Nathaniel Meader, C. E. Mitchell and Geo. Jewell as building committee, and cost $36,863.46. It was paid for by town bonds.

That the town was not anxious for city privileges was indicated by its refusal to accept the city charter granted by the Legislature, by a vote of 344 no to 223 yes.

As to the amendment to the State Constitution, prohibiting forever the manufacture, sale and keeping for sale of intoxicating liquors, the vote stood, yes, 563, no, 238.

An event of great importance to the business history of Waterville was the securing of the locomotive and car shops of the Maine Central Railroad for this city. There was sharp competition and Portland seemed to have the preference. Waterville, however, voted exemption from taxation (practically for twenty years) and raised $7,500 for the purchase of a site. Mr. G. A. Phillips was active in the matter. Mr. W. B. Arnold and Mr. C. E. Gray raised a subscription among the citizens. As a result the shops, among the best in the country, were built in Waterville to the mutual satisfaction of the company and the town. This brought in an industry of the first order, a large number of very desirable citizens, is building up a fine quarter of the city and contributed not a little to the making of Waterville as a railroad center. January 4, 1885, Ex-Gov. Abner Coburn died at Skowhegan, the greatest of our Maine philanthropists. His interest in Waterville and its educational work was proved by the

$100,000 which he gave to Coburn Classical Institute and the $200,000 which he gave with much of personal attention and labor on its board of trustees, to Colby College.

The question of water supply was considered in 1886. A committee consisting of Reuben Foster, Moses Lyford, F. A. Waldron, S. S. Brown, W. T. Haines, Geo. E. Shores and C. G. Carleton reported against the making of a contract with a private corporation and in favor of assuming the charter of the Waterville Water Company. This was voted but was afterward reconsidered and a contract was signed with the Water Company in May, 1887, to run for twenty years.

Watervill began her career as a city by the acceptance, January 23, 1888, of the amended city charter, which had been granted by the Maine Legislature. March 4, 1887,[1] the vote on acceptance stood 543 in favor, 432 in opposition. March 9th, Hon. Reuben Foster was elected mayor by a vote of 734; S. J. Abbott having 651. Charles F. Johnson was elected city clerk. The beautiful north grammar school building had been erected under the direction of G. A. Phillips, J. D. Hayden, N. G. H. Pulsifer, M. C. Foster, W. T. Haines and the school committee at a cost of $20,000. It was dedicated February 28, 1888. Prof. A. W. Small read a poem "The Building of the School House" by Mrs. Martha Baker Dunn.

Early in March the parochial school of the St. Francis de Sales church, through whose doors such a multitude of children were to pass was opened. The death of Edwin Noyes March 23, 1888, at Young's Hotel, Boston, removed a man long prominent in railroad and business circles. The citizens have never become quite reconciled to having the Noyes mansion, in the very heart of the city, closed. September 1, 1888, died Gen. Franklin Smith, son of Abijah Smith and grandson of Dr. Obadiah Williams. He was prominent in business circles, not only of the town but of the State. September 9, 1889, Hon. Reuben B. Dunn died at his residence on College street. He had been a leader in the development of the great manufacturing industries at Oakland, the building of the Somerset Railroad, the establishment of the Lockwood Company and was its only president until his death. Dr. David N. Sheldon died October 4, 1889. He

1. City charter. Chapter Historical Documents.

as pastor of churches, president of the College, author, member of the school board and a most kindly citizen, had exercised large influence in the community.

A representative of an earlier day, Daniel Moor, died February 14, 1890. As merchant, manufacturer and ship builder he had contributed not a little to the early prosperity of the town. Major Samuel Appleton, son of Dr. Moses Appleton and one of the most prominent citizens of the town and also Dr. Nathaniel R. Boutelle, son of Hon. Timothy Boutelle, and long eminent in his profession, died during 1890. Evidently the old order was changing. The men of the town who had given it character and success were passing away, but the men of the new era were at hand.

The Waterville Board of Trade had been organized in 1889 with Mayor Nathaniel Meader as president. This board with its successive presidents, M. C. Foster, Frank Redington and Dr. J. Frederick Hill, has done much for the business interests of the town and has had large influence in such important matters as the building of the new city hall, the Waterville and Wiscasset Railroad, etc.

Among the earliest, most important and most expensive permanent improvements made by the city was the construction at a cost of about $100,000, of an admirable system of sewers. The facts of the new business era in Waterville must be reviewed briefly. The Hollingsworth and Whitney pulp and paper mills were established on the east side of the Kennebec in 1892 and have steadily increased to their present immense plant. Though in Winslow, these mills are nearer to the Waterville business center than are the car shops and they are practically a part of the Waterville business resources. Their pay roll of $360,000 annually is in itself sufficient for the maintenance of quite a city. It soon became apparent to the merchants that the day of larger business opportunities had come and they enlarged stores and stocks accordingly. The Waterville and Fairfield Railway and Light Company bound Waterville and Fairfield into close connection and brought much business to the city. This company began running electric cars in 1892 one of the first companies in the State so to do. The same company began to furnish power for manufacturing pur-

poses. The Gamewell Fire Alarm System was installed September, 1892, at cost of $2,300. Later Mr. Frank Chase bought the old Webber and Philbrick water privilege on the Messalonskee and erected a fine stone dam for electric power. This was sold to the Union Gas and Electric Company and is now connected with the older company. Yet later the Messalonskee Electric Company was formed, Harvey D. Eaton and Walter S. Wyman constituting the company. This company now lights our streets and soon will have large increase of facilities through utilization of the famous cascade at Oakland. This distribution of electric power at cheap rates has greatly increased the business of the city. The Riverview Worsted Mills built under the management of Mr. Thomas Sampson, the Whittemore Furniture Company, the Sawyer Publishing Company, etc., mean much to the business prosperity of the city. This development has come largely through the efforts of certain public spirited professional and business men among whom are Dr. F. C. Thayer, Frank Chase, I. C. Libby, Frank Redington, William T. Haines, Thomas Sampson, Harvey D. Eaton, Cyrus W. Davis, W. B. Arnold, Geo. K. Boutelle, G. F. Terry and others.

Other events of the decade though fresh in memory should have some record here. Early in 1893 the Waterville Trust Company began business in Masonic Block. This company with its ample capital and its enterprising and progressive management has been a large factor in the development of the city. The death of Dr. James H. Hanson, who with characteristic energy toiled to the very last, carried personal sorrow to the citizens of Waterville and to the students throughout the nation who had enjoyed the high privilege of his instruction. Of his half century of teaching he had given forty-two years to Waterville and the Institute is his memorial as well as that of his friends whose name it bears. Associated with him in the work and in the honor of its success is his wife Mrs. Mary Hanson.

In 1895 the College celebrated the seventy-fifth anniversary of its founding as a college with an oration by Dr. Nathaniel Butler of Chicago, his subject being "The College Ideal and American Life." Judge W. P. Whitehouse at the same commencement delivered the oration before the Delta Kappa Epsilon

Fraternity at their fiftieth anniversary. Dr. Butler became president of the College the same year. On Saturday, February 29, 1896, the first public meeting was held in the interests of the public library. Forty volumes had already been given and placed in the office of Harvey D. Eaton, Esq. The library began its work with Mrs. M. B. Johnson as librarian on Saturday, August 22, 1896. She has continued in efficient service to the present time. The library has had abundant patronage and the gift by Hon. Andrew Carnegie of $20,000 for a building makes the centennial year a signal one in the history of the library.

The new city hall appears first in a call for a meeting May 18, 1896 "To see if the voters of the city will instruct the city council to build a city hall and opera house this season."

Dr. F. C. Thayer was chairman of the meeting which was largely attended. The call seemed to be with reason. The old city hall, the east meetinghouse of 1796 with sundry remodellings, was no longer on a plane with the dignity or the demands of the city. The meeting voted in favor of a building to cost $75,000. Of course the citizens were not unanimous as to the wisdom or necessity of such a course. May 4, 1897, the city voted in favor of the special enabling act to incorporate the City Building Commission, 526 to 404. Plans were accepted, the old hall was moved back, contracts were signed and the foundation of the new hall was partly laid when at the instance of conservative or as some said reactionary Waterville an injunction was issued and the work stopped. Certainly the completion of the hall would have carried the debt of the city beyond the constitutional limit. Nothing more was done for some time though the Board of Trade and especially its president, Mr. Frank Redington, did not give up the enterprise. Early in 1901 public meetings were held and it was ascertained that the sentiment of the citizens was in favor of the erection of the hall. Mayor Martin Blaisdell favored the enterprise. It was decided by the city council to erect the hall and to raise the amount necessary to pay for it by taxation, the amount to be distributed over a term of years. The building committee consisted of Mayor Blaisdell, Aldermen Gedeon Picher and E. C. Wardwell and Councilmen H. R. Mitchell and E. E. Decker. Modified plans by the architect, Geo. D. Adams, were adopted and the contract to erect and

cover the building was let to Horace Purinton and Company. During 1901 $22,500 were raised by direct taxation and with the transfer of funds saved from other amounts $29,800 was paid on city hall. Contracts for the completion of the hall were let to Horace Purinton & Co. The building committee for 1902 consisted of Mayor Blaisdell and Aldermen E. C. Wardwell and G. L. Learned with Councilmen Greaney, Wm. King and Leslie P. Loud. The total cost of the hall will be about $70,000. Mayor Blaisdell through the whole enterprise has given himself without reserve to the work. He has been careful in his contracts, constant in his oversight and has rendered an important and permanent service to the city. The builders have given a construction which is a credit both to themselves and to the city. Waterville at last has a city hall of which she may well be proud.

Turning again to the year 1896 we note the sudden death, December 19, of F. A. Waldron, Esq., city solicitor, respected and beloved for his ability and high character.

Rev. B. F. Shaw, D. D., died March 1, 1897. He had been the eminently successful pastor of the Baptist church, a trustee of the College and was honored in his denomination for his ability and unselfish ministration. He was the father of Judge Frank K. Shaw of the municipal court.

Two events of importance in the temperance history of the city and State marked the year 1897. March 21, a mass temperance meeting filled city hall and a petition containing 1,227 names was presented to Mayor Redington requesting him to enforce the law against the rum traffic in Waterville. March 29, the Christian Civic League of Maine was organized with Principal G. C. Purington of Farmington as president; Rev. W. F. Berry of Waterville, secretary, and Horace Purinton of Waterville, treasurer. This work has been carried on with great vigor and with encouraging and increasing success.

A mass meeting under the auspices of the Board of Trade was held in City Hall April 1, 1897, at which the relations between the city and the College were discussed. President Butler spoke at length and several of the leading business men followed. The result was a closer sympathy between city and College than had existed before and a generous subscription in the city to the new chemical building.

The fine Myrtle street schoolhouse thoroughly built by Contractor S. F. Brann, under the supervision of J. D. Hayden, was dedicated December 17, 1897. The building committee were Aldermen F. D. Lunt and Geo. K. Boutelle, Councilmen H. C. Prince and S. F. Merrill with S. S. Brown and A. L. Lane of the school board.

That gallant soldier of the Civil War, Col. Francis E. Heath, died December 20, 1897. He was worthily honored not only as a soldier but as a public spirited citizen. He introduced the manufacture of wood pulp into Maine, building the first mill for that purpose at Benton Falls.

October 19, 1898, Hon. Reuben Foster, first mayor of Waterville, long a prominent lawyer, Speaker of the Maine House of Representatives and President of the Senate died at his home on Park street.

Hon. Edmund F. Webb, the last of the older lawyers of Waterville, died suddenly at the Revere House, Boston, December 7, 1898. He also had been mayor of Waterville, Speaker of the Maine House of Representatives, President of the Senate, trustee of Colby, Republican elector and delegate to national conventions.

The year 1898 marks an epoch in the history of the United States and of the world through the new position in world politics assumed by this government. The devastation of Cuba by Spain, the destruction of the U. S. Battleship Maine in Havana Harbor, and the failure of diplomacy to secure satisfaction from Spain led to the President's message of April 14, 1898, in which he said, "In the name of humanity, in the name of civilization, in behalf of endangered American interests which give us the right and the duty to speak and to act, the war in Cuba must stop."[1]

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1. At its annual meeting March 28, 1898, the Waterville Board of Trade, Frank Redington, President, had passed the following resolutions:

"We, the Waterville Board of Trade, fully recognizing and understanding the gravity of the conditions existing between this country and Spain, do hereby adopt the following resolutions:

RESOLVED, That we heartily commend the action of the President of the United States in his conservative yet manly and courageous action in the crisis pending with Spain.

That we deprecate war and will do all in our power to preserve peace with honor, but we demand the vindication of the nation's honor even though war should be the alternative.

Already the Board of Trade had passed resolutions pledging support of the President's policy for the maintaining the honor of the United States and the deliverance of Cuba.

On May 2, 1898, Co. H, National Guard State of Maine, seventy-three men, Captain A. T. Shurtleff, left the city to join the regiment at Augusta. The city gave them an overwhelming demonstration of their confidence and patriotic approval. The streets on the line of march were profusely decorated. At the armory Mr. Frank Redington presented the company with a fine flag. Capt. Shurtleff responded. A patriotic address was given by Mr. J. H. McCone. The company was escorted to the station by the Waterville Military Band, Prof. R. B. Hall, leader. Several fraternal societies, the students of the college, the institute and the high school, and at the right of the line was W. S. Heath Post No. 14, G. A. R., the old soldiers guiding the march of the new. At the platform near the station, prayer was offered by Rev. William H. Spencer, D. D., himself a veteran of the Civil War, who knew what war meant, who in his own body for thirty-five years had felt what it meant. Eloquent addresses were given by President Nathaniel Butler of Colby and by General Isaac S. Bangs, whose heart was thrilled with the spirit of the old days of strife and victory.

As the 2nd Regiment was not needed at the front, the companies returned home, May 14. Several of Co. H volunteered and were mustered into the 1st Regiment and the 1st Maine Battery. Later several Waterville men saw service in the Philippines and the city fulfilled well her part offering vastly more of service than could be received in the Spanish-American War.

The establishing of the Whittemore Furniture Co. in 1899, and of the Riverview Worsted Mill in 1900, were events of import-

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That we can see no way in view of the present state of affairs, knowing that the people are being starved to death not by ones and twos, but by thousands and hundreds of thousands by the action of Spain, except to declare the independence of Cuba and recognize her as a free people.

That as the finding of the Naval Commission declares external explosions as the cause of the destruction of the Maine, we demand all possible reparation from the parties who may be found responsible for loss of life and property.

That we, the merchants, doctors, lawyers, clerks, business and professional men without distinction of party or class uphold the President in his course, and if war be the result we pledge ourselves to do all in our power in defense of the Stars and Stripes."

ALUMNI CHEMICAL HALL, COLBY COLLEGE.

ance in the business history of the town. Both of these plants have since been enlarged. 1901 saw the erection of the new City Hall, its corner stone was laid with Masonic ceremonies August 4; and the departure of President Butler to the University of Chicago. Dr. Butler had shown himself a public spirited and genial citizen as well as the head of the college. The Alumni Chemical Building with its splendid facilities and equipment was the result of his initiative and enthusiastic leadership. A banquet was given in his honor by the Board of Trade at the Elmwood and expression was given of the high esteem in which he was regarded in the city.

The Maine Christian Endeavor Union held its convention in Waterville in September 1901, one of the largest and most successful in the history of the Union.

The death of President McKinley was a great shock to the city. A public memorial service was held, September 19th in Monument Park, in which many thousands of the citizens reverently joined. Hon. C. F. Johnson presided. Prayer was offered by Rev. A. G. Pettengill; addresses were given by President Charles L. White, Rev. Edward L. Marsh, Rev. N. Charland, closing with prayer by Rev. Edwin C. Whittemore and benediction by Rev. Dr. Pepper who had shared in Waterville's memorial service in honor of President Lincoln, thirty-six years before.

A little later the death of Rev. George D. Lindsay, who had been the efficient pastor of the Methodist church for five years and by whose labors the church had greatly prospered, called out an expression of universal regret and sympathy.

On Sunday, December 15, the melting of a great body of snow by a heavy rain caused the rivers of Maine to rise to a higher point than at any other time since 1832. Bridges were carried away, the railroad tracks were undermined for miles, streets were channeled to the depth of many feet by the rushing waters. Homes were swept away and their occupants drowned. In Waterville, however, the principal damage was the carrying away of the iron foot-bridge extending from the foot of Temple street to the Winslow side near the Hollingsworth and Whitney mills. This had been built by the enterprise and at the cost of Hon. Wm. T. Haines and Harvey D. Eaton Esq., and although

it had been opened for travel but a few days, had proved itself a great convenience.

1902 has seen the acceptance, on the part of the city, of the offer of that munificent and magnificent giver, Hon. Andrew Carnegie of New York, of $20,000 for the erection of a building for a free public library on condition that the city raise $2,000 per year for its support. Mr. Elwood T. Wyman, superintendent of schools had been in correspondence with him as to the use which a library here would have. The committee had invited him to be present at the Centennial and in the letter announcing his gift was an expression of regret that he could not attend the Centennial.

The Centennial. This is the event of 1902. It means much to the city to receive back again so many who have gone out from Waterville to successful and important work in the world. The city is coming by these events into a clearer consciousness of its power and of its possibilities. The century's history has been like that of our New England towns of the first rank, without much that is sensational, but that New England life has leavened the history of the Nation and has done its full share to secure our National progress and present greatness.

The intellectual life of the community, with the college as its center, has been of a high order. Thoroughness rather than show has been the ruling principle and this has sent out a great number of men and women to work, not so much for self as for humanity and for God. Reverently do the thoughts of many turn to-day to the great teachers of the earlier day. Chaplin and Anderson and Keely and Loomis and Hamlin and Champlin and Hanson and Lyford and Foster and to others who still live to carry on important work. Presidents Robbins and Pepper and Small and Whitman and Butler, each did their work and are worthy of their reward. The college and the town have still the advantage of the tried service of professors who have given more than a quarter of a century in far-reaching labors, while younger men with the best equipment of the time are at hand for the enlarging work.

The history of the several churches has been such that their influence in the community has been of the highest order while their missionary consecration has borne fruit to the ends of the

earth. The religious life of the community has been broad, rational, liberal, not highly emotional but thoroughly reliable and in no time of test or crisis has it been found wanting. It has employed its strength not in sectarian controversy but in the doing of the work of the Kingdom of God. The names of Cushman and S. F. Smith and Adams and Cobb and Park and Gardner and Sheldon and Shaw and Hawes and Pepper and Burrage and Ladd and Seward and Spencer themselves declare the quality of religious life which has characterized the town, and, among a large part of our population, while other names are highly honored, especial honor for his long and increasingly useful pastorate will be given to Father Narcisse Charland.

The deacons and office-bearers in the churches have contributed in no small degree to the high esteem in which religion is held in this community. The preaching of noble living from the pulpit has had powerful reinforcement from the pew.

The medical profession in Waterville from the time of Dr. Obadiah Williams and Dr. Moses Appleton down to the time of Dr. Thayer has been an honor to the town. It has kept high ideals of professional honor and of the privilege of the profession to render a service to the community, priceless in its helpfulness and Christ-like in its charity. Some members of the profession have attained eminence and wide fame by their success. In the time of war our physicians were there on their errands of mercy, Crosby and Boutelle and West. In the business development of the town our doctors have had large place and the present membership of the profession is worthy of the honor and success which its leaders have won and to which its junior members will yet attain.

The bar of Waterville has enrolled many men of eminent ability. Few of them have made politics a profession and so they have not risen to high political preferment though we have furnished many leaders to the Maine House and Senate. The old lawyers have come to their graves full of years and of honors, and the young men of to-day have a professional and a political prospect which is unsurpassed.

From the date of the establishment of the Masonic lodge in Waterville, June 27, 1820, until now, with the exception of a few

years of the Anti-Masonic movement, Waterville Lodge has had honored place and influence in the life of the town. Many of its members have attained very high rank in Masonry, while one who holds a rank attained by no other Mason in the United States, Hon. Josiah H. Drummond, is still a member of Waterville Lodge. In this and in the many orders which since have come in to take their place and work, again and again has the head of the Maine jurisdiction been found in a Waterville man. The orator of the day, Hon. Warren C. Philbrook, was last year Chancellor Commander of the Maine Knights of Pythias, and the present commander of the Department of Maine, G. A. R., is an old soldier of the 19th Maine, James L. Merrick. The list might be largely extended. The many orders for mutual, insurance, protection, relief and improvement are accomplishing a great deal of good in the community, while that devastating flood of all imaginable evil which the anti-secret society men are ever declaring, seems to have passed us by.

The business history of Waterville is important in its attainment but more in its prophecy. Even in the eighteenth century John McKechnie, who built the first dam on the Messalonskee and Redington & Getchell, who built on the Kennebec, saw that this was to be a manufacturing center. The early traders understood that this was to be the trade center of central Maine. With the passing of the old order of things and the extension of the railroads, it seemed for a while that Waterville was left behind. Had it not been for the public spirit and the business genius of George Alfred Phillips and the executive ability of R. B. Dunn, Waterville would not have been what it is to-day. Other men of means and public spirit and administrative capacity were found who brought in the new era.

As early as 1839 it had been pointed out that within a radius of five miles of Waterville were fifteen waterfalls, thus affording power for a manufacturing city of the first rank. Our great manufacturies, our pay rolls of $1,700,000 per year are a definite and well-established and incontrovertible prophecy of the greater things which are to be.

The past century has made Waterville a railroad center. The business of the Maine Central Railroad at the Waterville station has increased, since 1879, in ticket business, 400% and in freight

business, 600%. The coming of the Wiscasset, Waterville & Farmington road, for which Waterville citizens have worked so long, will mean much to the business of the city. The extension of electric roads will write a new page in the prosperity of Waterville. And for larger things—study the map and your eyes may discern the laden trains of the Canadian Pacific Trans-Continental system rolling through Waterville to the nearest ever-open harbor of the Atlantic.

The conditions upon which our grandsires looked in 1802 should give inspiration and courage to us who look into the second century of Waterville's life. They are to us also a challenge. If under those conditions they wrought so well and accomplished so much, what shall be required of us?

In order to this grander and larger future, certain things are essential. The intellectual, moral, religious and civic life of the community must be ever higher and nobler. The schools must be well supported and properly housed. The churches must carry forward their work of love which binds man to his brother man and both to God.

The laws of the State and the Nation must be kept. We record with gratitude and pride to-day, that only one murder stains Waterville's record for a hundred years and that was committed by one who hardly had been here long enough to be called a citizen of Waterville. For the true prosperity of the city there must be respect for law and enforcement of law.

In material things much is yet desired. The old days when every man kept his own store and cried down his neighbor, are past. In order to large individual prosperity there must be general and corporate prosperity. The public spirit which unites the resource of all for the general good, alone can meet the needs of the new era. The Board of Trade has given example and suggestion in this regard. The prosperity of Waterville is not matter of accident or uncertainty. Let its citizens work together on rational lines and that prosperity is as certain as the laws of nature, which are the thoughts of God.

Let the things essential to the more great and glorious future of Waterville be supplied. The railroads needed, will be built, men who know an opportunity will utilize the power of our rivers for manufactures. Let the higher things of the city's

life be regarded. The new library must have a fitting site, and is there no land except this sacred spot? The high school which has so well proved its efficiency should have a building worthy of its work. Other schools have like needs. Colby and Coburn should receive large increase in endowment that they may be leaders in the new era. The Fire Department which has had such an honorable past and has such present efficiency should have a suitable central station.

We are not discouraged by our needs, they are only proofs of the city's progress and growth by which they have been created. As to their supply: It seems strange that no prosperous son of the city, who in broader fields has gained wealth, has ever given anything to supply some of these needs in his native town. Such gifts would be alike honorable to the giver and to the recipient. But if they come not, then let the city in good, sturdy, self-respecting fashion out of its own increasing revenue supply its needs, and build even higher the enduring structure of its prosperity and its fame. The City Hall yonder, in its beauty, its convenience and its strength which will make memorable the administration of Mayor Blaisdell, shows what the city can do. The needs of progress are better than the competence of stagnation.

This centennial celebration in which, led and marshalled by our efficient chairman, Dr. Frederick C. Thayer, we, as committees and citizens, have worked heartily together, should arouse a spirit which will make larger things possible. Let us go forward to that larger future. In it whatever may come, whatever danger befall our beloved country in this new century of her larger life, the men of Waterville will not be wanting. Her fair daughters still will adorn and make happy her homes, unless induced by men of the right sort to establish in larger but less favored cities, homes of the Waterville order. Our college still will send forth men and women who because they know, can teach, because of what they are, can lead, however rapidly the front line of the world's progress may advance.

Yet we pause a moment in our progress, to-day, to salute the men and women of the past from whom we have received our goodly heritage. Only a few of their names could be recorded in this brief sketch but their work abides, their descendents ful-

fil well their part in the city of to-day and will cherish and honor their memory.

We salute Winslow, our mother, still fair in her ever renewed youth and comfortable in her ever increasing prosperity. (Even though she lost her covered bridge.) Sometimes this Mother Winslow, has been a bit cross and severe to her beautiful and somewhat headstrong daughter, Waterville, but on the whole she has been a good mother and has secured her daughter's fond approval.

We salute our own daughter, Oakland, regretful that family jars led to her setting up housekeeping for herself and rejoicing in all her new promise of prosperity. We are about building a new railroad in order to make it more convenient for mother and daughter to exchange calls and the light of Oakland shines in our streets by night.

Yea, more, as I study the record of the past, and regard the signs of the future there comes before me a vision of a city restored to the limits of the old town of 1771. Winslow, Waterville, Oakland, together again, bound by the modern hooks of steel, the steam and electric roads, and by interests in common. That city will be strong and efficient in its great industries, rich in its commerce, grand in its educational institutions, happy in its homes, pure in its civil life and loyal to the brotherhood of man in the service of Almighty God. Of that city it matters little whether the name be Waterville or Winslow or Teconnet, it will be the fair city of our heart's love, of our faith and of our prayers. Meanwhile Waterville, city beloved and fair, in the words of the old Hebrew benediction "the Lord bless thee and keep thee, the Lord make His face to shine upon thee and be gracious unto thee, the Lord lift up His countenance upon thee and give thee peace."

CHAPTER IV.

THE CENTENNIAL ORATION

By Hon. Warren Coffin Philbrook, A. M., Lately Mayor of Waterville.

The first hundred years of the existence of our municipality is so nearly contemporaneous with the nineteenth calendar century that it may not be inappropriate, while we are celebrating our centennial, to glance over that most important period of the world's history and compare present with past conditions, for, though years glide by unheeded and centuries pass into eternity to be forgotten, yet men who filled those years with notable deeds of right or wrong, and events which illuminated the records of the centuries, or stained the pages of the book of Time, still hold their place in the halls of memory.

The most correct estimates are those formed by comparison and in order to judge of the conditions of our own national existence a hundred years ago we should scan the conditions, at that time, of our neighbors beyond the sea. And first it should be remembered that monarchies, more or less absolute, then held sway throughout Europe and while some rulers were apparently attempting to ameliorate the conditions of their subjects yet, for the most part, kings and emperors sought wealth and power only for their own aggrandizement. But, as threatening an eclipse of all European government, written across the heavens from Gibraltar to the land of the midnight sun, was the name of Napoleon, whose ambitions were forcing Europe into a general war. The respite from continental struggles granted by the treaty of Amiens was so brief as to be hardly called a respite. The alliance of Paul of Russia with the First Consul had been

abandoned by Alexander I, who succeeded the murdered Paul, and Russia, still exhausted by forty years of ceaseless strife, found herself allied to England, the bitterest enemy of France, under mutual vows to drive Bonaparte from northern Germany and to make Holland and Switzerland independent. Sweden entered the Anglo-Russian alliance and Prussia, with eighty thousand men, fought on the side of the lion and the bear. Austria had already begun war against the Corsican, while in Spain, Ferdinand VII, who had come to the throne on a wave of absolutism, who had publicly burned the constitution, who had declared the acts of the Cortes illegal and who had restored the inquisition, found himself and his country forced into a coalition with the man whose hand was against all Europe.

The disastrous campaigns of Marengo and Hohenlinden soon compelled Francis, in behalf of Austria, and in the name of the German Empire, to sign the treaty of Luneville whereby Germany lost twenty-four thousand square miles of its best territory and three and a half millions of its people. Austerlitz was followed by Waterloo and the struggle of nation with nation for supremacy on the one hand and independence on the other absorbed the attention of a continent. Everywhere on that side of the Atlantic was heard the martial drum beat, the roar of cannon, and the moans of the dying, everywhere was the war cloud, everywhere was intrigue, plot and counterplot.

From this hasty view of that land where monarchies and wars to support monarchies held sway, we turn to the western world in which the youngest nation of the earth had begun the experiment of a government "of the people, by the people and for the people." Across our heavens, in letters of glorious light, was written the name of that great patriot who had just closed his eyes on scenes of earth, our own illustrious, incomparable Washington. Upon our soil no king, no potentate, no emperor had set foot. Our institutions were dedicated to the immortal principle "that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." Than this no statement could have been framed more comprehensive, more significant, more prophetic, when viewed in the light of all that has happened during the century which has just closed. Have

we had wars? They were not for the acquirement of territory, the subjugation of a nation, or the glory of a king, but rather in defence of the lives of American citizens, for the liberty of American subjects and the down trodden of other races. Have art, science, invention and philanthropy borne fruit? The golden harvest has not been gleaned by the favored few of rank and station but, in all its bounty, has been laid at the door of the rich and the poor, of the lofty and of the lowly, and herein has the pursuit of happiness been richly rewarded.

It is not my intention to dwell upon the wars through which we have been called to pass during the century. Every one was a necessity and unavoidable. But whether in our chastisement of the piratical Barbary states, our final war with the mother country, our occupation of the halls of the Montezumas, our domestic tragedy in the early sixties, or the latest conquest of the Spaniard, in every instance the stars and stripes were unfurled in a righteous cause, were defended by gallant soldiers and sailors and were never lowered until the cause was won. It is rather my purpose to emphasize the victories of peace, the glorious achievements of invention, the splendid progress of art and science, and the holy conquests of philanthropy. In the development of this purpose I shall not invoke the graces of trope and metaphor, nor seek the aid of eloquence, but rather let the story be a plain, unvarnished tale, only pausing from time to time to emphasize the thought that these things are all the fruit of the century in which our fair city has grown from a struggling hamlet to its present beautiful proportions, a time almost covered by the memory of some who honor me with their attention at this hour.

First then let us consider those inventions which have annihilated time and space in the transportation of thought and articles of commerce. One hundred years ago no swifter courier than the stage coach and the breeze driven ship brought tidings of life or death, communications as to the affairs of state, or the message of the merchant. The sail waited for the favoring wind and the slow moving wagon was at the mercy of the horse or the ox when the storehouses of commerce were empty. To American ingenuity we owe the first improvement in this condition when Robert Fulton began to navigate the Hudson river by

steamboat in 1807, thereby preceding by five years like navigation on the Clyde and by ten years that upon the Thames. If the nineteenth century had produced no other invention than the application of steam power to navigation it would still have easily held first place among the ages by reason of the material benefits which it has bestowed upon mankind. So familiar are we now with the steamboat from the tiny launch to the mammoth floating palaces costing fortunes, that it might seem to the younger generation a fable to say that when their grandfathers left the little hamlet of Waterville to fight the battles of 1812 there were but eleven steam driven vessels in the world, one in England and ten in America. At that time Dr. Lardner, the great English scientist, was reported to have declared that steam navigation could never be made practicable, on account of the great expense of operation, and that no ship could ever cross the Atlantic ocean by steam power alone because it would not be possible to carry coal sufficient for the voyage. And yet, thanks to Yankee ingenuity which our British cousins always reluctantly admit, so rapid and so successful was the development of steam navigation that the same learned gentleman, in less than three decades after the trial trip of Fulton's little craft was made, used the following gracious language; "Among the various ways in which the steam engine has ministered to the social progress of our race none is more important and interesting than the aid it has afforded to steam navigation. Before it lent its giant power to that art, locomotion over the deep was attended with a degree of danger and uncertainty which seemed so necessary and so inevitable that, as a common proverb, it became the type and representative of everything else which was precarious and perilous." How great has been that social progress, and in what directions, every one may have some conception who will contemplate the amount of business now done daily by steam vessels, how safely and how swiftly it is done, and how its performance brings the markets of the world to our very doors. But we should not forget that steam navigation, grown from the little "Clermont" with a speed of less than five miles an hour to that great ocean greyhound which a short time ago crossed the broad Atlantic in a trifle over five days; grown from the "Demologos" a steam propelled battery of two thousand four hundred

and seventy-five tons to the magnificent ships of the "California" class with a record of thirteen thousand six hundred eighty tons, is a gift of the century whose close we celebrate today.

Made first by our English cousins, this same century has also seen the experiment with steam locomotion for railway purposes pass into the realms of established necessities and today we whirl across a continent in less time than one might go from here to New York when Waterville asked incorporation from the hands of the Legislature of Massachusetts.

The transmission of thought by telegraph and telephone has now become so common as to excite no comment but it remained for Americans in the nineteenth century, to perfect telegraphy so as to make it practical, and to invent the telephone which was an absolutely unknown factor in the world's progress a little more than twenty-five years ago. None can tell what the future may have in store for those who have abandoned the wire for the transmission of messages and are teaching the whispering airs of heaven to tell the story of Marconi, but we may well be proud of the fact that American enterprise and American capital have not been sought in vain with which to test the practical value of this latest gift of invention.

Descending to what might be called a humbler line I borrow for a moment the words of a noted author who says: "The comforts of life have been immeasurably increased by the universal adoption of things now termed common and indispensable, such as friction matches, gas lighting, electric light and appliances, or steel pens as well as modern methods of heating, plumbing and construction." But human life, as it now exists among civilized communities, owes still more, perhaps, to our new labor saving machines. Should we attempt to enumerate the inventions of the century in this class time would fail and patience be exhausted with the telling. Machines for the working of wood and iron, machines for the spinning and weaving of wool and cotton, machines for the manufacture of hats and machines for the manufacture of shoes, that most marvellous product of American brain, the sewing machine, which one enthusiastic writer declared was the greatest blessing, save alone the Christian religion, ever bestowed on civilized woman; machines, in short, to do almost everything which was necessarily done by human

ton a hundred years ago, are the fruits of a century at whose close we stand.

As a natural sequence to the application of steam to transportation by sea and land, the last hundred years has seen an enormous expansion of business in which our country has greatly shared. This is neither the time or the place to give extended statistics relating to the commerce of our country, either foreign or domestic, but a few figures may be used to indicate the enormous amount of our sales to foreign nations and their increase during the memory of this generation. In many other avenues of industry might the illustration be found but it now suffices the purpose to speak of some exported products.

Exports	1885	1900
Machinery, agricultural implements, instruments and apparatus,	$14,893,000	$74,681,000
Other manufactured metals,	5,950,000	41,891,000
Crude iron and steel, (in tons)	13,000	747,095
	1897	1900
Copper,	$31,075,636	$55,772,166
	1898	1900
Refined petroleum,	$51,242,933	$67,740,106

Such figures as these, to the thoughtless mind, are as empty sounds, meaning nothing, but to the student of events, to the intelligent business man they speak volumes. They represent thousands upon thousands of men employed at honest, profitable labor, they represent hundreds upon hundreds of happy homes on which there is no mortgage and for the occupation of which no rent falls due, they represent cities and towns newly sprung into existence and the life of many municipalities which celebrate an anniversary, they mean education and refinement for the masses, luxuries for those who are possessed only of moderate means, enlarged fortunes for the wealthy and in short every material blessing to which man is heir.

Great as the advance has been in the realm of invention and commerce, yet an equal forward movement has been made along the lines of science. Only the most passing allusion can be given to this advance, nor indeed is there great need of particularizing in the presence of an audience composed of those who

are so well versed, as this one is, in the development of the times. Some reference is due however, to the great strides taken in the science and practice of medicine and surgery. Imagine, if you please, a patient in the full possession of his senses and with every nerve of feeling alert, bound firmly to an operating table, about to feel the knife and the saw, follow his agony through the necessary amputation of a limb or the opening of a cavity, watch the life blood follow the scalpel, listen to his cries of anguish, see him swoon with pain, and then say how great a blessing the nineteenth century conferred on humanity when an American doctor, either Morton, Jackson or Wells, in 1846, discovered that by the mere inhalation of pure sulphuric ether the most dreaded of surgical operations may be performed during the happy unconsciousness of the patient. For screaming and struggles and intense suffering under the surgeon's knife, etherization substituted complete exemption from pain, associated in some with the quietude, mental and bodily, of deep sleep; in others, with pleasing dreams, imaginary scenes and sweet music. And for this great boon the modest physician who first made it possible asked of the world no recompense, no reward. It was simply a gift to mankind, a trophy which science laid at the feet of the nineteenth century, a garland whose perfume filled the air with sweetness for the comfort of all men. In like manner, and with equal largess, have the members of that splendid profession given ungrudgingly the beneficial results arising from the discovery of the functions of the blood corpuscles, the germ theory of disease and the use of the Roentgen rays. Boldly let it be said that the century's achievements in invention, commerce and science outnumber like results of all previous centuries within historic time.

But when all is said neither the achievements of invention, the growth of commerce, nor the progress of science is at all comparable with these deeds of philanthropy which the sons of Columbia have made the crowning glory of the century. Their altruism has not been confined to the household of their own faith, nor even to the stranger within their gates, but has been extended to those beyond seas; has blessed not only the Anglo-Saxon but has thrown its arm about the starving dwellers on the Emerald soil, the dusky sons of Africa and those who live upon

the islands of the tropics. In 1846 Ireland was afflicted with one of the most dreadful famines known to modern times. Destitution, pestilence and death were seen on every hand. No tongue could tell the sad stories of the time, no pen could chronicle the awful record of the hour. Then it was that America won her first great victory of peace and challenged the admiration of the world. Scarce thirty years had passed since the smoking guns of our warships had humbled the proud flag of George III, and yet the same generation which manned those guns now sailed toward England in one of those same warships laden with food for the starving subjects of the British King. It was not an event of passing importance but was the forerunner of the policy of our country through the years which were to follow. Two decades passed by and we were able to show the world the proud record at home of a race of slaves made free from bondage, even at the cost of hundreds of thousands of human lives and thousands of millions of dollars. To be sure the question of the stability of the Union is said to have been the cause of the Civil War but that stability was threatened on the one hand by southern tyranny and on the other by northern philanthropy. In the end the latter came off victor and added another star to America's crown of glory. But it remained for these latest days to witness a spectacle never before beheld by the people of any age, race or clime. In the midst of unequalled material prosperity at home, at a time when peace and harmony cemented the hearts of all the American people as never before, at a time when strife was farthest from our minds, the breeze from off the ocean brought a cry for help. It came not from territory which we had peopled, in the veins of its dwellers ran no drop of our blood, their traditions were not ours, their manners and customs were not ours, their ancestors were not ours; no obligation bound us to them, no claim had they upon us save alone the moral claim to protect the weak, to succor the afflicted and to raise up those who were bowed down by the burden of an unequal and an unjust foe. At the sound of that cry America arose in her majestic strength. Calmly, without passion and without fear she drew around her more closely the white robes of justice, on her fair brow she placed the blazing helmet of love, in her right hand she took the sword of freedom and, calling

upon her sons in blue and her sons in gray, went forth upon such a mission as never had been known before since time began. Here was no offensive alliance for gain of lands or treasure, no defensive union for the protection of her own, but as a messenger of the God of nations she went forth to do His will. Recall the myths of earliest times, delve into the legends of prehistoric days, search the records since history began, and tell the world, with proudest boast, if you can find the equal of this philanthropic act of America with which she wrote the closing chapter of our century.

In the environment of this moment we maw well be proud and thankful for what the years have brought to us and to our fair city. Last night the moon shone fair and bright as I passed through yonder walk and paused a moment to contemplate the scene. The hour was late. The fragrant stillness, the lights and shadows, the graceful foliage of the majestic elms, the arching blue of heaven and the perfect verdure of earth formed a picture not soon to be forgotten. From the east came faint sounds of the rushing river on whose banks the tired mill wheels waited a new day of busy, profitable toil for hundreds of our people; the southern sky, bending closely down upon this stately temple of learning told its vacant halls new secrets of the wisdom of the ages for the earnest student of the coming years; toward the west I saw happy homes where untroubled sleep held the weary dreamers close to its restful bosom; between me and the northern polar star I saw the church spire standing as a symbol of the moral and spiritual aspirations which characterize so many who have tried to follow the teachings of the gentle Nazarene, and in the midst of all stood that bronze sentinel whose eyelids never slumber. And I said, O city beautiful! surrounded by all the benefits of the century, by the fruits of its invention and prosperity, by the advantages of every branch of education, by the benison of pure, enlightened homes, by the benediction of the influence of religion, as long as bronze and stone may withstand the action of the elements, so long may every moral, social and material blessing be thine, so long may thy children at home and abroad love and cherish thee, until all are welcomed to that City "which hath foundations, whose builder and maker is God!"

A HUNDRED YEARS.

MRS. JULIAN D. TAYLOR.

Who will not love his country—the dear land where he was born?
And we who love thee, in our pride today will love thee more—
Thou who sitst between the seas, with a hand on either shore;
The sunset gold is in thy locks, thy face is toward the dawn,
And in thy lap the orchards lie, the vineyards and the corn.
Thy mountain heights stand guard for thee; their white crests greet the sun;
League on league thy forests marshal their serried pines below;
A hundred rivers draw thy streams, rushing sea-ward, as they go
With the tribute of thy harvests, and the triumphs thou hast won—
Iron fruit of forge and furnace—who hath wrought as thou hast done?

The roar of mighty cities, the din of steel-clad ways that meet,
And clang and cross each other thou hearest, night and day,
But thou art harkening to the children, in their school time and their play,
And they grow to fight thy battles and fling beneath thy feet
The accursed fraud and falsehood that would mar thy forehead sweet.
Thy voice is heard in the Old World; they listen there—and heed;—
"What child of yesterday is this, that bids us all beware?
She waxes bold as beautiful; she has strength and gold to spare;"
So they forge their guns and build their ships, and are thy friends indeed;
But England laughs across the sea—"Blood tells—we know the breed!"

O well it is to dwell with thee, North or South, or East or West,
But in all thy pleasant borders, from the mountains to the sea,
The valley of the Kennebec is the place where I would be;
And here's a little city, dearer far than all the rest,—
'Tis her Hundredth Birthday!—cheer her, now,—you who know her best!

You who know how fair her homes are, beneath her summer shade,
How many churches lift their spires—how trimly court and lawn
With verdure charm the stranger's eye,—how cheerily, at dawn,
Bell and whistle wake her echoes,—how Time's magic touch has laid

A spell upon her College walls whose memory shall not fade,
Look back on the old Teconnet; your Waterville lies there,
A cluster of rude dwellings in the clearing by the stream,
Where the shining salmon leaps, and the prowling wildcat's scream
At midnight scares the settler, in his troubled dream aware
Of the dreaded Indian war-whoop, and the burning roof-tree's glare.

Other days, and other lives, now! But many a time since then,
In peace and war the little town has borne her part right well;
She has her roll of heroes; some who unrecorded fell.
They have passed; but what they stood for, stands. This day we bless
the men
Who taught, and toiled, and fought for us, with sword and spade, and pen.
They have passed--as we shall pass! Another century will see
The green turf growing over our own unheeded dust;
Well for thee, O little city, if some lives, generous, pure and just,
Sow in thee today the seed whose bright harvest then shall be
A city's crown of glory—a people worthy to be free!

MAIN STREET AT ELMWOOD PARK.

CHAPTER V.

EARLY SETTLERS AND THEIR WORK.

By Aaron Appleton Plaisted, A. M.

From 1771, the date of the incorporation of Winslow, and earlier, to 1802, the date of the incorporation of Waterville, the history of Winslow includes the history of Waterville. When Fort Halifax was built in 1754 there were no settlers. Under the protection of the Fort and induced by the liberal offers of the Kennebec Purchase Co., people began to come in, but slowly. It is supposed that ten years later, in 1764, there were about one hundred inhabitants. How many were on either side of the Kennebec is not known. At first the settlers would naturally keep within the shelter of the fort, but after the Peace of 1763, between England and France, there was less danger from hostile Indians and the little settlement expanded its borders.

The two portions of Winslow were known as the East Side and West Side, the latter hamlet frequently called Ticonic and, pity 'tis that the name has not been retained. There is a flavor about the Aboriginal name that is wanting in the hybrid French and English word Waterville.

The name of the Falls has been spelled in various ways: Gov. Shirley, 1754, says Taconett; Parson Smith, 1755, Teuconic; Gen. Winslow, 1754, Ticonnett; Col. Montessor, 1760, Ticonic; Judge Lithgow, 1763, Taconick—Teconnet however appears in the treaty of 1693. The name that was proposed for the town we happily escaped. In 1795 a petition was sent to the General Court by the inhabitants of the West Side praying for a division of the town and praying the new town might be called Williamsburgh, perhaps to honor the first signer, Dr. Obadiah Williams.

The first white man known to have any connection with the West Side was Richard Hammond, who had a trading house here in 1660, but "as he was so imprudent as to rob the Indians of their furs" he was killed by them as were Clark and Lake who had a trading house in this vicinity seven years earlier. For a hundred years, until the building of Fort Halifax in 1754, history is essentially a blank. Codman, in his account of Arnold's Expedition, estimates the total population above Georgetown, near the mouth of the river, at 500 in 1775.

The U. S. Census gives the population of Winslow in 1790 as 779, of whom E. A. Paine says 479 were on the West Side. In 1800 Winslow had 1,250, in 1810 Winslow had 658 and Waterville 1,314. It is probable that Waterville began its existence with about 800 inhabitants and included, besides its present limits, the town of Oakland. In 1791 sixty-three persons on the West Side paid taxes. Ebenezer Bacon, Wm. Brooks and Deacon John Tozier were here as early as 1770. The first had a large farm on the river road on the hill, a little south of the Fairfield line, the latter owned Lot No. 106, according to Dr. McKechnie's plan, where the Elmwood now stands. He probably built the first of the several houses erected on that site. These lots ran from the Kennebec river to the Messalonskee. The next, Lot 105, south of John Tozier, was held by Isaac Temple, north of Temple street. Next on the south, No. 104, by Dr. Obadiah Williams, and then 103, including the water power on Ticonic Falls and the Messalonskee was taken by the old surveyor himself, Dr. John McKechnie.

The first settlers on the river road, beginning at the Sidney line, were Wellington Hamblen, James Crommett, Nathan Lowe, Isaac Stevens, Edward Blanchard, Dea. Thos. Parker, Edward Dillingham, Pelatiah Soule, Jonathan Soule, David Webb, Samuel Webb, Silas and Abijah Wing, William Colcord, Herbert Moore, Asa Redington, Reuben Kidder and Asa Emerson.

The splendid water power of Ticonic Falls and of the Messalonskee was early appreciated and was largely the cause of the more rapid growth of the West than of the East Side. Dr. John McKechnie, who surveyed for the Plymouth Co., both sides of the Kennebec from Winslow to Hallowell, built a small saw mill at what we now call Crommett's Mills; another soon after

was built near the same place by David Pattee, this, before the greater power on the Kennebec was utilized, though Moses Dalton seems to have had a small mill of some kind just above this end of the bridge.

In 1792 Asa Redington and Nehemiah Getchell came from Vassalboro. In connection with the heirs of Dr. McKechnie, who paid half the expense, they built the first dam across the river, essentially on the site of the present Lockwood dam. In August of the same year they had completed a double saw mill.

The building of the dam and the necessity for access to the river made that vicinity then and for many years the center of business. The building of the Lockwood mills entirely changed its topography. Front street then was continued from the present west end of the bridge to the Plains near the bank of the river, with room on the east side of the road for dwellings and shops. The position from the upper Lockwood boarding house to the Plains being the same as now. It is not only the road that has changed but shore and river as well.

A hundred years ago there were two small islands, the upper one, the Healey Island, nearly opposite the Healey house, the lower one, Leeman Island. Now they are of much greater extent and in low water are separated from the shore by a narrow thread of water where there was a broad and quite deep channel. The shore, south of the Lockwood mills, where now is a thick growth of tall trees and tangled underbrush, a century ago was a scene of life and business activity. All merchandise, not only for this town but for all the country above, came by vessel from Boston or Portland to Hallowell and thence by long boats to Waterville. So Waterville became the distributing center for a large extent of country and its first traders became rich. Many now living can remember those curious crafts, the long boats—long, low, square at both ends like a ferry boat, steered by a long oar, one tall mast with three or four square sails, drawing but little water, they made a not ungraceful picture as with all sails set and a good south wind, they ploughed their way past Fort Point to the landing to disgorge their freight of dry goods, barrels of rum and quintals of dry cod fish to return with the next favoring wind loaded with bark, shingles and lumber. They retained their supremacy till superseded by steamboats in the thirties.

Asa Redington came in 1792. He has left this record of houses then existing. "When I first came to this place John Lane lived in a shell of a house on the site where Moor's store-house now (1832) stands, and Isaac Temple lived in another old thing on the site where my workshop now stands, both perhaps worth fifty dollars." The Lockwood covers the sites of both these. "There were also two small houses up street, one where or near where the Wood's house now stands, occupied by Ivory Low and the other one where Lemuel Dunbar now (1832) lives. No other building nearer than David Pattee's house and saw mill now occupied by Mr. Crommett.

The first mentioned was probably built by Deacon John Tozier, the latter was known as the McKim house. In 1792, probably aided by the new dam, something like what we call a boom was started. In that year Dr. Williams built the oldest house now standing. The next year Mr. Redington built for himself a small house somewhat above the present Healey house. Mr. Temple moved from his "old thing" to a better one on Front street, near the city hall. The condition of things a few years later is shown by the following letter written by Reuben Kidder, the first lawyer on this side the river to Moses Appleton, a young physician seeking a place to settle.

WINSLOW, Jan'y 1, 1796.

"Dear Sir: Rec'd yours of Nov. 23, 1795, Dec. 20, '95, in which you signify your intention of coming into our vicinity soon to establish yourself in the Profession of Physic. You request a little more particular information—"Whether it be a place of much trade?" Answer: Within 50 rods of my office there are six traders, mostly men of considerable business. Within the same distance 30 buildings, including every kind, have been erected (where not one stood before) within 3½ years. Several more are likely to be put up soon. Land sells for 2 Dolls. per square rod.

"Is there an Apothecary shop?"—None within 20 miles in any direction and only one within 50 miles that I know of, which is at Hallowell. The stand must be good if any in the county is for an Apothecary.

"Is the Country in that quarter rough, hilly, rocky or otherwise?"

The river roads, above and below, where most of your practice will be, are very good; from here to Hallowell, 18 miles, there is as good a chaise road as from Concord to Boston, but as the country above is very new, the roads are, I suppose in the spring season, somewhat mirey. We live in quite a level country where stone is hard to be found.

"What is the population of Winslow?" I should suppose that Winslow has more than 1,000 inhabitants.

Nature has lavished her charms profusely on Winslow; the situation is the most pleasant on the Kennebeck, but don't expect too much; we are an infant country, everything yet appears in the rough.

If you are inclined to settle with us, the sooner the better. I think the stand will not be unoccupied 3 months. Had you been here the three months past your practice within two miles would have been sufficient to support you 12 months, as we have been remarkably sickly.

Dr. Williams is pleased with the idea of your coming and says he will do any thing for you. I shall build an office in 5 months, —I guess you may occupy one end."

R. KIDDER.

This letter seems to have been convincing as the young doctor came the same year.

What was once a thriving and profitable industry has long since disappeared and been almost forgotten. That Waterville was ever a ship building port will probably be news to many. Not only long boats, for home use, but schooners, brigs and even ships, were built, some as early as 1794. The abundance of ship timber close at hand made it possible to build cheaply and orders were received from Boston and elsewhere. The shipyard of John Clark was at the foot of Sherwin St., next above the yard of Nath'l Gilman, then that of Asa Redington and next north W. & D. Moor's built many steamboats. It was necessary to launch them, the sea-going vessels, on the spring or fall freshets; they were then floated down river to Hallowell or Gardiner, where they received their rigging and outfit and took their place in the commerce of the country, but never to return to the port whence they started.

The following is probably a complete list with masters and owners.

1794. Schooner Sally, 92 tons, master, Rillae; owner, John Getchell.

1800. Ship Ticonic, 268 tons, master, Geo. Clarke; owner, John Clarke.

1810. Ship Hornet, 214 tons, master Wm. Fletcher; owner, N. B. Dingley.

1818. Brig Dingley, 106 tons, master, Thos. Jones; owner, Nath'l Dingley.

1826. Brig Elizabeth, 182 tons, master, John Sylvester; owner, Johnson Williams.

1805. Brig William Gray, 156 tons, master, Gideon Colcord; owner, Geo. Crosby.

1807. Schooner, Ticonic, 123 tons, master, Daniel Smith; owner, Nath'l Gilman.

1807. Schooner Thomas, 70 tons, master, Levi Palmer; owner, F. P. Stilson.

1810. Schooner James, 117 tons, master, Gideon Colcord; owner, Jas. Stackpole.

1809. Brig America, 136 tons, master, Wm. Pattee; owner, Peleg Tallman.

1809. Brig Madison, 160 tons, master, Caleb Heath; owner, Wm. Sylvester.

1811. Brig Hiram, 142 tons, master, Jos. Lemont.

1812. Sloop Aurora, 61 tons, master, Wm. Poole; owner, Asa Redington.

1814. Francis & Sarah, 290 tons, master, T. S. Winslow; owner, Rob't G. Shaw.

1824. Brig Gov. King, 138 tons, master, N. Harding; owner, Nath'l Gilman.

1824. Schooner North Star, 107 tons, master, R. Crooker; owner, N. Gilman.

1825. Brig Waterville, 178 tons, master, N. Harding; owner, Johnson Williams.

1826. Brig Lydia, 178 tons, master, J. W. Lamont; owner, Johnson Williams.

1826. Brig Neutrality, 132 tons, master, R. Crooker; owner, Johnson Williams.

1827. Schooner Brilliant, 82 tons, master, R. Brown; owner, K. G. Robinson.

1829. Schooner Martha, 89 tons, master, R. Ellis; owner, Russell Ellis.

1835. Brig Wave, 47 tons, master, John Lewis; owner, J. M. Moor.

After the passing of ship building came the era of steamboats. William and Daniel Moor under the firm name of W. & D. Moor were the leading captains of industry in this line. The first was the Ticonic, built at Gardiner. She made the first trip to Waterville, June 1, 1832, and was received with great demonstrations of rejoicing.

The Water Witch built by W. & D. Moor in 1842 was the first steamer launched in Waterville. It was quickly followed by others and soon a considerable fleet was plying between here and Augusta and Gardiner. In one season five steamers left the wharf daily. They were flat bottomed, of light draft, with stern wheels, and were of about 42 tons burden.

They prospered until the opening of the railroad to Augusta when the doctrine of the "survival of the fittest" relegated them to other scenes.

In 1890 an attempt was made by some of our enterprising citizens to restore steam navigation on the Kennebec. July 10th the steamer City of Waterville sailed from Bangor for this port. She has not yet arrived.

Near its close the era of steamboats was marked by a terrible accident. May 23, 1848, the steamer Halifax, a new boat and the finest of the fleet, was making her record trip to Augusta; on leaving the lock the boiler exploded and six persons were killed and others severely wounded. Of the dead James Hasty, the pilot, and Vedo Micue, fireman, resided here.

In 1802 the only streets were Main, Silver, Mill, Temple and a part of what is now Front street. Main street, where Temple crosses it was little better than a bog with a corduroy bridge over it. From there to Appleton street there was quite a rise; the level road of to-day has been made so by filling twelve or more feet.

On the Plains the only houses were those of Mr. Leeman and Daniel Moor, both near the upper end. The latter is still in

existence. Of French Canadians, there was then not a single family. Among the first to establish himself here was Peter DeRocher, who built a cabin at the lower end of the Plains, below Grove street in the early thirties. His son Peter carried on the meat business for some years.

It is to be regretted that both space and scarcity of material allow mention of but few of the hardy pioneers who laid the foundation of our good city. There were others as well deserving notice as those of whom imperfect sketches here follow.

JOHN McKECHNIE.

No one of the early settlers was more active and useful and entitled to respectful memory than Dr. John McKechnie. He was a Scotchman, educated as a physician and civil engineer. He came to this country in 1755 [1] and was soon employed by the Plymouth Company as a surveyor. His surveys extended from Winslow to Augusta and the titles to property between those cities rest largely on what is known as the McKechnie plan.

He married Mary North of Pemaquid, January 1, 1760. He was lieutenant at Fort St. George under Capt. John North. In 1764 he was at Bowdoinham, in 1771 he moved to Winslow and in 1775 to this side the river. He built a log cabin on the east side of the Messalonskee near the Crommett bridge and also a saw mill on the same stream. He practiced his profession and had charge of some of the sick soldiers of Arnold's expedition, 1775. In 1774 and the three succeeding years he was one of the selectmen of Winslow. He had thirteen children, one of whom, Alexander, is the father of Erastus W. McKechnie who lives on a farm on the road to Oakland, which has been in the possession of the family since 1801.

1. In the possession of Mrs. W. Parker Stewart is an ancient account or pocket book bound in leather. On the first page is written in a very clear hand.

"John McKechnie bought this Pocket Book 1755." The first entry is as follows:

"Scotland, Greenock, July 26th, 1755. This day about 4 o'clock afternoon we set sail in the Crawford Bridge, Captain Cury, commander, bound for Boston, New England, there being 17 pasengers. And landed all in perfect health Sept. 12th thereafter at 7 o'clock at night at the Long Wharf, Boston."

The book records Dr. McKechnie's marriage Jan. 1, 1760 to Mary North, daughter of Col. North of Fort St. George and the birth and baptism of their thirteen children. His account of surveys for the Kennebec Company begins May 15, 1760. Dr. McKechnie cared for a considerable number of soldiers of the Arnold expedition and his hospital record gives their names, ailments and the treatment employed by him.

A daughter, Rebecca, married Simeon Tozier, whose daughter married Sumner A. Wheeler, whose son, Sumner Wheeler, is now a resident of this city. A son of Simeon Tozier, also named Simeon, married Miss Pullen. Their son, Horace Tozier, a young man of eighty-two years, until within a few years an active member of the fire department, also lives here. Mrs. Caroline Tilton, daughter of Sumner A. Wheeler, is another of Dr. McKechnie's descendants. Mary, a daughter of Dr. McKechnie, married James Stackpole, 2nd, long prominent in the life of Waterville. Alexander, a son, married Betsy Roberts and one of their daughters, Mrs. Solomon Kimball, was the grandmother of Mrs. W. Parker Stewart, (Miss Daisy Marston). A daughter of Alexander McKechnie married Mr. Henry A. Shorey.

Dr. McKechnie died in 1782 and was buried on the south side of what is now called Western avenue, on the rising ground a little east of the bridge over the Messalonskee. This was the earliest burial ground and forty or more of the "forefathers of the hamlet" were there laid to rest.

REUBEN KIDDER.

Reuben Kidder, the first of the long line of Waterville lawyers, was born in New Ipswich, N. H., April 3, 1768. He was graduated at Dartmouth College, 1791, qualified himself for the profession of the law and established himself at Winslow in the spring of 1795, not only the first lawyer here, but the first who had ventured so far north any where in the wilderness of Maine. He arrived four days before Thomas Rice, who, disappointed in having been anticipated, went to the east side of the river where he passed a long and useful life. Mr. Kidder married Lois Crosby of Winslow. His two sons, Cornelius and Jerome, went to Boston and became wealthy but he left no descendants resident here. His office was on Silver street where a livery stable now stands. He was one of the selectmen of Winslow, 1798.

Mr. Kidder was a man of abilities and had considerable business at the bar. He engaged in various speculations, one of which was the establishment of a smelting furnace and a foundry at Clinton, near which was a bed of iron ore. The writer has

seen a large iron crowbar which was made there. The venture was not successful and the capital invested was lost. In 1816, Mr. Kidder was attacked by the "western fever" and emigrated to New Harmony, Indiana. The move was an unfortunate one and he died the following year, 1817.

ASA REDINGTON.

Asa Redington was born in Boxford, Mass., December 22, 1761. His father, owner and master of a trading schooner, was drowned in the wreck of his vessel when Asa was eight years old. From that time till he was seventeen he worked on different farms in the neighborhood, working hard and getting but little schooling. In 1778 he enlisted in a New Hampshire regiment and served till the close of the war, undergoing the terrible sufferings of the dreadful winter at Valley Forge, and witnessing the close of the long struggle at Yorktown.

In 1784 he drifted to the Kennebec and, with his brother Thomas, stopped in Vassalboro. One winter he taught school at eight dollars a month, and quite successfully, which as he quaintly remarks, "indicates the low state of learning in this region at that time." He traded somewhat, going on foot at one time to Portsmouth, N. H., to buy goods.

September 2, 1787, he married Mary, the oldest daughter of Capt. Nehemiah Getchell, with whom he boarded. He remained in Vassalboro till 1792, "lumbering some, farming some and doing considerable land surveying." In that year both he and Capt. Getchell came to Winslow, west side, and built the first dam across the Kennebec at the Falls, nearly on the site of the present Lockwood dam. Redington and Getchell paying one-half the cost, the heirs of Dr. McKechnie the other half. The next year he built a small house a little north of the house now occupied by the Misses Healey; a few years later, the exact date not known, he built a much larger one, the site of which is now covered by the Lockwood mills. It was then and for many years the largest in town. It now exists as the middle one of the three mill boarding houses.

In 1793 in connection with Nehemiah Getchell, he built a large double saw mill, the first on the new dam. He dissolved part-

nership with Getchell in 1799, but continued lumbering on a large scale for those days, till 1830, building several more saw mills.

In 1831, with his sons, Samuel and William, he bought the Dalton privilege at the end of the bridge, where the electric power station now is, and built a four stone grist mill. He was selectman 1819 and the five succeeding years, and issued the warrant for the first town meeting in 1802. He took an active interest in all town affairs and in town meetings spoke, especially on questions of appropriations, with an earnestness and natural eloquence that made him a match for his superiors in education.

He died March 31, 1845, aged eighty-three years. He had nine children, Asa, Samuel, Silas, William, Harriet, Mary, George, Isaac and Emily. Of these the following were residents of Waterville: Samuel, father of Chas. H. Redington of Sherwin street; Silas, father of Harriet A. Redington, Sherwin street; William, father of Sophia A. Redington of Silver street; Harriet died unmarried; Mary married Elah Esty, a grandson, Elah E. Kimball is living on Silver street; George died unmarried, Emily married Solyman Heath, their children now living are, Mrs. Helen R. Buck and Mrs. A. A. Plaisted.

DR. OBADIAH WILLIAMS.

Obadiah Williams was born in 1752, probably in New Hampshire. He served in the War of the Revolution in the regiment of Gen. Stark as surgeon. At the close of the war he came with his family to Winslow and established himself as a physician on this side of the river, the first in what is now Waterville. He settled on Lot 104 of the McKechnie plan, next north of the falls and extending back to the Messalonskee. In 1792 he built the first frame house that is still in existence, the so-called "Parker house" on the west side of Water street, just above the bridge. He also built, before 1795, on the north side of Silver street, the first two story house in Waterville. It was occupied as a tavern by Fred Jackins and Col. Jabez Mathews. Nathl. Gilman at one time occupied it and several of his children were born there. It was taken down in 1883 and the massive hewn timbers, some of them oak, excited the admiration of the spectators.

Dr. Williams was a generous, public spirited citizen and we, today, owe him a debt of gratitude which should not be forgotten. The Common in front of the City Hall, the completion of which we are celebrating in these Centennial Days, was deeded to the town of Winslow in 1796. It was given expressly for the erection of a church and school house. The church was built the same year and, very much transformed, still exists as the old Town Hall. The school house too was built on the east side of the Common and the little yellow building still survives in the memory of our older citizens. It outlived its usefulness and one night it went up in flames.

Most of the pioneers of the new country, despite the toilsome lives they led, were long-lived, but Dr. Williams died in 1799 at the age of 47, but his memory should be kept green as long as grass grows on the Common.

Two of his sons, Johnson and Clifford, were for many years in business here. Clifford was a prominent member and a Deacon of the Baptist church. His only descendents of the Williams name now living here are Frank Williams, a farmer, Temmie and Annie S. Williams and Elizabeth (Williams) Graves, grandchildren of Dea. Clifford.

He was buried in the old burial ground on the south side of Western avenue, and in 1810 his remains were removed to the cemetery, now Monument Park.

ABIJAH SMITH.

Abijah Smith came from Alna, Maine to Winslow, 1794, then twenty-one years of age. He was one of the selectmen of Waterville in 1803-4-5 and was elected town clerk in 1802 at the first election held after the separation. He held the office for twenty-nine years, a good indication of the esteem in which he was held by his fellow citizens. He was appointed postmaster by President Jackson in 1832, which office he held till 1841 when the political overturn and the election of Gen. Harrison retired him to private life. The little postoffice on the west edge of the Common is still remembered by the oldest of us.

He married Clymena Williams, daughter of Dr. Obadiah Williams, April 28, 1799. His children were, Franklin Smith, for many years a respected and valued citizen, prominent in politics

and engaged in extensive lumbering operations, Harrison A., for some time a lawyer here, Edwin L. and daughters, Clymena, Susan and Orinda. The descendants of Abijah now resident here are Mrs. Helen S. daughter of Franklin Smith, wife of Edw. G. Meader, Wallace and Alice, children of Harrison A. Smith. In 1800 he was living in the house of Dr. Williams, the so-called Parker house, afterward, and for the greater part of his life, in the large house on Front street, opposite Common street.

He died September, 1841, aged sixty-seven years. Mr. Smith was actively interested in whatever concerned the intellectual and social life of the town. His part in the Waterville Social Library and the Ticonick Debating Society was that of a leader.

MOSES APPLETON.

Moses Appleton was born in New Ipswich, N. H., March 17, 1773. He graduated at Dartmouth college, 1791, then taught school in Medford, Mass. and Boston, studied medicine and received his diploma from the Massachusetts Medical Society in 1796. In the same year he established himself in Winslow, induced by a letter from his friend, Reuben Kidder, elsewhere referred to. He lived in, and probably built, the house on Silver street lately occupied by Sumner A. Wheeler. His office and store were directly opposite, being the first apothecary shop in the town. In 1814 this building was moved up across the Gilman bog to the corner of Main and Appleton street, the site of the house of W. T. Haines. Dr. Appleton lived in it, enlarged and renovated, till 1847 when he built on the corner of Front and Appleton streets. The old house was then sold to Edwin Noyes and moved to the north side of Appleton street. Its next move was across the street where it is now the residence of A. A. Plaisted.

Dr. Obadiah Williams was the only physician here and he was pleased to retire and leave the care and toil to a younger man. The life of the country doctor, in those days, was not a pleasant one. Visits to patients twelve and fifteen miles distant were common. Carriages were unknown, roads were bad, but with saddle-bags filled with drugs thrown over his horse's back, the country practicioner rode many miles every week on his errand

of healing. Dr. Appleton's account book shows charges against ninety-six different persons the first year, the first being against Dr. Williams for pulling a tooth. Not infrequently contracts by the year were made with patients. Jonathan Clark agrees to furnish the doctor's family for a year with boots and shoes in return for medical treatment for the same time. Jabez Mathews agrees to give two and a half cords wood for such medicine as he should need for a year.

Dr. Appleton was interested in establishing the old Waterville Bank (1814) and was a director many years.

In the absence of a regular minister he was frequently called upon to read a sermon in the little yellow school house on the Common.

December 6, 1801, he married Ann Clarke, daughter of Capt. John Clarke. Their children were, Louisa, who married Samuel Wells, for a few years a lawyer in this town, afterwards judge and Governor, Samuel, a well-known and much esteemed citizen, who died September 30, 1890, aged 87, Mary Jane, who married Dr. Samuel Plaisted and Moses L., a lawyer of Bangor.

A skilful physician, kind and courteous in manner, he was always welcome by his patients as a friend as well as a physician. He died May 5, 1849.

NATHANIEL GILMAN.

Nathl. Gilman was born in Exeter, N. H., February 15, 1779. A natural born trader, self reliant and intelligent, before he was of age he freighted a vessel with goods and made a trading voyage up the Kennebec. In 1802 he settled in Waterville and began business in a small way where the Dunn block now stands. His business increased but, more ambitious than the other traders, Mr. Gilman was not satisfied with the local traffic, which, on account of the scarcity of money, was mostly barter, the exchange of dry goods and West India groceries, for farm produce, lumber and fish, salmon being current at 4 to 6 cents per pound.

He extended his business to the West Indies and even to the coast of Africa, thus laying the foundations of the fortune which made him a millionaire at the time of his death.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

By His EXCELLENCY

John Hancock, Esq.

GOVERNOUR OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF

MASSACHUSETTS.

To James Stackpole Gentleman Greeting

YOU being appointed Captain of the first Company in the fourth Regiment and in the first Brigade of the eighth Division of the Militia of this Commonwealth comprehending the County of Lincoln

By Virtue of the Power vested in me, I do by these Presents (reposing special Trust and Confidence in your Loyalty, Courage and good Conduct) Commission you accordingly.—You are therefore carefully and diligently to discharge the Duty of a Captain in leading, ordering and exercising said Company in Arms, both inferior Officers and Soldiers; and to keep them in good Order and Discipline: And they are hereby commanded to obey you as their Captain and you are yourself to observe and follow such Orders and Instructions as you shall from Time to Time receive from me or your superior Officers.

GIVEN under my Hand, and the Seal of the said Commonwealth, the Twenty fifth Day of October in the Year of our LORD, 1787 and of the Independence of the United States of AMERICA, the Twelfth.

By his Excellency's Command,

John Avery jun Secry

He never sought or received public office. Though not an educated man he was a trustee of Waterville College from its beginning in 1821 to his death in 1859. Seldom, indeed, was there a Commencement when his tall form, slightly bowed toward the last years, with his long, white hair hanging over his shoulders, did not appear in the procession.

He was the first president of the first bank established in Waterville.

Twice married, he had sixteen children, but the only descendant now resident in Waterville is Charles, a child of Charles B. Gilman, son of Mr. Gilman's second wife, Joanna Boyd. William, one of his sons, was in business with Samuel Appleton in a store a little north of the Common. Elizabeth, one of the daughters, married Isaac Redington. They lived on the corner of Spring and Elm streets. Charlotte, another daughter, married Sumner Percival, cashier of the Ticonic and afterwards of the Peoples' Bank. Chas. B. Gilman lived and died here, engaged in no business except looking after his property.

The last years of Mr. Gilman's life were spent in New York, though he usually passed the summers in his house on Silver street. He died in 1859.

JAMES STACKPOLE.

For three generations the name of James Stackpole has been a prominent and honored one in the annals of Waterville. The first James was born in Biddeford, Maine, 1732. His immigrant ancestor was James Stackpole of Sligo, Ireland, who came over in 1680. He came to Winslow about 1780 and at first settled on the east side coming to this side probably, about 1790.

He was one of the selectmen of Winslow from 1785 to 1794. In 1787 he was one of the commissioners to settle the line between Winslow and Vassalboro. In 1796 he was town clerk and town treasurer in 1798.

Like most of the pioneers he was engaged in various occupations. He carried on a farm on which he raised flax among other things, which was spun and woven into linen under his own roof.

He built the second saw mill on the Redington and Getchell dam and others afterwards. He kept store from 1783 to 1787,

built several vessels and was interested in various other industries. He was captain of the first militia company. His commission, signed by Gov. John Hancock with the bold signature familiar to us from the Declaration of Independence, is in the possession of his granddaughter, Julia A. Stackpole.

In his diary he records the arrival of the first menagerie that visited Waterville. "July 1, 1816. This day is at the village an elephant, a lion and a man without feet or legs and only one arm, playing on violin." The exhibition was in a barn behind Plaisted's Block.

He married Abiel Hill, 1754, by whom he had thirteen children, of whom four settled in Waterville, Mary, who married Charles Dingley, two of whose grandchildren, Mrs. Eunice Cornforth and George Dingley are living here. Jotham, whose daughters, Julia A. Stackpole and Mrs. Elizabeth Soule, reside here. James, born in Biddeford, May 28, 1769, married Mary, daughter of Dr. John McKechnie. No descendant of his is now living. Susie (Nudd) Stewart, a granddaughter of Jotham, resides here. The first James was a man of stalwart constitution. November 25, 1812, he writes "I am this day eighty years old and carried a bushel of corn and grain on my back to the mill." He lived in a small house on Silver street, where, in 1813, he, with his son James, built the larger house which is still standing though moved a little from its original site.

He died September 8, 1824, aged 92 years.

The second James was an enterprising and successful trader, lumberman and builder of vessels. His store stood a little below the west end of the bridge, its site being now covered by the Lockwood Mills. He was one of the selectmen of 1822-1823.

He had a good reputation as a land surveyor and was appointed in 1810 by Gov. Gore as a commissioner to lay out a road from Augusta to Canada. He surveyed part of it but the road was not built, though later a State road was made from the Forks to the Canada line.

He died September 1, 1852, aged 83 years.

The third James, son of James Jr., was born in Waterville, November 19, 1798. He entered Bowdoin college, 1816, going thither then and on several subsequent returns by canoe to Hallowell. He studied law, began practice in Clinton but soon

returned and continued for many years in active practice of his profession.

He was a member of the State Legislature, 1859, was seventeen years treasurer of Waterville college and director of the second Waterville bank. A man of strong will and decided opinions, he was never disturbed at finding himself in a minority. He was a constant attendant at town meetings where his vote and voice were always against what seemed to him municipal extravagance.

He married, October 31, 1825, Hannah Chase of Fryeburg, and died, July, 18, 1880, leaving no children.

CAPT. JOHN CLARKE.

John Clarke was born in England, November, 1741. He came to Boston, 1772, and there is a tradition that he was one of the historic Boston Tea Party in 1773. With his son George he came to Waterville, 1797, engaged in trade and built several vessels, one of them, the ship Ticonic, 268 tons, being the 2nd largest launched from the Waterville shipyards.

He married in Vienna, Austria, Maria Theresa Laske, by whom he had fifteen children. One of his daughters, Ann Clarke, married Dr. Moses Appleton, who is mentioned elsewhere. About 1803 Mr. Clarke moved to Canterbury, Conn., where he died, August 21, 1834, aged 93. His son George remained in Waterville till his death, July 23, 1823. He built and occupied, about 1808, the house on College avenue, now known as Ladies' Hall.

JEDIAH MORRILL.

Jediah Morrill was born of sturdy Quaker stock in Berwick, Maine, 1778, though he did not retain his connection with that denomination.

He came here in 1799 and his brother Josiah about the same time. Josiah settled on what is known as "the Neck" and several farms in that locality are still held by his descendants.

Jediah, like many of the early settlers, engaged in the three occupations of trading, lumbering and farming, all of which he carried on with success.

His store was on the west side of Main street where the Barrell store now stands. His house was on the east side of Main street, corner of Common street. The house next adjoining was occupied by David Nourse,—both gone long since. About 1840 he built on Silver street where he lived till his death.

He soon became one of the leading citizens, foremost in every good work. He was one of the founders of the Universalist church and its most liberal supporter, leaving at his death a large bequest for its continued support. He was for many years a director of the Ticonic Bank, though he rarely, if ever held public office.

He did much to originate and carry to completion the A. & K. R. R. of which he was a director.

He married Miss Taylor, a daughter of Col. Ezra Taylor, who in 1757 was an officer in the British army.

His sister, Mrs. Peace Meader, was a member of his family. She was the mother of Edw. G. Meader and Mrs. Susan L. Hoag. She died 1888, aged 94. Mr. Morrill died December 12, 1872, in the 96th year of his age.

COL. JABEZ MATHEWS.

Jabez Mathews was born in Gray, Maine, in 1743. Before he finally settled here he had passed through the place. He was in Col. Ward's division of Arnold's army on its march up the river September, 1775. After reaching the Dead River region Col. Ward's command deserted Arnold and returned to Cambridge.

Mr. Mathews remained at Gray till 1794 when, with his young sons, John and Simeon he came to Winslow. He kept tavern for a time in a house on the north side of Silver street, near Main. It was built by Dr. Williams about 1795 and was the first two-storied house on this side the river.

He owned the lot now covered by the Milliken block, bought of Dr. Williams. He lived in the small house on the east side of Silver street, next below the residence of W. B. Arnold. Col. Mathews died in Waterville, 1828.

John Mathews, son of Jabez, was born in 1783. For some years he was a trader in West Waterville in partnership with

Samuel Kimball, whose sister he married; in 1808 he bought a large tract of land on the west side of the Messalonskee which he cultivated till he moved into the village. His children were:

Charlotte, b. November 22, 1813, married John S. Carter.

Caroline, b. February 16, 1817, married Moses Smart.

Susan, b. February 21, 1819, married Johnson Williams.

John, b. October 3, 1821.

Chas. K., b. November 19, 1823, for many years a bookseller in this city, afterward with his son, Charles W., in the insurance business. He died in August, 1902.

George, b. July 6, 1825.

Ann, b. November 13, 1827, married Calvin Davis.

Simeon Mathews, son of Col. Jabez Mathews, was born June 8, 1785.

In partnership with Nath'l Gilman he carried on an extensive business in the store on Main street next north of the Common. The kind and amount of their business transactions is shown by their purchase and shipping in one year 6,000 bushels of wheat and corn and 20,000 bushels of oats, all bought of the farmers in this vicinity. In 1826 he built and lived in till his death, the house on lower Silver street now owned by G. F. Terry. The long line of beautiful elm trees on the street shows his generous forethought for posterity. His children were:

William, born July 28, 1818. The well known scholar, editor and author, now living in Boston.

Edward E., born June 26, 1822. Murdered by Dr. V. P. Coolidge September 30, 1847.

Ann E., born August 28, 1824; now living in Hartland.

Simeon, born May, 1827; not living.

Jesse R., born September 15, 1830; not living.

Climena, born March 1, 1833; not living.

DANIEL MOOR.

Daniel Moor was born in Pembroke, N. H., February 17, 1770, and came to Winslow 1779. His father, Capt. Daniel Moor, was with Gen. Montgomery's column that marched to Canada by Lake Champlain to assist Arnold in his disastrous attack on Quebec.

His grandfather, James Moor, came from Tyrone County, north of Ireland, 1723. Most of his six sons took part in the War of the Revolution.

Daniel Moor married Rebecca Spring, 1797. Their children were: Joseph March Moor, born 1798; a business man of Bangor where he died, 1866.

Agnes Moor, not married, born October 5, 1800; died June 28, 1881.

Julia Ann Moor, not married, born March 11, 1802; died May 9, 1875. She will be remembered as a writer of graceful verses which occasionally appeared in the local newspaper.

William Moor, born March 1, 1804; died November 24, 1872.

Henry Moor, born February 17, 1807. Received a commission as lieutenant in U. S. navy, resigned on account of ill health, went to California where he was killed by a steamboat explosion on the Sacramento river, March, 1853.

Daniel Moor, born July 1, 1809.

Wyman B. S. Moor, born November 3, 1811; died in Lynchburg, Va., March 11, 1869.

Rebecca E. Moor, born September 13, 1814; died April 1, 1902. She married Freeman Tilton and later Rev. Arthur Drinkwater. By her brilliant intellectual powers and high character she won many friends. She was deeply interested in the centennial which she did not live to see.

The first house of the elder Daniel was opposite the steamboat landing. About 1800 he built and occupied a large house which is still standing at the upper end of the Plains.

His sons, William and Daniel, under the firm name of W. & D. Moor, were for a long period prominent among the business men as traders, as boatmen and more especially as builders of steamboats. In this industry they were easily first. Of the boats employed on the river between Waterville and Gardiner the larger part were owned and run by them. One of their boats was on the Merrimac and more than one on the rivers of California. After the dissolution of partnership William went west and lived in Minneapolis till his death.

Daniel remained here and devoted much time to searching for coal and gold which he was confident existed in this vicinity. In 1877 he invented a machine for dredging gold from the bot-

tom of rivers which was tried in Colorado, British Columbia and South America. Its success was not notable. The descendants of the first Daniel now residing here are: Frank A. Moor, son of Lieut. Henry Moor, now living on a farm on the west side of the Messalonskee, and Mrs. N. G. H. Pulsifer, a daughter of William Moor.

NEHEMIAH GETCHELL.

Nehemiah Getchell, the youngest of seven brothers, was born 1744. He came to Vassalboro about 1770 where he carried on trading and farming. He, together with John Horn, were employed by Arnold in 1775 as scouts and preceded his army on his expedition against Quebec, going probably as far as the Dead River country.

He was one of the selectmen of Vassalboro two years and town treasurer one year. In 1792 with his son-in-law, Asa Redington, he moved to Winslow, west side, and together they built the first dam and sawmill on Ticonic Falls. He continued with Redington till 1799, after that carrying on an extensive lumbering business, building mills, and manufacturing and shipping lumber. Even at that early date he as well as others operated as far away as Dead River.

He married January 23, 1768, Hannah Bragg of Vassalboro, by whom he had eight children. Of these who have any association with Waterville are Mary, who married Asa Redington and died December 8, 1804; Nehemiah, Jr., who married Philomela A. Williams, widow of Dr. Obadiah Williams, May 22, 1803. He lived in the house on Elm street known as the Dow house. Nehemiah, Jr., had nine children, of whom Mrs. Charles C. Dow, Horace Getchell and Eldridge L. Getchell lived and died in this town, all upright, useful and esteemed citizens.

William, the fifth child of Nehemiah, was born November 12, 1786; married Eliz. Burrell January 22, 1807; died February 14, 1876. He lived on a farm on the bank of the Sebasticook, which included the beautiful groves and grounds known as Beulah.

Like most of the men of those days he had a large family—seven sons and two daughters. Four of these sons were actively associated with the business interests of Waterville. Otis and Charles were for many years engaged in boating, lumbering and other enterprises.

The other sons, William and Walter, under the firm name of W. & W. Getchell, by their enterprise and by the extent of their operations became well known from Bath to Moosehead lake. William was born February 11, 1808. Married Mary F. Crommett January 1, 1833. Died January 24, 1878.

Walter was born December 24, 1809. Married Annie E. Balcom December 1, 1833. He married Antoinette Colby, 1847. He is with us to-day, active, strong and in good health in his ninety-third year.

Walter began life as a clerk with Gilman & Mathews, (Nath'l Gilman and Simeon Mathews) on the east side of Main street, a little above the Common. When of age he began trading for himself nearly opposite Gilman & Mathews, and about 1832 with his brother William began business on the site now 11-13 Main street. Their trade was large, they built and used several sawmills, lumbered extensively, built a plaster mill and three stern wheel boats. They accumulated a respectable fortune but ill luck came to them. In 1835 their store was burned. In 1849 and again in 1859 all their mills were destroyed by fire, and more than once great amounts of lumber were swept to sea by floods.

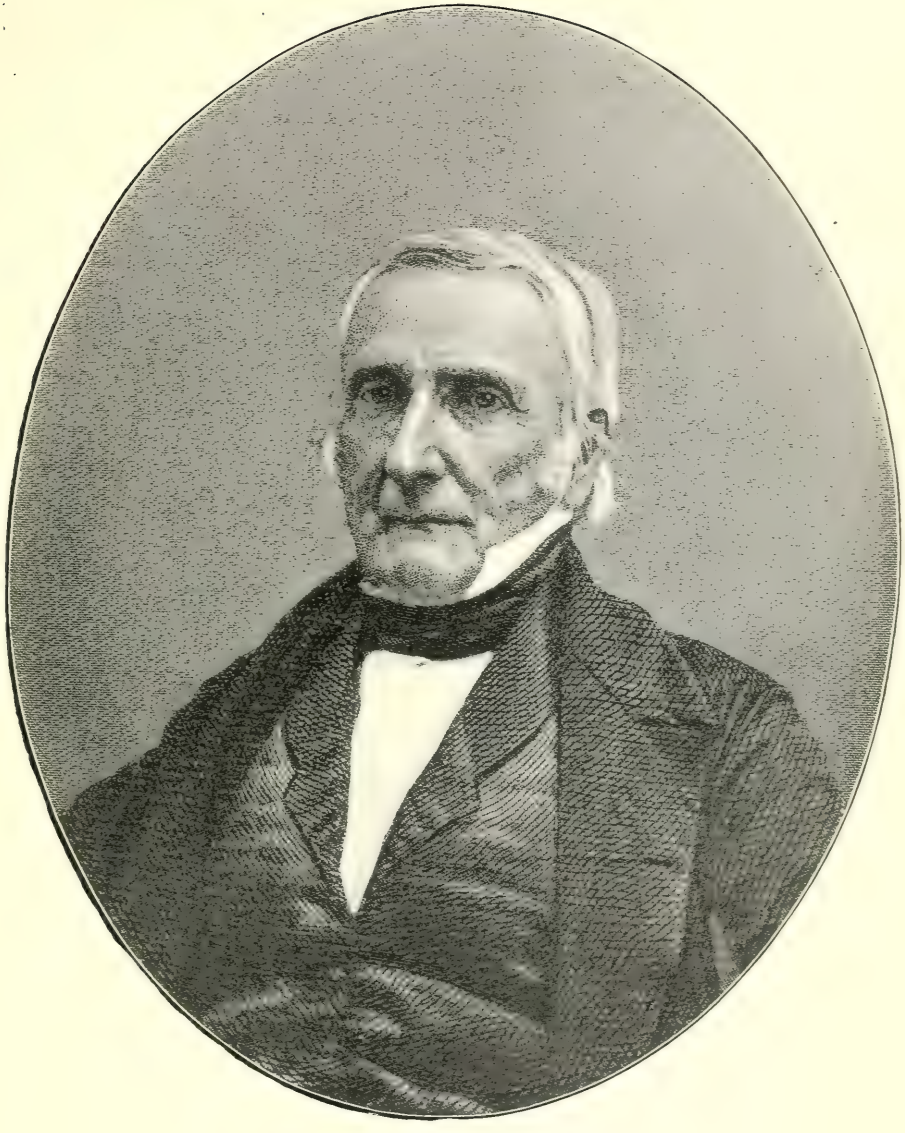
The children of William now living here are Mrs. Ellen (Getchell) Read and Mrs. Caroline (Getchell) Carleton.

Of Walter, Eva Getchell.

TIMOTHY BOUTELLE.

Although not among the earliest settlers, Timothy Boutelle filled a large place in the history of Waterville. He was born in Leominster, Mass., Nov. 10, 1777. His father served as an officer in one or more campaigns in the War of the Revolution.

He graduated at Harvard College in 1800, studied law in Boston, was admitted to the bar in 1804 and the same year came to Waterville, being the third lawyer in this vicinity and the second on this side the river. Reuben Kidder here and Thomas Rice in Winslow being his predecessors. His business soon became very large. As an advocate he was eminently successful, and he uniformly had the confidence of the court as a sound and able lawyer. He was a presidential elector in 1816. The first senator from Kennebec county after the separation of Maine from Massachusetts and five years subsequently, and five years a member of the Maine House of Representatives.



HON. TIMOTHY BOUTELLE.

In 1814 he procured the charter for the Waterville (now Ticonic National) Bank, was its president more than twenty years and a director from its organization till his death. He was an active and valuable trustee of Waterville College from 1821 to 1855. Always zealous for whatever might promote the prosperity of the town he was largely instrumental in building the A. & K. R. R., of which he was the first president. His house, built early in the century was on the corner of Elm and Temple street. Some time in the fifties it was moved further down Temple street and converted into shops and on the old site a new one much larger and more elegant was erected and occupied by Edwin Noyes, who married his daughter Helen.

In 1811 Mr. Boutelle married Helen, a daughter of Judge Rogers of Exeter, N. H. The children who survived him were: Helen, who married Edwin Noyes, a lawyer, afterwards superintendent of the Maine Central Railroad and N. R. Boutelle, a skillful and much esteemed physician of this city. November 8, 1852, Dr. Boutelle married Mary, daughter of Prof. G. W. Keely. Their son, Geo. K. Boutelle, is a resident of Waterville. He is president of the Ticonic National Bank as were his father and grandfather before him.

Timothy Boutelle died November 12, 1855, mourned and honored by all.

Moses and Aaron Healey, brothers, came from Roxbury, Mass., about 1800. They carried on quite a large business as manufacturers of hats, one of those industries which, like ship building and the distilling of gin, has ceased to exist. Their shop was on the east side of Water street, nearly opposite the present Healey house. Later they had a shop on Main street below Boutelle block. Moses died in 1841 at the age of 63. His two daughters, Emily E. Healey and Pamela Healey are living in the house at the foot of Sherwin hill built by their father in 1802. Aaron married a sister of Nathaniel Gilman. His grandsons are wealthy leather merchants of New York.

In 1791 sixty-three persons paid taxes on this side the river, of these a few have been already mentioned. Some, the Parkers, Soules, Lows, Toziers, Shaws, and perhaps others, have representatives now living here. Others are names only, of whom we know nothing and still others of whom we get brief glimpses.

Deacon John Tozier was here in 1770. He was a large landholder and built the first of the several houses on the site of the Elmwood. He was a selectman of Winslow 1771 and four years following.

James Crommett built sawmills on the Messalonskee in the locality known since as Crommett's Mills.

James McKim, whose house was on the site of the present Lemuel Dunbar house.

Lieut. Thomas and John McKechnie were sons of the old surveyor, Dr. John McKechnie. John was a selectman of Winslow 1774 and three other years.

Solomon Parker was selectman five years beginning 1777.

John Cool was a soldier of the Revolution. He lived on a large farm on the west side of the Messalonskee.

Isaac Temple was a large land owner in the vicinity of the present Temple street. The river shore at the foot of Temple street was known as Temple's landing.

William Phillips, grandfather of G. A. Phillips, than whom no one has contributed more to the growth and prosperity of Waterville.

Moses Dalton was an active, useful citizen at a very early date, probably before 1790. He seems to have had some kind of a manufacturing establishment at this end of the bridge before the Redington & Getchell dam of 1792, perhaps a woolen mill. Afterward he built a grist mill and other works on the same site which were carried away by floods. Later he built the house still standing, opposite the bridge, known as the Nudd house. He also built the first brick building, a three-story store where the Merchants' Bank now stands. The ground proving too soft to sustain the weight the upper story had to be removed. The brick for it was made at the yard of Elnathan Sherwin at the foot of Sherwin street. He was a selectman nine years, beginning 1807.

Among those who settled here before 1800 was Isaac Stevens. His ancestors came to Wells, Maine, from Paisley, Scotland He came to Winslow, west side, about 1793. He was a trader carriage builder and carpenter. About 1795 he built and occupied the house on Silver street known as the Stevens house, its site at the time being covered with woods. He also built in 1836 one of the brick stores of the so-called Ticonic row.

There is a tradition that Mr. Stevens gave the name to Silver street, so naming it on account of the "solid men" residing there.

Of his three sons two, Isaac and Augustus, made their homes here; Hermon was a lawyer in Thomaston.

Isaac was a trader; he was killed by a railroad train at the Temple street crossing.

Augustus was a machinist and carpenter.

Isaac Stevens, the elder, died September 23, 1837.

Col. Elnathan Sherwin was prominent in town affairs in the early days. He was a selectman of Winslow in 1797 and the four succeeding years and in 1802, after the separation, one of the first selectmen of Waterville. He was for many years representative in the legislature of Massachusetts. During the war of 1812 he was colonel of the 2nd Maine Regiment. His house was on Sherwin hill. The house built and occupied by Silas Redington now stands on its site. He finally moved to Ohio, "the Ohio," as it was commonly called, then more distant than Oregon is to-day. His daughter Caroline married Asa Redington, Jr.; their grandson, Hon. Asa Redington Reed and only descendant, is now living in Waldoboro, Maine.

Of others here before 1800 but scant mention can be made. Very early Asa Emerson built a sawmill on the stream for a long time called by his name. It was on the site of the Webber & Haviland foundry.

One of the election notices in 1790 was posted by vote of the town on Emerson's mill.

Jonathan Clark, a shoemaker, lived near the Main street railroad crossing.

Ephraim Getchell, a colonel of a militia regiment.

David Nourse—his chief occupation was fishing. His house was next to Jediah Morrill's, corner Main and Common street. Henry, one of his sons, was in the hardware business with Stephen Stark.

James Hasty, a trader. His store was on the west side of Main street where Wardwell's now stands. His house was on the corner of Main and Center streets; the house of Miss Florence Plaisted occupies its site. He died in 1846.

Jonathan Haywood—the first harness maker in Waterville. His shop was on the north side of the Common, his house on Silver street next the Stevens house.

His son, Charles Haywood, was a lieutenant in the U. S. navy and won distinction in the Mexican war. He died at sea. Charles, the son of Lieutenant Haywood, is general of the U. S. Marine Corps, the highest in command, with headquarters in Washington.

Salathiel Penney was a soldier of the War of the Revolution.

Solomon Parker, David Webb and Asa Soule, residents of the west side were selectmen of Winslow for five, one and five years respectively, between 1777 and 1802.

Frederick Jackins kept tavern in several places, among others in the present Hanscom house on College avenue. This house was built by Jackins probably before 1800.

With a single exception all those before mentioned were here before the division of the town in 1802. Those who came soon after seem entitled to be reckoned among the early settlers.

Lemuel Dunbar was born in Bridgewater, Mass., 1781, came to Waterville about 1808. A carpenter by trade, in 1810 he built on the corner of North and Main street. The house has been removed and another erected on the same site by his son Lemuel Dunbar. In his carpenter shop the well-known missionary, George Dana Boardman, taught school in 1820. That shop has been made into a house which is now occupied by Mr. A. M. Dunbar. He had nine children of whom Lemuel is the only one now living. He died 1865.

Dr. Wright seems to have been the next after Dr. Appleton to settle here as a physician. His house was on Main street next north of the store of James Hasty. He was here as early as 1807.

Dr. Bigelow was here the same year.

Dr. Daniel Cook, one of the most prominent men of his time both as a physician and a man of affairs, came about 1812. A fuller notice of him is given elsewhere.

Dr. Hall Chase was probably the next physician. He too is noticed elsewhere. He lived in, and presumably built the house on Silver street now occupied by W. B. Arnold.

Capt. Asa Faunce came about 1800. He built and occupied a two story house at the foot of Main street which was enlarged and for a time known as the Continental House. Some years since it was moved into the valley near the Lockwood Mills.

Capt. Faunce was a skilful cabinet maker and specimens of his work are preserved at the house of his granddaughters, the Misses Bacon of Silver street. J. M. Crooker, for nearly fifty years a jeweler and watch maker on Main street, married a daughter of Capt. Faunce: another daughter, Mrs. Angeline Wheeler, widow of Isaac Wheeler, died in April, 1902, at the age of ninety-three years.

Capt. William Pearson was born in Exeter, N. H., February 17, 1784, and removed to Waterville, June, 1816, a year memorable as the coldest summer on record. He arrived in a snowstorm which covered the ground to the depth of six inches.

He built his first tannery on the site now occupied by the Lockwood Mills. In excavating for the mills old vats were discovered containing sides of leather in perfect preservation.

He afterward, with his sons, built a much larger tannery on the Messalonskee, lately owned by Henry Ricker.

His children were Joseph, Edmund, James, William and Harriet. Harriet married William Redington, son of Asa Redington. Of their children, William is a merchant in San Francisco, Sophia resides with her mother in the homestead on Silver street. Capt. Pearson died June 29, 1844.

For a long time after its settlement, the population of Waterville was entirely American. As mentioned before, there were no French Canadians here until a single family came in the early thirties. A few families of Irish came as employes of the A. & K. R. R., about 1847. There was one family of colored persons by the name of Seco some time in the twenties. The first barber in town, George Boardman, was a colored man, very much of a dandy and more elegant in his dress and manners than many of his white fellow citizens.

The early establishment of the college and academy made Waterville an educational center and elevated the social and moral character of the town; its unsurpassed water power and favorable situation for business attracted people from abroad and so, with its natural increase, the little hamlet of 800 souls (much less, if only the present territory of Waterville is included) a century ago, has grown into the beautiful city of 10,000 inhabitants whose centenary we celebrate to-day.

CHAPTER VI.

RECOLLECTIONS OF WATERVILLE IN "THE OLDEN TIME."

By Professor William Mathews, LL. D.

My recollections of Waterville in "the olden time" begin with the year 1822, when, at the age of four years, I was sent to school to learn the alphabet and to spell "ab," "eb," "ib," preliminary to wrestling with such words as "baker," "brier," and "cider." My first teacher was Nancy Dingley, who taught first in a two-story dwelling-house on Main street, standing nearly where the millinery shop of Misses Mathews and Irish now stands, and afterward in "the Powers house," the next building east of Dr. Hall Chase's residence on Silver street, now the home of Mr. Willard Arnold. Miss Dingley was a very kind-hearted teacher, giving us, if we did tolerably well, frequent "rewards of merit," as they were called. Her sister, who also taught a primary school, was a rigid disciplinarian, and used to chalk an X on my seat, on each side of me, and tell me, on peril of the rod, not to move an inch beyond it.

In this sketch I shall try to give my recollections of Waterville as it was during the years 1825-1850. Until 1830 or later, there were no streets west of Elm, or west of Main where Elm street touches it. I remember well when Spring street was opened. It was not till the railway days, that there was any cross street from College to Main. In 1835, when I graduated from Waterville college, there were but seven or eight dwelling houses on College street, but five or six on Elm, and but sixteen or seventeen on Silver, which is a mile long. Front street extended north only to Temple. On what was called "the Plain,"

now covered with the houses and shops of Frenchmen, there was not a building, except possibly at the extreme north end. Between Spring street and Temple there was a large swamp or bog, filled with flags and frogs, which gave concerts nightly. In the winter the boys utilized it for skating. It had two outlets; one at the north end and across Main street into the Kennebec river; the other at the south end, where the water ran between Silver street and Elm into "the Emerson stream," now called the Messalonskee. Trout were caught in this stream, one of which weighed four pounds. The hollow between north Silver street and Front, now occupied by the boarding-houses of the Lockwood Mills corporation, was marshy, and peopled by frogs whose music rivalled that of "the Gilman bog."

In my early boyhood—in 1826, or thereabouts—a bear was shot on "the mountain," as the high ridge was called between Summer street and "the Plain," and my father obtained some steaks from it for the family breakfast. "The Mountain" was covered mostly with trees and bushes, and boys used to go there for blueberries, which were plentiful, and for juicy "slivers" from the pine trees.

A favorite place for swimming in those days was the Kennebec river a little south of the foot of Temple street. There was a fine sandy bottom there, and frequently a raft of pine boards, from which one could dive deep into the water. Baptisms sometimes took place there, and sometimes near the ferry, lower down the river, inside of the island. In my childhood there was no bridge across the Kennebec or the Sebasticook river, and I remember that when the Congregationalist church in Winslow was dedicated—which, I think, must have been before 1826, the citizens of Waterville, who attended the exercises in large numbers, were transported across the two rivers in ferry boats. In the winter, as soon as the water had frozen on the sides of the Kennebec, it was customary to cut a huge cake of ice, and swing one end of it to the other side of the rapid current, and thus form a bridge. It must have been as early as 1827 that tollbridges were built across the Kennebec and the Sebasticook. The year 1832 was memorable for the greatest freshet ever known on the Kennebec. All the bridges on the river were swept away with many mills and other buildings, and the citizens of Winslow

village who lived near the river were obliged to leave their houses one night and occupy higher land. The spectacle of the raging flood at "the bay," as it swept southward with its prey of logs, boards, timber, and buildings, was picturesque and impressive.

Skating on the frozen river was a favorite amusement in winter, which the bitterest cold did not prevent. In the evenings a huge slab fire was built on the upper island by the boys, by whose light (for warmth, it might as well have been built on the planet Uranus or Neptune,) they raced along the ice, or played the game of "Chorum," till a late hour in the evening.

The only public conveyances for travelers in those days were stage-coaches and steamboats, one of which latter ran from Hallowell to Portland. A memorable epoch in the history of Waterville was when the stern-wheel steamboat, Ticonic, made her first trip from Hallowell to Waterville, where her arrival was greeted by a throng of citizens with the thunder of artillery and loud huzzas. All goods for the Waterville stores were brought from Boston to Hallowell in ships, and thence in "long-boats." Navigation of the Kennebec, when the water was low, was somewhat difficult, on account of "the rips," the "six mile falls," and other rapids, and a dangerous rock called "Old Coon," a few miles north of Augusta, on which the boat Eagle, owned by my father, Simeon Mathews, and loaded with a heavy and valuable cargo of goods for his stores in Waterville, Fairfield, Skowhegan, China, and East Vassalborough, was once wrecked.

The arrival of the mail-stage from Augusta, which was at about eleven A. M. daily, was in my boyish days an important event. As it rounded the bend in Silver street, just north of my father's house, the driver drew forth his long horn, and blew a loud and vigorous blast. As the stage stopped at Levi Dow's tavern, on Main street, nearly opposite the head of Silver, all the quidnuncs and loafers of the village flocked there to learn the latest news. Before the steam car came, it took from three to four days to go by stage-coach to Boston. The first day one could get no farther than to Augusta, where he had to stay twenty-one hours at a hotel; and, on the next day he could go but sixty miles more, to Portland. There he passed the night, and on the third day had his choice, either to pay six dollars for a ride to Boston in the "Accommodation" stage, which would

require two days, with considerable expense for meals and lodging, or to pay ten dollars and ride seventeen hours, or from 4 o'clock, A. M. till nine P. M., in the mail stage.

In January, 1837, when I was a student in Harvard Law School, it took me six days in the Christmas vacation to go back in the mail-stage from Waterville to Boston. As we left Gardiner a furious snow-storm set in, and at West Gardiner our progress was completely blocked, so that the stage with its occupants was compelled to tarry two days at a small country inn, which was packed to overflowing with Americans and Canadians of all ages and callings. As I had in a capacious outside pocket of my overcoat a package, five or six inches thick, of bank bills, amounting to $4,000, entrusted to me by the Ticonic Bank, Waterville, to be delivered to the Suffolk Bank, Boston,—to which sum the Canal Bank, of Portland, afterward added $2,500 more,—and as, having no trunk, I was obliged to carry the package all day, the situation was not very pleasant. Fortunately, as no one could have a bed to himself, I found a student of Waterville college, whom I knew, among the guests, and had him and my package for bed fellows. After two days' delay, the mail bags were put into a pung, and, sometimes riding in it, sometimes wading through big drifts of snow, I reached Brunswick at night, and next morning rode on the crust of the deep snow, which covered all the fences except the tops of the posts, to Portland. On the next day a ride of seventeen hours in the mail-stage—six of them in darkness—took me to the Eastern Stage Tavern, Ann St., Boston. Once on the way, we were upset in the darkness, and a big fat man rolled down upon me and my bank-bills, but fortunately no bones were broken.

At this time there were three hotels in Waterville,—one kept by Levi Dow on Main street, nearly opposite Silver; another on the opposite side of Main, a little farther north, and the third on Silver street, kept successively by Major Balcom and a Mr. Page —the west half of it being the building next west of Redington's furniture shop. In the dancing-hall of this inn, public exhibitions and lectures were sometimes given, and I remember some kind of a theatrical show there in 1827 or 1828, on the drop curtain of which was depicted the Battle of Waterloo fought twelve or thirteen years before, in which Napoleon was seen flying for

life before the victorious squadrons of Wellington. Here one day Mr. Wilbur, of Newburyport, Mass., gave an astronomical lecture, after which he showed us a minature railway car, which ran to and fro on the floor, to give us an idea of a projected new mode of conveyance, which was expected soon to be a reality. Where Mr. Turner's dry goods store now stands, was a wide carriage way to Mr. Dow's stable, in the yard of which all menageries and circuses were for many years exhibited—the latter exhibition always closing with "the laughable farce of Billy Button," who, divesting himself of a dozen garments as he rode around the ring, was transformed from a beggar into a Crœsus.

Trade in the early days of Waterville was more profitable than to-day. Large prices were charged for goods, which were usually sold on long credits, and paid for by farmers in country produce. In the two largest of my father's stores, of which there were six, the upper stories were filled with great bins of wheat, corn, barley, oats, grass and clover seed, etc, etc., taken in exchange for goods, which were shipped for sale to Boston. One year he shipped 40,000 bushels of potatoes to Boston, and one season bought a large quantity at six cents a bushel.

Before the Lockwood Mills were built, there were four or five sawmills near, perhaps partly on the site of the southern part of the former mills, and, during the spring freshets many men were employed in catching for the mills, logs that had been cut in the vicinity of Moosehead lake. Great rafts of boards were floated from time to time down the Kennebec to market, and sometimes shipped from Hallowell or Bath to Boston. The dam in the river at Waterville in those days extended only to what was called "Rock Island," on the east side of which was an excellent passage way for the fish, provided they did not get caught in the traps set for them on the falls. Just north of the sawmills there was for many years a tannery carried on by William Pearson, then or afterward a trader on Main street. There seems to have been at an early period a small tannery back of the Powers house (already mentioned) on Silver street; at any rate, when a very small boy I got a good ducking by walking into a tanpit there, the layer of tan on the surface of which seemed to offer a sure footing.

It may be worth while to note a wholesale and economical way of shodding families that prevailed in the twenties, before the

TICONIC ROW.

era when nearly the whole population of many villages and even cities were engaged in making boots and shoes. A country cobbler was installed and boarded in a private house for a week or weeks, which he spent in making boots and shoes for all the members of a family. As he was sometimes an amateur fiddler, and brought his fiddle with him, it can be imagined what delight "we boys" took, first in watching the growing boots designed for us, during the day, and next in listening to the strains of "Bonaparte's March," as they were scraped away by the rural Paginini in the evening, or in leading our blushing partners through the mazes of the merry dance in the wake of our silver-headed elders.

Something here reminds me of a hoax of which the citizens of Waterville were made the victims in 1833 or 1834. A placard headed "Another Wonder!" was posted about the village, announcing that Pedro Batiste, a waterman on the Thames, had invented a "Life Preserver," by which a person could walk on water for miles with perfect ease and safety. Like many other marvellous inventions, it was the result of a happy accident, and had deeply interested the scientists of Europe. The inventor, just from England via Quebec, would exhibit the preserver to the inhabitants of Waterville, and walk across the Kennebec "on Monday, the 28th day of July, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the head of the Falls." To exclude any suspicion of deception, the invention would be explained, and any spectator would be able "to perform the experiment himself, and test the invention to his satisfaction." At the appointed hour, hundreds of persons from all parts of the town flocked to the banks of the Kennebec to witness the startling exhibition; but no Pedro Batiste appeared. A half hour—three-quarters—an hour passed, with the same result, when suspicion ripened into conviction that the promised exhibition was a hoax. Great was the wrath that ensued, and loud the imprecations; but no one suspected the perpetrator—F. Burt Wells—who, all the while laughing in his sleeve, was outwardly the most indignant man in the assemblage.

It will surprise many persons to learn that ship building was once a branch of business in Waterville. Before 1830, and perhaps later, vessels were built in the early spring on the bank of

the Kennebec, near the foot of Sherwin hill—just south of the island. They were built at that time in order to take advantage of the spring freshet in the river for launching them.

Before the Augusta dam was built, and when the Kennebec was comparatively free from sawdust, great quantities of salmon, shad, alewives, and other fish were caught in its waters. My father had a trap on the east side of Ticonic Falls, which he visited twice daily, and from which he took salmon weighing from ten to twenty or thirty pounds. It is difficult to tell a big fish story without exaggerating, but, if I can trust my memory, he caught one salmon at least, that weighed forty pounds. Shad and alewives were so plentiful as to command a very low price. The early settlers of this region lived largely on the fish they caught. The Sebasticook river was one of the best fishing grounds of the State—a fact of which the Indians had been well aware.

Waterville, in the days of my boyhood, had three fine military companies. First, there was the Light Infantry, commanded successively by William Phillips, a trader on Main street, father of the late Alfred Phillips,—by William Hume, a shoemaker living in the brick building next north of the present Unitarian church grounds, and by Josiah Crosby, then, I think, a saddle and harness maker. Second, there was a large artillery company, commanded for a time by Shubael Marston, a trader, which had its quarters on Temple street, a little east of Front, where in a small house it had two brass cannon. Third, there was the Militia, a large company with no uniform but a bayonet-belt and knapsack,—only its officers wearing plumed hats and epaulettes—which, for this reason, was jeeringly called "The String Beans." "Hurrah for the Stringbeans!" was the contemptuous cry of the street boys that heralded its march, who, in general, preferred to swarm about the other more showy companies, which were in uniform, and could boast of finer bands of music. The annual muster of these companies and those of adjoining towns was a great occasion—a red-letter day for young and old, who flocked early to the fields of Mars from near and far. Peddlers of all kinds of edibles and potables,—notably of gingerbread, cider, and rum, and of new inventions and "gim-cracks,"—had booths adjoining the muster-field, or carts upon it,

where, with loud and vehement harangues upon the matchless virtues of their vendibles, they exchanged them for Spanish four pences, ninepences, and quarters. The military exercises closed with a sham fight, in which all the troops exhibited to crowds of admiring spectators their prowess and military skill; after which the soldiers and spectators who were able to stand up and to avoid a zigzag step, in which there was much motion but little progress, dispersed to their homes. One of the most successful of these musters was held on "the Plain."

In those days persons living in cities and villages did not deem it necessary to go to the seashore or the mountains for rest and recreation in the summer. Sometimes a party of the citizens of Waterville, however, would fit up a long-boat with an awning, beds, chairs, etc., and take a trip to the mouth of the Kennebec, where they would spend a week in loafing, story-telling, dancing and mackerel-catching. Usually they took a fiddler with them, who scraped away while they went through the mazes of the "Virginia Reel" or other contra-dance that was popular in those days. Tea parties, dance parties, and balls were frequent in those days, and I remember that in 1825 the Fourth of July was celebrated by a tea party at four o'clock P. M., in a woolen mill and on the grounds that fronted it, on the bank of the Messalonskee, a little below the spot where the public waterworks now are.

Alcoholic liquors were sold in those ante-Neal Dow days in nearly all the stores in Waterville, and there were comparatively few abstainers. Punctually, as the clock struck eleven A. M. and four P. M., the dry-throated citizens thronged to the barrooms and stores, and quenched their thirst with "toddies"—brandy, gin, or New England rum, which in those days were generally pure, and not "warranted to kill at forty paces." In the dwelling-houses of the well-to-do citizens, side-boards, with bottles of brandy, gin, and wine for guests and callers, were common pieces of furniture.

It is remarkable that there was a circulating library in Waterville as early as 1827, if not earlier. It was kept by Edward (?) Savage, in his bookstore, nearly where Mr. Dorr's drug-store now stands. Thanks to Mr. Savage, whose name belied his calling, I was enabled by his enterprise to cheat the weariness and monotony of many a school hour by the aid of the charming pages of DeFoe, Jane Porter, and Dean Swift.

Till 1826, when the Baptist church was dedicated, there was but one meeting-house in the village, and that—an unpainted building resting on blocks, afterwards converted, with some changes, into a town hall,—stood about in the center of the Common, fronting south. Here Christians of different denominations worshipped; but usually it was occupied by the Baptists, Jeremiah Chaplin, D. D., president of Waterville college, being the preacher. He was a tall, spare man, very grave in look and utterance; and well do I remember how weary at the age of six or seven I used to be, when, to my inexpressible relief, he finished his sixthly, seventhly, or eighthly, and closed the big quarto Bible, and—as it seemed to me—his protracted and ponderous discourse. In the afternoon, the Universalists, whose meeting-house on Silver street was dedicated in February, 1832, sometimes occupied the town meeting-house, and listened to a discourse by Rev. William A. Drew, of Augusta. On one Sunday morning, Dr. Chaplin, whose general gravity did not forbid his uttering at times a dry and pungent witticisim, made the following announcement: "I am requested to give notice that the Rev. William A. Drew, of Augusta, will preach in this house this afternoon, at four o'clock. The *Gospel* will be preached in the schoolhouse, at the same hour." The schoolhouse of which the Doctor spoke, and in which the unadulterated Gospel was to be preached by himself, was that of the "lower district," a one-story yellow building back of the meeting-house on Front street, that of the upper district, a small brick building, being located on College street, just north of the spot on which Daniel R. Wing long afterward built his house. That yellow schoolhouse—shall I ever forget it, or the scenes that I once witnessed therein? Shall I—can I—forget the great open fireplace, with its blazing logs, before which, under various pretexts, such as the necessity of thawing our frozen ink, etc., we lingered so long on frosty mornings,—between which and the hot stove class after class stood up to read or spell, at the imminent risk of its flanks being scorched, to avoid which it crooked into a shape which the pedagogue vainly tried to straighten? Shall I ever forget how, when I was one day penning a fly in a hollow cut in the desk, or was following with breathless interest the fortunes of Robinson Crusoe, or Gulliver, or Alonzo and Melissa, as narrated in a book

kept "on the sly" under the desk, I suddenly found myself seized by "the master" by the jacket collar, and whisked unceremoniously into the centre of the room? Shall I forget the exciting scene when one day "Gus D—," who had been a sailor, was ordered on account of some misdemeanor to come to the master's desk, and thereupon flew to the fireplace, and, seizing the fire-shovel, held it up in the air by its long iron handle in a threatening manner, and, when asked by the master, "What are you going to do with that?" replied: "Knock your brains out, if you come near me!"—and, again, how the insurgent was suddenly disarmed and compelled to submit to a severe feruling? Shall I forget the spelling-match on every Saturday, which we all enjoyed so much, when the whole school was divided into two contesting parties, ranged on opposite side of the schoolhouse, and the correct spelling by a boy or girl on our side, of a word which had been mispelled by one on the other, was hailed with an exultation equal to that at a point scored at baseball to-day? Jonathan Heywood, our master, who was a strict disciplinarian, was afterward a physician in Methuen, Mass., where he lived to a good old age—doubtless owing, in part, to the vigorous athletic exercise he had had in administering the "oil of birch" to his refractory pupils at Waterville.

The Waterville college commencement differed for many years materially from that of Colby. It was the great, notable event of the year, and took place in August. The citizens were very hospitable to visitors, and for weeks preceding the event the question most frequently put by the ladies of the village to one another was: "Are you expecting much company at commencement?" The sheriff of the county always attended the exercises, and magnified his office. With a cockade on his hat, and a red sash about his waist, he accompanied the procession from the college to the church on horseback,—sat on the stage on the right hand of the Governor of the State,—and, with his official wand, a long white rod or pole, announced the opening of the exercises by rapping loudly on the floor, and crying: "O-r-d-e-r!" This was repeated, whenever there was any loud talking or other disturbance in the house. The stage was large and high, reaching from the north to the south gallery; on one side sat the trustees and faculty of the college; on the other, distinguished guests

and visitors; between them, in front of the pulpit, sat the Governor of Maine. The first page of the large quarto order of exercises "astonished the natives" with a formidable array of Latin words "of learned length and thundering sound." In front of the church, and on both sides of Elm street, for a little distance, were booths, stands, and wagons, where refreshments, candies, *et id omne*, were sold during the day.

Commencement day in 1840 was memorable for a political discussion in the Baptist church between George Evans, Whig Representative in Congress from Maine, and Robert Rantoul, Jr., of Massachusetts, a "Jackson Democrat," afterward Representative in Congress from that state. The discussion was a vigorous one, and lasted from four o'clock in the afternoon till eleven at night.

Political contests in the years 1820-1850 were often decidedly warm in Waterville. While the Whigs or National Republicans usually elected their candidates for office, the victory was seldom "a walk-over," and the Democrats often triumphed. A notable bone of contention for some years was the proposed annexation of Dearborn, or part of that town, which was peopled almost wholly by Democrats, to Waterville, whereby the leaders of that party expected to turn the political scale in the latter place forever in their favor. After a stubborn contest, the measure was carried through the Legislature, nobody then dreaming of an Oakland.

The somewhat invidious name of Silver street, which was chosen by some of the richest men of the town, who dwelt on that street, was fought against in town meeting by other citizens, who were outvoted.

Waterville has always had a goodly number of lawyers, two of whom became members of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine, viz: Asa Redington and Samuel Wells—the latter being also elected Governor. It is not generally known that among the members of the bar in Waterville early in the nineteenth century was Eleazar Wheelock Ripley, born in Hanover, N. H. in 1782, who graduated at Dartmouth college in 1800, and died in West Feliciana, Louisiana, in 1839. In 1810 he was speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, later a senator, and, in the second war with Great Britain, rose in the army from

the rank of lieutenant to that of brigadier-general, and finally to that of major-general. He fought with great gallantry in the bloody battles of Chippewa and Niagara, and was known as "the hero of Lundy's Lane," where was one of the most desperate fights of the war. Another early lawyer of Waterville was Russell Freeman, who appears to have been the wit of the bar. It used to be told that once when he was replying in some court to one of his brethren whose eyes were inflamed by frequent potations of *aqua vitae*, and who had quoted the legal maxim, *Id certum est quod certum reddi potest,* he retorted, with a significant gesture: "Yes, your honor, *id certum est quod redd-i!*" Once he was dining in Augusta with Ruel Williams and other luminaries of the bar, when, as the meal was finished, it was proposed that toasts be given. The other attorneys gave successively as toasts the colleges at which they had been educated. When the turn of Mr. Freeman came, who, like Mr. Williams, was not a college graduate, he responded thus: "Gentlemen, I give to you, as a toast, no college—not Harvard, Dartmouth, Brown, or Yale—but the University from which were graduated George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, David Rittenhouse, Ruel Williams, and *Russ Freeman.*"

Waterville never could boast of many wealthy citizens, even in the days when a man possessing ten thousand dollars was regarded as "independent," and one possessing twenty-five or thirty thousand was pronounced rich. The citizens of the town were generally prudent and thrifty, spending less than they earned, rarely tempted into financial speculations, and accumulating their moderate fortunes by patient industry and safe investments. The few persons who flew their financial kites high were looked upon with suspicion, and usually came to grief. Nathaniel Gilman, for many years the richest man in the town, made the bulk of his fortune in the leather business in New York City. He once told me that he had made thirty thousand dollars, by the rise in the value of his stock of leather, of two cents on a pound. Among the natives of Waterville who became wealthy after leaving Waterville, were Mr. Gilman's sons, Watson, Nathaniel, and George—the last of whom, at his recent death in Bridgeport, Conn., left an estate of two or more millions,—and William and Aaron Healey. But richer far than any of these—

the richest native of Waterville, and one of the longest-lived, was the multi-millionaire, Daniel Wells, who, born July 16, 1808, on the west bank of the Messalonskee, close by the spot where the new dam has been built, and where his father had a fulling mill, died on March 18, 1900, in his ninety-fourth year, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He was the wealthiest man in that state, his estate being estimated to amount from fifteen to twenty-five millions of dollars.

It is not generally known that Sylvanus Cobb, author of "The King's Talisman," "The Patriot Cruiser," "Ben Hamed," and many other popular novelettes, and for a long time a leading story-writer for the New York "Ledger," was a native of Waterville. He was the son of Sylvanus Cobb, a well-known Universalist clergyman,—a brother of the noted artists, Cyrus and Darius Cobb—and was born in 1823.

To conclude these imperfect recollections—Waterville in its youth was a pretty village, and its attractions have increased with each successive year. Never advancing by leaps and bounds, it has had a steady and healthful growth, and its citizens have taken a pride in making it attractive by the beauty and tidiness of their dwellings. Situated in the heart of the State, near the junction of three beautiful rivers; with lakes on every side of it; possessing fine water-powers, abundant railway communication, and plenty of excellent diversified land for buildings; with its streets shaded by a multitude of fine trees; enjoying in its college, classical institute, and graded public schools, rare educational facilities; it offers to persons seeking a pleasant, healthful, and attractive place of residence, many advantages. Till the present summer it has lacked a town hall in keeping with its other improvements; but now an elegant and commodious brick building for this purpose has been completed. There is no reason to doubt that the city, already the most beautiful in the State of Maine, will continue to grow in attraction, till, at a not far distant day one may truthfully address it in the proud language of the Roman poet, Catullus, to Verona:

"Qui te viderit,
Et non amarit protinus
Amore perditissimo,
Is, credo, seipsum non amat,
Caretque amandi sensibus,
Et odit omnes gratias."

CHAPTER VII.

THE MILITARY HISTORY OF WATERVILLE.*

Its record in the Revolution—the War of 1812—The Aroostook War—the Mexican, Spanish and Philippine Wars, with rosters of soldiers who have served in each, military records, etc.—also sketch of the Waterville Soldiers' Monument Association and of W. S. Heath Post, No. 14, Department of Maine, G. A. R.

By Brevet. Brig. General Isaac Sparrow Bangs.

Of all the magnificent pageants this country has ever seen, from its settlement to the present year, none in point of interest can compare to the grand review of the armies of the Union on May 23 and 24, 1865.

The most causeless, cruel, bloody war in the world's history had just been brought to a triumphant close by the surrender of the army of Northern Virginia, under General Robert E. Lee, to General Grant, at Appomattox, April 9th, and the surrender of Johnston's and all confederate armies east of the Mississippi by the military convention of April 26th.

The identical flag that was lowered from the flagstaff of Fort Sumter by Major Robert Anderson April 14, 1861, was floating over Fort Sumter again, having been raised by Brevet Major General Robert Anderson on the 14th of April, 1865; the fourth anniversary to commemorate in the most fitting manner the restoration of national authority on the spot where the great rebellion was first inaugurated.

On the evening of that same day, President Lincoln had fallen a victim to the hate engendered by the war, by the bullet of John Wilkes Booth, at Ford's theater in Washington.

* Copyright September, 1902, by Dennis M. Bangs.

May 18th, by Special Orders No. 239, war department, adjutant general's office, a grand review by General Grant, President Johnson and cabinet, was ordered of all the armies then near Washington; to take place May 23rd and 24th. These great armies had bivouacked in the streets of the capital the previous night, and when the hour arrived, the army of the Potomac led the way around the capitol, down Pennsylvania avenue, out past the reviewing stand at the White House; passing for the last time as regimental organizations before their beloved commander.

With tattered flags, faded uniforms, marks of battle and exposure; but keen-eyed, alert, bronzed, they swung along with elastic stride in close column by division; cheered by thousands who gloried in their loyalty, their victories and final triumph.

These were the men of Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, the Wilderness and Spottsylvania, whose undaunted courage had stood between their country and ruin, between their flag and dishonor, for four long years;—the men whose exultant faces were set toward home.

The 24th brought Sherman's splendid army, who in a campaign of two thousand miles of marching and fighting had cut the confederacy in twain, and joined Grant at the Nation's capital. Sixty-five thousand bronzed veterans who had won each a blazonry for his "shield without device" at Chattanooga, Dalton, Resaca, Kenesaw, or Atlanta,—in the army of the Tennessee under Howard,—in the army of Georgia under Slocum,—in the army of the Ohio under Schofield, or in the cavalry division with Kilpatrick.

For two entire days these marching hosts filled Washington's streets · serried ranks of glistening steel with touches of color in the tattered flags they had carried for four long years and loved so well; martial music, songs, shouts of welcome, and ringing cheers filled the air with sound; while the hearts of the welcoming thousands were overflowing with gladness that peace had come at last and "come to stay."

The effect of this moving military pageant must be lost, except as an historical incident, to the generation born since the war; but to those then living it bore tremendous significance. No one can ever know, who was not then living, the tumultuous joy of

the people over the close of the war and the return of the men who had saved the country.

It may well be asked by those who do not know: "If the War of the Rebellion ended with so much rejoicing, by what fanfare was it inaugurated?"

We will turn back the pages of history for four years and stand in the streets of the village of Waterville, the embryo city of to-day, just forty-one years ago. It is not the purpose of this article to describe the physical changes that man and "God hath wrought." Indeed, these have been so insidious, so gradual, and at the same time so radical, that old things have become new. Even the people are new! One wonders where the old buildings are, since one misses them,—and the old faces; just like any child who puzzles his wits to know where all the moons go.

It is impossible not to remember that the enduring quality of its buildings was then represented by a few unpretentious brick stores: the Ticonic row, Getchell block, the Noyes (Phœnix) block, Morrill, and the one "where David Webb traded," and just replaced by the Flood block. As for the others, they were more or less pretentious frames, and have been moved—no one can remember *when* or *how*, and handsome brick blocks fill their places. The old stores can be found out on back streets metamorphosed into dwellings with front piazzas, bow windows, and new paint,—"spruced up" like a widower with a second wife.

The popular resorts in the late 50s and the 60s were "the hardware store," John Caffrey's, and the gymnasium, which stood on the site of the post office block. At the gymnasium, the evening classes were popular and comprised representative men of the town; life-long friends who had "Lived and loved together through many a changing year," and stood shoulder to shoulder in support of the government and in sympathy with the soldier, through all the weary days of the tedious months, of the terrible years of the war. Among these were Edwin Noyes, Dr. Boutelle, Charles M. Morse, Jones Elden, Nathaniel and John Meader, C. R. McFadden, John and William Caffrey, W. B. Arnold, Joshua Nye, George Robinson, G. A. Phillips, J. P. Hill, William Blunt, A. A. Plaisted, Simeon Keith, E. G. Meader and I. S. Bangs; names to conjure with; of men who controlled public sentiment and stood for law and order always and everywhere.

A history of "Waterville in the war" would be incomplete without mentioning a few of the prominent older men:

Hon. D. L. Milliken, Gen. Franklin Smith, F. D. Haviland, Major Samuel Appleton, Dr. D. N. Sheldon, Dr. J. T. Champlin, John Ware, Julius Alden, William and Walter Getchell, R. B. Dunn, John Webber, Prof. George Keeley,—noble men of wise counsels and great hearts, whose waking thoughts when conflict was joined, were always with our armies; whose "purse and pen" sustained the government and encouraged the leaders to final victory and peace.

The years in which these men lived and wrought have gone where the roses go; many have crossed the river, but the influence of their lives and their loyalty in "the times that tried men's souls," has left a fragrant memory with those that knew them.

As for the questions the solution of which was so important to the great Republic of to-day, it may be said: God wrought them out in his own way, in his own appointed time, through the Civil War, and they were settled forever.

The first rebel gun fired at Fort Sumter, April 12, 1861, roused all the latent patriotism of the North united all parties or, better, obliterated all parties, and when the President's call of April 15th for 75,000 men was flashed over the wires, the enthusiasm was so great that a million men would have offered their services if required, and they could have been armed and fed.

In Waterville a recruiting office was opened in the office of Joshua Nye, then treasurer of the old Androscoggin and Kennebec Railroad Company, on the second floor of the Hanscom block, corner of Elm and Main streets, on the morning of April 16th, the day following the call of President Lincoln.

Charles A. Henrickson, then an undergraduate at Waterville College, was the first to sign the roll as a volunteer from Waterville, and his patriotic zeal and his exaltation as a new volunteer proved so irresistibly contagious at the college that the classes and recitations were broken up. Finally, to save the classes, the president and faculty voted to close the college temporarily.

Another recruiting office was opened on the second floor of the Plaisted building, which now stands on Charles street. This was in charge of William S. Heath, his brother Frank E. Heath, and J. H. Plaisted, who were the first to volunteer there, and each arrived at distinction in the service.

In a few days the companies were filled and began squad and company drill in our streets; were soon ordered to Augusta into camp, and on June 4th were mustered into the service of the United States as Companies G and H of the Third Maine Infantry Volunteers. Company G was commanded by Frank S. Hesseltine, with Nathaniel Hanscom 1st lieutenant and William A. Hatch 2nd lieutenant. Company H was commanded by W. S. Heath, with F. E. Heath as 1st lieutenant and John R. Day as 2nd lieutenant.

O. O. Howard was appointed colonel of the regiment, and on the 5th of June he was ordered to Washington with his command, carrying with him, as Waterville's first contingent, seventy-four of her boys into the maelstrom of war.

Meantime, apprehending the embarrassment under which the general government would labor to defend itself against the organized rebellion of the South, the legislature of Maine, at an extra session called to consider and provide for the exigencies of the hour, determined to furnish the government at the earliest moment with ten regiments fully armed and equipped, from the enrolled but unarmed militia of 60,000 men, to serve for two years. This act was passed and approved April 25th.

How the men who voted for this measure expected to arm and equip these men, *they* never knew, but they *did* know it *must be done*.

Thus the regiments from the 1st to the 10th inclusive were organized by this act of the legislature, and all succeeding organizations by the general government or by its authority.

It must be born in mind that the 1st Regiment Maine Infantry had been mustered into service for three months at Portland May 4th, and the 2nd Regiment Maine Infantry mustered at Bangor May 28th, and both sent at once to the front.

The 3rd was mustered June 5th: the 4th June 15th; the 5th June 24th; the 6th July 15th; the 7th August 21st; the 8th September 7th; the 9th September 22nd; the 10th October 4th; the 11th November 4th; the 12th November 15th; the 13th November 20th; the 14th December 11th; the 15th December 17th; the first cavalry October 19th, and six batteries; making with five companies of sharpshooters and coast guards,* 16,669 men; and of this number Waterville furnished 121 in 1861.

*The U. S. Government credited the State of Maine with 18,875 for the year 1861.

Waterville College furnished from its alumni and undergraduate classes the following list of patriotic young men for Company G, 3rd Maine: Charles A. Henrickson, class of 1864; William E. Brown, class of 1864; George H. Bassett, class of 1864, died in service; Atwood Crosby, class of 1864; Moses W. Young, class of 1864; E. P. Stearns, class of 1864, died in service; Frank S. Hesseltine, class of 1863; A. C. Hinds, class of 1863, died in service; Samuel Hamblen, class of 1862; Amasa Bigelow, Jr., class of 1862; J. A. Philbrook, class of 1862; William A. Hatch, class of 1861.

For Company H, 3rd Maine: W. S. Heath, class of 1855, killed in battle; Francis E. Heath, class of 1858.

These companies received their baptism of fire at Bull Run, July 21, 1861, and of the above named, C. A. Henrickson and Atwood Crosby were taken prisoners there; the latter a voluntary one to care for his brother who was shot through the lungs.*

David Bates was mortally wounded, taken prisoner and died at Richmond, Va., the first Waterville soldier killed; and a number of the Waterville contingent were wounded and captured.

During the year the following changes were made in the line and non-commissioned officers:

Capt. Frank S. Hesseltine, promoted November 14th to major of the 13th Maine.

Lieut. Nath'l Hanscom, promoted November 15th to captain of his company.

2nd Lieut. W. A. Hatch, promoted November 15th to 1st lieutenant of his company.

Capt. W. S. Heath was promoted lieutenant colonel 5th regiment, September 25th.

Lieut. F. E. Heath was promoted captain of his own Company H.

2nd Lieut. Jno. R. Day was promoted 1st lieutenant of his own company.

1st Sergt. E. C. Lowe was promoted 2nd lieutenant of his own company, and

*Henrickson was a prisoner eleven months in Libby and Salisbury prisons and the Parish prison in New Orleans; was exchanged and returned to Waterville. In '63 he enlisted in the navy, and was promoted to Ensign. While serving as gunner in the turret of the monitor Saugus, in the second attack on Fort Fisher, one of the 15-inch Rodman guns exploded, prostrating the executive officer and seventeen men in the turret, wounding every man except Henrickson, but, miraculously, killing none.

Sergt. J. H. Plaisted was promoted 1st sergeant of his own company.

These were the changes and casualties of our neighbors and friends at the front for the year 1861, in Companies G and H, 3rd Maine.

Of the boys from our State, 188 were killed or died of disease or wounds, and 165 were prisoners or missing.

The excitement; the ten thousand details of the recruiting, arming, equipping, and transportation of Maine troops to the seat of war; their military discipline there; the campaigns, battles, skirmishes, marches, sickness and deaths among these Maine boys in that first year of the war, filled the minds of the men and women of our town, and of the State, to the almost total exclusion of all else, except sympathy for those who mourned the loss of loved ones, and sympathy for the sick, suffering, homesick, heartsick boys who lingered in the populous hospitals where parting life was laid.

No sooner had our first contingent, Companies G and H, been uniformed at Augusta, than with natural instinct, devotion and helpfulness, the women of Waterville commenced their arduous duties of picking lint, making bandages, seeking contributions of money for hospital stores for soldiers in camp in our State, in the field and general hospitals; and these duties were continuous, untiring, during the war. Commencing in the modest home—individual labor, sympathy and love, developed into the town, county, State and general organizations that spent fabulous sums for the sick and wounded, relieving distress in ways never before known.

The approximate estimate of Waterville's contributions in money, hospital stores, etc., in public channels, from 1861 to 1865 is:

To soldiers in Maine camps and hospitals....	$600 00
To general hospitals in loyal states.....	300 00
To regimental hospitals and individuals.....	350 00
To New York, Philadelphia, Boston, etc.....	200 00
To United States Sanitary Commission.....	400 00
To United States Christian Commission.....	1,500 00
To aid to 652 persons in 215 families.....	10,234 42
	$13,584 42

The modest beginnings of individuals and local associations of relief grew so helpful, so necessary, and finally so vast in scope, as to eclipse any and all efforts before or since made to supplement the hospital service of the army in its efforts to alleviate suffering. Contributions were enormous. Government was calling for the last man and the last dollar to *save* the country, and to those at home money seemed worthless *without* country, flag, and honor.

In her "Epistle to Posterity" Mrs. Sherwood says: "Dr. Bellows was president of the Sanitary Commission, and I became secretary of the Metropolitan Fair and wrote innumerable letters to all our representatives in Europe. All answered well. After a winter's work we sent Dr. Bellows *one million three hundred and sixty-five dollars in one check,* as the result of our work."*

Among the many schemes for the benefit of our soldiers in the field was a plan for transmitting their pay or a portion of it to their families at home, authorized by General Orders No. 81, war department, adjutant general's office, September 19, 1861, by "Allotment Rolls," to be signed by the soldier who designated his assignee, his address, and the amount per month to be reserved. These rolls were transmitted by company and regimental officers to the paymaster general, and by him to the distributors or trustees appointed by the governor, who generously and patriotically consented not only to act without compensation, but to give bonds to Nathan Dane and John S. Hodsdon in the sum of $15,000 each for the faithful performance of their duties.

The volunteer trustee for Waterville and vicinity was Homer Percival, Esq., cashier of the Peoples' Bank, who performed the onerous duties of this office during the war, although many of these trustees resigned their offices, finding the duties too exacting.

The amount received and distributed by banks and private individuals as trustees in these allotment rolls prior to the trans-

* The writer has in his possession a fine lithograph receipt of the "Committee on Military Donations of the City of Boston," reading:

"Boston, 1861."

"This certifies that the ladies of the Waterville Association have given sixty dollars and thirty cents for the soldiers who leave Boston under the requisition of the President of the United States."

(signed) Mrs. Harrison Gray Otis
for the Com. on Military Donations.

fer of a part of these duties to the State treasurer by act of the legislature, and the few who continued to discharge those duties without compensation, must amount to some hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The State treasurer alone received and disbursed $559,526.37.

It could only gratify idle curiosity, to indicate how much of this sum came to Waterville from our boys in the field, and the suggestion is only made to show how impossible it is to-day to group events chronologically, which most interest us locally. Our neighbors and friends joined this or that regiment and lost their identity in the Grand Army of the Republic, that for four long years held in its grasp, not only the destiny of this Nation, but the fate of Liberty and good government throughout the globe, an army which knew no law but Loyalty, no thought but obedience; an army that served under as many commanders as it fought campaigns; yet marched as cheerfully and fought as loyally under the new commander as under the old; an army that fought over more miles of ground than most continental armies ever marched over; an army baptized in blood, consecrated in tears, and hallowed in prayers.

In such a school, the fathers of this generation, were taught what loyalty meant; what our flag symbolized; while the mothers sat with sorrow and wrought with busy hands and tearful eyes.

From homes of peaceful traditions; lives of peaceful pursuits; our Waterville boys stood up to be counted "for three years or for the war"—anxious to do their duty.

Waterville was represented in each of the fifteen infantry regiments sent out in '61, except the 2nd, 4th, and 12th; as also in the 1st Cavalry and the 4th Battery, as follows:

One in the 1st Infantry; seventy-four in the 3rd Infantry; three in the 5th Infantry; one in the 6th Infantry; eight in the 7th Infantry; fourteen in the 8th Infantry; three in the 9th Infantry; one in the 10th Infantry; two in the 11th Infantry; one in the 13th Infantry; one in the 14th Infantry; one in the 15th Infantry; four in the First Cavalry; one in the 4th Battery.

In 1862 Waterville furnished 102 volunteers for the twelve regiments of infantry and one regiment of heavy artillery, besides recruits, as follows:

Twenty-two for the 16th Infantry; two for the 17th Infantry; eight for the 19th Infantry; twenty-nine for the 20th Infantry; forty-one for the 21st Infantry.

Commissioned officers from Waterville in the 16th; Abner R. Small, adjutant, promoted major; William A. Stevens, 2nd lieut., 1st lieut., and captain, killed before Petersburg.

Commissioned officers from Waterville in the 19th; Francis E. Heath, promoted from the 3rd Me., to lieut.-col. of the 19th, colonel and brevet brigadier-general; F. W. Haskell, adjutant.

Commissioned officers from Waterville in the 20th; Isaac S. Bangs, captain; lieut.-col. 81st U. S. C. I.; col. 10th Heavy Artillery, brevet brigadier-general U. S. Vols.; George C. Getchell, 1st sergt., 2nd lieut., 1st lieut., captain 81st U. S. C. I., major, lieut.-col., and brevet-colonel; Addison W. Lewis, 1st lieut. and captain; Charles W. Billings, 2nd lieut., 1st lieut., and captain, died of wounds at Gettysburg; Charles R. Shorey sergt., 1st sergt., 2nd lieut., and 1st lieut; W. H. Low, sergt. and 1st lieut; Henry A. Batchelder, sergt. and 2nd lieut.

Commissioned officers from Waterville in the 21st Regiment: John U. Hubbard, captain; George W. Hubbard, sergt.-major, 2nd lieut.; Andrew Pinkham, 2nd lieut; Frank Bodfish, hospital steward to assist. surgeon.

Casualties and Promotions of commissioned officers from Waterville: Lieut.-Colonel W. S. Heath, 5th Me., killed at Gaines Mill; Chaplain Henry C. Leonard, from 3rd to 18th Regt.; William A. Hatch, 1st lieut. in 3rd Me., and major 72nd U. S. C. I.; George A. McIntire, 2nd lieut., 1st lieut., and captain; James H. Plaisted, sergt., sergt.-major, to adjutant and captain; Samuel Hamblen, to 2nd lieut., captain, major, and lieut.-col. in Ullman's Brigade; E. C. Lowe, sergt., to 2nd lieut., resigned; Frank H. Getchell, hospital steward to assist. surgeon; John R. Day, 2nd lieut. to 1st lieut. and captain; Charles W. Lowe, 2nd lieut. to 1st lieut. and captain; William H. Copp, to 1st lieut. Co. I, 17th Me.; Charles A. Farrington, to lieut. 31st Me.; Samuel J. Haines, to lieut. U. S. N.; Henry E. Tozier, to lieut. 8th Me.; John B. Wilson, to surgeon 96th U. S. C. I.

Waterville furnished for the two regiments of infantry and one of cavalry in 1863: Four for the 29th Infantry; sixteen for the 30th Infantry; two for the 2nd Cavalry; and in 1864: Seven-

teen for the 31st Infantry; three for the 32nd Infantry; and many recruits for all the regiments and batteries in the field, the unassigned companies, the coast guards and naval service.

The figures given for 1861-2-3-4 being for the regiments, etc., as originally sent to the field, but these and all subsequent allotments of men under the President's call were always up to the requirements.

In 1861 more than its share was furnished of men who received no bounty from the government and the town received no credit for the excess.

The enlistments from Waterville for the years 1861 and 1862 can be quite accurately determined, but to ascertain the actual enlistments in any succeeding year, to include recruits, drafted men, and substitutes, is a task of such magnitude that it will never be undertaken, because the results are unimportant and not commensurate with the labor.

The quotas of Waterville and all the other towns and cities for 1863 and subsequent calls were not apportioned to such municipalities, but to the respective provost marshals, districts, sub-districts or to congressional districts, and no adequate record of these apportionments exists.

The foregoing figures show that the enlistments for the original companies in different organizations of named men were 121 in 1861; 102 in 1862; 22 in 1863; and 20 in 1864, while the alphabetical list printed herewith gives the names of 421 men; showing that 156 more men joined these organizations as recruits during these four years or one in nine of the entire population in 1861.

Waterville paid in bounties for enlistments as follows:

Call of 1861	Nothing	
1862	3 years men	$4,700
1862	9 month men	5,200
1863	Volunteers	8,925
1864-5	Volunteers and drafted men who furnished substitutes	45,790
	Drafted men that entered service	1,200
	Substitutes	1,900
		$67,715

Out of the 400 estimated alumni and undergraduates of Waterville (now Colby) college in 1865, 142 entered service during the war.

Thirty-eight members of Waterville Masonic Lodge entered service and seven were killed in battle.

The State of Maine furnished 72,945 men for the war. The total number of troops killed or died of wounds was 2,801. The total number of troops died of disease was 4,521. Total, 7,322, or about one in ten of the men who enlisted.

The losses in naval service are not here included.

It is impossible for the present generation to realize the danger, the privation, the suffering of those whom we knew; who went out from among us; or the agonizing suspense of the mothers, wives, sisters and daughters who were left at home; of their waiting, fearing, hoping, as the long campaigns followed each other, leaving in their trail waste, ruin and lonely graves.

And when battle was on, their faith in God was almost a premonition, while their constant prayer was for hope in his mercy, or strength to bear their pain.

To those who remember the dreadful years of the war, it is no longer real, but a horrid dream of blood, and horror and woe.

These will know that some of our boys followed their tattered flags, representing their State, their town, their home, in every campaign, in every great battle, and every prison of the South.

David Bates, our first martyr, represents Waterville at Bull Run, killed there forty-one years ago this month.

George Bowman and Roscoe Young died at Yorktown.

Lieut.-Col. W. S. Heath, the gallant soldier; so early lost to his home and his country; killed at the disastrous battle of Gaines Mill, where for forty years he has slept under the grass and flowers in an unknown grave.

Miner W. Savage at South Mountain.

Isaac W. Clark at Antietam;

Lorenzo Clark, Charles F. Lyford, James O. West, and John M. Wheeler at Fredericksburg;

William F. Bates, Albert Corson, and Joseph D. Simpson at Gettysburg;

Hadley P. Dyer, Stephen Ellis, and Richard Perley at Port Hudson;

LT. COL. WILLIAM S. HEATH.

William Chapman, C. R. Atwood, Peter Roderick, and Capt. William A. Stevens before Petersburg;

Lieut. Charles A. Farrington at the Wilderness;

John O. James, and Albert Quimby buried at sea;

Six died at Salisbury prison, two at Andersonville, one at Belle Isle, and one at Camp Gross, Texas;

The yellow fever found a victim in the brilliant young officer, George C. Getchell, at New Orleans, and a soldier's death met our boys at Hatchers Run, Pleasant Hill, La. Weldon Railroad, Chantilly, Ship Island, Winchester, and Belle Plain.

The Bacon family sent five sons; but three returned.

The Messer family sent three sons; none returned.

The "Penney Boys"—four brothers, three killed or died in service, one returned to die at home, of disease contracted in the army.

Deacon Stevens sent his two sons; most promising young men, both killed in battle.

Companies G and H of the Third Infantry, and Co. A of the 20th Infantry were well known as Waterville companies, and from the first to last, the town furnished eighty-five men for the former and forty-five for the latter.

Of these, but three are living here of the eighty-five who went to the front in '61, in the Third Regiment, Charles R. Shorey, F. W. Haskell, and Charles Bacon; in Oakland two, Baxter Crowell and George T. Benson.

Of the forty-five who went into the 20th (Co. A), but two are living in Waterville, I. S. Bangs and Charles R. Shorey, and one in Oakland, William H. Stevens.

Our Roll of Honor contains the names and military record of 140 of our dead, including a few who came here to live at some time since the war and died, and found a resting place in Pine Grove Cemetery. Fifty of these went from here and are buried here. As many more "unheeded—unknown" lie where they fell and were thrown into trenches without a prayer, or died in hospital and prison and drifted away into the dawning eternities.

Many of these are they who came back to us "when war was done," thro' the blood-red haze of a score of battlefields. These and the living are the representatives of the men who bequeathed

to this and the coming generations, in trust forever, the heritage of a Nation saved, which they must learn how to defend.

These are the names of men that in the annals of this fair city deserve imperishable fame, and in reverent spirit let every citizen of Waterville read this

ROLL OF HONOR.

Allen, Benjamin C.: Co. B, 14th Mass. Inf. Vol., afterwards designated as 1st Mass. H'y Art. Died in Armory Square Hospital, Washington, May 23d, 1864, of wounds received at Spottsylvania May 19, 1864.

Aderton, Wm. H.: Private, Co. B, 13th Me.; died, July 17, 1862, of disease at Ship Island.

Atwood, Charles R.: Sergeant, Co. B, 32nd Me.; killed, July 30th, 1864, at Petersburg.

Balentine, Elijah: Private, Co. L, 4th Mass. Cav. Buried here.

Balentine, Samuel: Corporal, Co. K, 7th Me. Vols. Died December 29, 1883. Buried here.

Bates, David: Private, Co. G, 3d Me. Killed at Bull Run, July 21, 1861. First man killed from Waterville.

Bowman, Geo. W., Jr.: Private, Co. E, 3rd Me. Died at Yorktown, May 13, 1862.

Brackett, Orrin: Private, 6th Me. Battery. Died at Waterville, March 21, 1863.

Bickford, Bennett: Private, Co. E, 30th Me. Died at New Orleans, May 4, 1864.

Bacon, Chas.: Private, Co. G, 3rd Me. Died at City Point, 1864.

Boothby, Warren J.: Private, Co. I, 31st Me. Died at Waterville, April 24, 1869.

Blair, John: Private, Co. B, 16th Me., Co. G, 20th Me. Died at Fairfield, 1891.

Bacon, Wm. H.: Corporal, 3rd Me. Died at Waterville, 1862.

Barrett, Wm. K.: Private, Co. H, 3rd Me. Died at Libby Prison or Belle Isle. Date unknown.

Bates, Isaac W.: Private, Co. F, 32nd Me. Died at Salisbury Prison.

Bates, Wm. T.: Private, Co. E, 16th Me. Killed at Battle of Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.

Bates, Phineas: Private, Co. F, 32nd Me. Died in Salisbury Prison.

Blake, Geo. E. A.: Private, Co. E, 8th Me. Killed at Hatcher's Run, Va., April 2, 1865.

Butler, Daniel: Private, Co. B, 12th Me. Inf. Vet. Vol. Died here, June 18, 1896.

Bushey, Levi, died December 15, 1900.

Bushey, William: Private, Co. C, 9th Maine. Died here, June 15, 1902. Buried here.

Copp, Wm. H.: 1st lieut., Co. I, 17th Me. Died in Minnesota, April, 1883.

Copp, Alonzo: Private, Co. B, 34 Regt. Pa. Vol. and 5th Pa. Reserves; private, Co. C, 191st Pa. Died in Salisbury Prison, of starvation, December 28, 1864.

Cary, Joseph: Private, Co. A, 7th Me. Died in Waterville. Buried here.

Crosby, Atwood: Asst. surgeon, U. S. Navy, Co. G, 3rd Me. Died in Las Vegas, N. M., January 25, 1883. Buried here.

Chapman, William: Private, Co. D, 8th Me.; Co. E, 27th Me. Killed at Petersburg, June 15, 1864.

Clark, Lorenzo D.: Private, Co. A, 20th Me. Died at Fredericksburg, Va., 1863.

Clark, Isaac W.: Private, Co. A, 20th Me. Died at Antietam, November, 1862.

Cochran, Hiram: Private, Co. K, 3rd Me. Wounded at Gettysburg, July 3rd, 1863. Died in Libby prison, December 23rd, 1863.

Cochran, Thaddeus: Private, Co. C, 41st Mass. Died at Alexandria, La., in hospital.

Clark, Charles: Co. I, 3rd Me. Regt. Transferred to 3rd U. S. Artillery.

Corson, Albert: Co. H, 3rd Regt. Died of wounds, July 2, 1863.

Dusty, Frank: Private, Co. I, 31st Me. Died here, of wounds, April 10, 1866. Buried here.

De Wolfe, Wm. H.: Private, Co. M, 1st Me. Heavy Art. Died at Washington, of wounds, June 11, 1864. Buried here.

Davis, Octavius A.: Private, Co. K, 1st D. C. Cav. Died in Salisbury prison, November 4, 1864.

Dyer, Hadley P.: Sergeant, Co. B, 21st Me. Died at Cairo, Ill., en route home, of wounds received at Port Hudson.

Dubor, Isaac: Private, Co. A, Me. Coast Guards. Died here, April 15, 1869.

Davis, Arba P.: Corporal, Co. I, 31st Me. Died here, November 30, 1885.

Ellis, Stephen: Private, Co. B, 21st Me. Killed at Port Hudson, May 27, 1863.

Euarde, Paulette: Private, Co. A, 9th Me. Died of wounds, July 24, 1864.

Ellis, Dighton: Co. E, 1st Regt. Veteran Infantry.

Folsom, Samuel P.: Private, 3rd Me. Died December 22, 1861.

Farrington, Chas. A.: Lieut., 31st Me. Died at Washington, June 20, 1864, of wounds received at the Battle of the Wilderness.

Farnham, Wm. H.: Private, Co. B, 21st Me. Died at New Orleans, May 16, 1863.

Fish, Hiram: Co. H, 3rd Regt. Died at Hospital, Harrison's Landing.

Getchell, Geo. C.: Bvt. lieut.-col. U. S. Vols.; major, 81st U. S. C. I. Died of yellow fever at New Orleans, September 21, 1866. Buried here.

Gibbs, Thos. A.: Private, Co. G, 16th Me. Died Dec. 9, 1863. Body brought home. Buried here.

Gibbs, David B., Jr.: Private, Co. B, 14th Me. Died, April 1, 1863.

Gilcot, Frank: Private, Co. I, 31st Me. No headstone; no record.

Grant, Isaiah: Private, Co. F, 32nd Me. Died here, December 22, 1882. Buried here.

Hardy, D. W.: Assistant surgeon, surgeon, U. S. Col'd Inf. Died at Billerica, Mass., July 28, 1901. Buried here.

Herbert, Edw. B.: Private, 1st Me. Cav. Died at Washington, D. C., of wounds, May 3, 1865. Returned prisoner.

Hubbard, Albro: Sergeant, Co. H, 3rd Me. Released from Andersonville, March 10. Died at Annapolis, Md., March 16, 1864, from effects of want and exposure at Andersonville.

Heath, W. S.: Lieut.-col. 5th Me. Killed at Gaines Mill, June 27, 1862.

Ham, W. H.: Private, 31st Me. Died at Poplar Grove Church, Va., November 26, 1864.

Hayward, W. E.; Co. A, 1st Mass. Died here, August 19, 1869. Buried here.

Haynes, Samuel J.: Lieut., U. S. Navy. Died here, May, 1892. Buried here.

Heath, Francis Edw.: Col., 19th Me. Died here, December 20, 1897.

Herrick, Algernon P.: Co. G, 3rd Regt. Taken prisoner, July 2, 1863. Died in prison.

Hubbard, A. J.: Capt. Co. F, 31st Me. Died at Morganza, La., July 16, 1864. Capt. Hubbard was twin brother of Capt. Geo. W. and brother of Capt. John U.; was born in Waterville, lived here until past his majority and went into the service from the west.

Jero, Joseph: Private, 30th Me. Died in prison at Camp Gross, Texas, December 1, 1864.

James, John O.: Private, seaman ship "Colorado." Died at sea of yellow fever, September 10, 1863.

Jackson, John: Private, 1st Me. Heavy Art. Died here, April 3, 1875. Buried here.

Keith, Sidney: Private, Co. A, 20th Me. Died, October 10, 1890. Buried here.

King, Moses: Private, 30th Me. Died on steamer near Portland, August 26, 1865, when returning home.

Kelley, Moses: Chaplain Soldiers Home, Togus; chaplain U. S. Army from 1870 to 1879, when he was retired. Died at Damariscotta, Me., August 25, 1898. Buried here.

Lowe, Chas. W.: 1st lieut., Co. G, 3rd Me. Died at Skowhegan, April 11, 1887. Buried there.

Lyford, Chas. F.: Private, 16th Me. Killed at Fredericksburg, Va., December 14, 1862.

Libby, B. M.: Private, Co. I, 31st Me. Buried here.

La Fontaine, Alex: Private, Co. H, 7th Me. Died, March 26, 1886 Buried here.

Loring, E. P.: Lieut.-col. 10th U. S. Heavy Art. Col. Died in Boston, October 30, 1894. Buried here.

Messer, Orin: Private, Co. E, 7th Me. Taken prisoner at Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864. Died in Libby prison, of wounds.

Messer, Alvin: Private, Co. G, 7th Me. Died at Alexandria, September 24, 1862.

Messer, John N.: Private, Co. G, 7th Me. Killed on skirmish line, May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania, Va.

Macomber, Otis: Private, Co. K, 16th Me. Died at Belle Plain, Va., March 15, 1863. Buried here.

Murray, Lewis: Private, Co. B, 16th Me. Killed at Fredericksburg, December 13th, 1862.

McFarland, Ira I.: 1st Me. Cav. Died at Waterville, February 8, 1864. Buried here.

Marston, Wm. H.: Sergeant, 32nd Mass. Died at Winchester, Va., in hospital. Date unknown.

Paine, John A.: 5th Me. Battery. Died at Portland, May 20, 1871. Buried here.

Penney, Jos. M.: Sergeant, Co. B, 7th Me. Died here, November 19, 1862. Was at home on furlough when he died. Buried here.

Penney, Wm. W.: Private, 15th Me. Died at New Orleans, March 5, 1864. Buried here.

Penney, Peletiah: Private, 3rd Me. Died at Washington, November 1, 1862. Buried here.

Penney, Ira D.: Private, 31st Me. Died in Salisbury prison, January 10, 1865, of starvation and despair; died "crying for bread."

Percival, Albert W.: Private, Engineer Corps. Died here, August 23, 1872. Buried here.

Percival, Wm. C.: Private, U. S. Navy. Killed at Bangor in railroad accident, August 9, 1871.

Percival, Geo. G.: Assistant surgeon, 80th U. S. C. I. Died here, August 3, 1882. Buried here.

Pease Elias:

Perley, Richard: Private, 21st Me. Killed at Port Hudson, May 27, 1863.

Perry, Joseph: Private, 3rd Me. Wounded and made prisoner at Chantilly, August 31, 1862, and never heard from.

Perry, James: Private, Co. G, 3rd Me. Died here, April 15, 1875. Buried here.

Peters, Thomas: Private, Co. H, 12th Me. Died here, March 7, 1902.

Phelps, Lewis G.: Private, Co. G, 16th Me. Died July 28, 1863. Buried here.

Phelps, Wm. H.: Private, Co. H, 13th Me.; Co. H, 30th Me.

Plummer, Edwin: Private, Co. B, 21st Me. Died at Port Hudson, La., July 24, 1863.

Pooler, Peter: Co. C, 28th Mass. Inf. Buried here.

Pooler, Jos.: Private, 1st Me., Heavy Art. Died at Portsmouth July 14, 1864, of wounds.

Pooler, Ephraim: Private, Co. E, 30th Me. Died at Waterville, October 15, 1868. Buried here.

Pooler, Henry: Private, Co. H, 30th Me. Died at New Orleans, July 11, 1864.

Pooler, Jos.: Private, Co. E, 19th Me. Died here, January 23, 1887. Buried here.

Prescott, E. E.: 21st Me. Died here, April 18, 1874. Buried here.

Proctor, Sumner B.: Private, Co. F, Me. Coast Guards. Died here, July 16, 1892. Buried here.

Pullen, James Burney: Corporal, Co. E, 30th Me. Wounded at Pleasant Hill, La. Died in prison, April 29, 1864.

Quimby, Albert: Private, 30th Me. Died on steamer en route to New Orleans and buried at sea, March 17, 1864.

Ricker, James F.: Private, Co. G, 3rd Me. Died at Alexandria, Va., Sept. 11, 1861.

Rodrick, Peter: Private, 19th Me. Killed on picket before Petersburg, November 12, 1864.

Rice, Thos. G.: Lieutenant, 2nd Me. Cav. Buried here.

Roberts, Winslow: Lieutenant, Co. I, 14th Me.; captain, Co. H, 14th Me.; captain, Co. G, Maine Coast Guards. Died here, June 17, 1879. Buried here.

Ronco, Jos.: Private, Co. K, 29th Me. Died in Waterville. Buried here.

Richards, Jos.: Private, Co. B, 21st Me. Died here, March 3, 1892. Buried here in Catholic cemetery.

Ronco, Abram, 2nd: Private, Co. A, 9th Me. Died here, September 10, 1891. Buried here.

Richardson, Royal: Private, Co. B, 21st Me. Died here, September 20, 1863.

Roderick, John: Private, Co. A, 20th Me. Died here, November 17, 1898. Buried here.

Savage, Miner W.: Corporal, 12th Mass. Killed at South Mountain, September 17, 1862.

Simpson, Jos. D.: Corporal, Co. A, 20th Me. Killed at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.

Shepherd, Rich A.: Private, Co. C, 19th Me. Killed in the battle of the Wilderness, May 7, 1864.

Stevens, Wm. A.: Captain 16th Me. Killed near Petersburg, June 19, 1864. Buried here.

Stevens, Edwin C.: Sergeant major, 16th Me. Killed at the Weldon Railroad, August 18, 1864. Buried here.

Sawtelle, John R.: 3rd Me. Died August 18, 1862. Buried here.

Scates, Edgar: Private, Co. A, 20th Me. Died at Portland, March 29, 1881. Buried here.

Soule, Daniel A.: Private, Co. E, 16th Me. Died here, October 13, 1883. Buried here.

Stevens, Jason R.: Private, Co. D, 7th Me. Died in Waterville, 1863. Buried here.

Stevens, G. G.: 26th Co. Unassigned.

Saunders, Theodore O.: 1st Sergeant, Co. G, 62nd Ill. Died at Soldiers' Home at Togus, July 3, 1896. Buried here.

Tilley, George M.: Private, Co. I, 31st Me. Died at Augusta, Me., April 2, 1864.

Thayer, Adin B.: Private, Co. B, 16th Me. Taken prisoner at Weldon Railroad, August 18, 1864. Died at Salisbury prison.

Tallouse, Martin: Private, 16th Me. Wounded and missing at battle of Weldon Railroad, October 18, 1864.

Tozier, Henry E.: Captain, Co. I, 8th Me. Killed at Fort Holly, Spring Hill, Va., December 10, 1864. Buried there.

Tozier, Albert F.: Private, Co. H, 11th Me. Died at Waterville, March 13, 1865. Buried here.

Tozier, W. M.: Private, Co. E, 30th Me. Died at Pleasant Hill, La., of wounds, December 1, 1864. Buried here.

West, Wallace W.: Hospital lieutenant, 8th Me. Died here, February 5, 1862.

Wyman, Wm. W.: Sergeant, 3rd and 21st Me. Died of wounds received at Port Hudson, June 1, 1863.

Woodman, Erastus D.: Corporal, 14th U. S. I. Died at Washington under surgeon's hands while undergoing amputation of his leg.

Wheeler, George L.: Private, Co. G, 3rd Me. Killed at Chantilly, September 1, 1862.

West, James O.: Private, 31st Me. Died at Fredericksburg, May 23, 1864, of wounds.

Wilson, John B.: Surgeon, 96th U. S. C. I. Died at Dexter, March 15, 1866. Buried here.

Washburn, John N.: No record.

Wheeler, John M.: Private, Co. G, 16th Me. Wounded at Fredericksburg, December 13. Died December 18, 1862.

White, Henry: 2nd Battery, 1st Mounted Artillery; 1st Cavalry.

Young, Eben W.: Private, 3rd Me. Died in prison at Columbus, Ga., March 26, 1864.

Young, Eugene H.: Co. H, 3rd Me. Died here, February 19, 1893.

Young, Roscoe G.: Private, Co. H, 3rd Me. Died at Yorktown, Va., April 22, 1862.

The long years come and go,
  And the Past,
The sorrowful, splendid Past,
With its glory and its woe,
  Seems never to have been.
  * * * * * * *
Seems never to have been?
  O sombre days and grand,
  How ye crowd back again,
Seeing our heroes' graves are green.
  * * * * * * *
Tears will well to our eyes,
And the bitter doubt will rise—
But hush! for the strife is done,
Forgiven are wound and scar;
The fight was fought and won
Long since, on sea and shore,
And every scattered star
Set in the blue once more;
We are one as before,
With the blot from our scutcheon gone!

The writer began more than four years ago, the preparation of a list of the soldiers who served in the Civil War from the town of Waterville; intending to print the same for distribution among our citizens.

It has been a fascinating pursuit, a labor of love; better, a tribute to the living and the dead of our brave volunteers.

In the pursuit of detailed information in regard to the military record of different soldiers, inquiry developed interesting statistics in regard to previous wars in which this country has been engaged and in which citizens of Waterville bore a part. These have accumulated until they cover something of the details of the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, the Aroostook War, the Mexican War, the War of the Rebellion, the War with Spain and the Phillipine War. All too long, the preservation of precious material has been delayed. What has been secured the writer hopes will prove of interest if printed here.

Sixty years ago, more than a score of Revolutionary soldiers lived here, who carried all the material in their memory, for a record of their lives.

Fifty years ago the War of 1812 could have been intelligently rehearsed by men living. The same is true of the Mexican. The facts, so important historically and so difficult of proof to-day, were rehearsed for years by men whose memory was better than books.

Survivors of the Civil War, who went from Waterville, are scattered far and wide over the length and breadth of this country and will never return.

The feeling of the writer has been, that it was a duty someone owed to the boys of '61; the least of whom, from here, took his life in his hand with his rifle, and living or dead deserves a record.

The simple alphabetical list indicates little of the labor required to perfect it, or the great expense of research, copying and recopying, typewriting and material. It is not claimed to-day as perfect, but perfection has been aimed at, and if anyone who is interested can discover an error, the writer will be grateful for information.

The list contains the name of every soldier who enlisted from Waterville, or who having been born and reared here, left home, and when war was declared enlisted in another town or state.

The writer trusts the citizens of Waterville will appreciate the list and the labor.

Grateful acknowledgments are tendered to the very able and soldierly Adjutant General John T. Richards, and his chief clerk, Thomas Clark, for valuable information and careful revision of the list, as well as to the courteous Colonel F. C. Ainsworth, chief, Record and Pension office of the war department, for valuable advice and prompt and painstaking replies to all inquiries.

Much kindness has also been shown the writer by Hon. Wm. M. Olin, secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to whom thanks are due for Civil War and Revolutionary records.

Waterville Soldiers in the War of the Rebellion.

Aderton, Wm. H., 13th Infantry, volunteer; Alexander, Geo. E., 1st Cavalry, volunteer; Allen, Manley, 19th Infantry, substitute; Allen, Benjamin C., 14th Massachusetts, volunteer; Atkinson, Leroy, 7th Infantry, volunteer; Atwood, Chas. R., 32nd Infantry, volunteer; Avery, John, 21st Infantry, volunteer.

Bacon, Chas., 3rd Infantry, volunteer; Bacon, John H., 3rd Infantry, volunteer; Bacon, W. H., 3rd Infantry, volunteer; Bacon, James R., 7th Infantry, volunteer; Bacon, George, 7th Infantry, volunteer; Bagley, Alexander, 19th Infantry, substitute; Balentine, William, 16th Infantry, volunteer; Balentine, Elijah, 4th Massachusetts, volunteer; Bangs, I. S., 20th Infantry, volunteer; Barney, Henry, 3rd Infantry, volunteer; Barrett, Wm. K., 3rd Infantry, volunteer; Bartlett, Nelson G., Coast Guards, volunteer; Basford, Andrew J., 19th Infantry, drafted; Bates, David, 3rd Infantry, volunteer; Bates, Geo. W., U. S. Navy, volunteer; Bates, John H., 20th Infantry, volunteer; Bates, Wm. F., 16th Infantry, volunteer; Benson, Geo. T., 3rd Infantry, volunteer; Bickford, Levi S., 3rd Infantry, volunteer; Bickford, Bennett, 30th Infantry, volunteer; Bickford, Cyrus, 20th Infantry, volunteer; Billings, Hiram, 15th Infantry, volunteer; Black, Portal M., 7th Infantry, volunteer; Blackstone, Daniel, 8th Infantry, volunteer; Blackstone, Daniel, 31st Infantry, volunteer; Blackstone, Chas. H., 32nd Infantry, volunteer; Blackstone, Geo. C., 32 Infantry, volunteer; Blackwell, Sam'l H., 52nd Massachusetts, volunteer; Blair, John, 16th Infantry, substitute; Blake,

Geo. A. E., 8th Infantry, volunteer; Bodfish, Frank, 21st Infantry, volunteer; Boothby, Warren, 31st Infantry, volunteer; Bow, Horace, 3rd Infantry, volunteer; Bowden, Henry H., 21st Infantry, volunteer; Bowlett, Frederic, 21st Infantry, volunteer; Bowman, Geo. W., 3rd Infantry, volunteer; Brackett, Orrin, 6th Battery, volunteer; Branch, Milton M., 1st D. C. Cavalry and 1st Cavalry, volunteer; Branch, Chas. H., U. S. Navy, substitute; Branch, Elisha R., U. S. Navy, substitute; Bray, Robert, ——— substitute; Brooks, Wm. E., 16th Infantry, volunteer; Brown, James, 1st Cavalry, volunteer; Brown, Wm. W., 15th Infantry, volunteer; Bryant, Geo. H., Coast Guards, volunteer; Bubier, John, 20th Infantry, substitute; Burns, John W., 19th Infantry, substitute; Bushey, Levi, 8th Infantry, volunteer; Bussford, Andrew J., 19th Infantry, drafted; Butler, Thomas, 8th Infantry, volunteer.

Calder, John G., 1st Veteran Infantry, substitute; Campbell, Augustus, 19th Infantry, substitute; Carey, Joseph, 7th Infantry, volunteer; Carson, Chas. J., 1st Cavalry, volunteer; Cayouette, Levi, 30th Infantry, volunteer; Chandler, Henry A., 16th Infantry, substitute; Chapman, Wm., 8th Infantry, volunteer; Chase, George, 19th Infantry, substitute; Chick, Isaac, 15th Infantry, volunteer; Clark, Albert M., 20th Infantry, volunteer; Clark, Charles, 3rd Infantry, volunteer; Clark, Isaac W., 20th Infantry, volunteer; Clark, Lorenzo D., 20th Infantry, volunteer; Clifford, Selden I., 21st Infantry, volunteer; Clukey, Chas. H., 13th Infantry, volunteer; Cochran, Robert, 3rd Infantry, volunteer; Cochran, Andrew, 31st Infantry, volunteer; Cochran, Hiram, 3rd Infantry, volunteer; Cook, Moses W., 16th Infantry, volunteer; Copp, Alonzo, 5th Pensylvania Reserves and 19th Regiment Pensylvania Volunteers, volunteer; Copp, Wm. H., 3rd Infantry, volunteer; Corson, Albert, 3rd Infantry, volunteer; Cousens, Prentiss M., 12th Infantry, volunteer; Cross, Chas. E., 16th Infantry, volunteer; Cross, Carlostine, 17th Infantry, substitute; Cross, Joseph, 16th Infantry, substitute; Crowell, Henry, 3rd Infantry, volunteer; Crowell, Baxter, 3rd Infantry, volunteer; Cummings, Walter L., 15th Infantry, volunteer; Cunningham, Francis M., 15th Infantry, volunteer; Curtis, James M., 3rd Infantry, volunteer; Cushman, Andrew J., 8th Infantry, volunteer.

Davis, Arba P., 31st Infantry, volunteer; Davis, Daniel B., 9th Infantry, volunteer; Davis, Geo. W., 3rd Infantry, volunteer; Davis, Octavus A., D. C. Cavalry, volunteer; Day, John R., 3rd Infantry, volunteer; Day, Isaac C., 20th Infantry, volunteer; Dearborn, Geo. H., 19th Infantry, volunteer; Deleware, Geo., 30th Infantry, volunteer; Derocher, Chas. W., 3rd Infantry, volunteer; Derocher, Henry, 3rd Infantry, volunteer; DeWolf, Wm. H., 1st Heavy Artillery, volunteer; Dore, Henry A., 19th Infantry, substitute; Dow, Levi A., 21st Infantry, volunteer; Downes, Geo. A., 19th Infantry, substitute; Drake, Nelson, V. S.; Dusty, Frank, 31st Infantry, volunteer; Dusty, James, 8th Infantry, volunteer; Dyer, Hadley P., 3rd and 21st Infantry, volunteer; Dyer, James A., U. S. Navy, substitute.

Eames, Luther N., 3rd Infantry, volunteer; Ellis, Luther, 6th Battery, volunteer; Ellis, Stephen, 21st Infantry, volunteer; Ellis, Sullivan, 21st Infantry, volunteer; Ellis, Dighton, 1st Maine Veteran Infantry, volunteer; Emery, Fanuel H., 20th Infantry, volunteer; Emery, John W., 26th Massachusetts, volunteer; Emery, Nath'l S., D. C. Cavalry, volunteer; Emery, Samuel D., 14th Massachusetts, volunteer; Enman, Paul, 30th Infantry, volunteer; Euarde, Paulette, 9th Infantry, volunteer; Evans, Leander H., 8th Infantry, substitute.

Fairbanks, Henry L., 3rd Infantry, volunteer; Fairbanks, Henry N., 3rd Infantry, volunteer; Farrington, Chas. A., 31st Infantry, volunteer; Fenno, Chas. A., 3rd Infantry, volunteer; Fish, Hiram, 3rd Infantry, volunteer; Folsom, Samuel P., 1st Infantry, volunteer; Foster, Dennis M., 20 Infantry, volunteer; Frazier, Dudley C., 1st Heavy Artillery, volunteer; Frizzle, Geo. B., Coast Guards, volunteer; Frost, Henry M., 7th Infantry, volunteer; Fuller, Franklin Z., U. S. Navy, substitute.

Galusha, Cyrus C., 13th Infantry, volunteer; Garland, John, Jr., 21st Infantry, volunteer; Garney, George, 1st Cavalry, volunteer; Gayrough, George, 7th Infantry, volunteer; Gerald, Ezekiel, 20th Infantry, volunteer; Gerough, Joseph, 30th Infantry, volunteer; Getchell, Frank H., 3rd Infantry, volunteer; Getchell, Geo. C., 20th Infantry, volunteer; Getchell, Marshall P., 9th Infantry, volunteer; Gibbs, John F., 31st Infantry and

16th Massachusetts, volunteer; Gibbs, Thomas A., 16th Infantry, volunteer; Gibbs, David B., 14th Infantry, volunteer; Gibbs, David B., Jr., 14th Infantry, volunteer; Gibbs, John F., 16th Massachusetts, volunteer; Gilbear, Chas., 7th Infantry, volunteer; Gilcott, Frank, 31st Infantry, volunteer; Gleason, Russell, 21st Infantry, volunteer; Gleason, Geo. R., 21st Infantry, volunteer; Goff, Alonzo, 21st Infantry, volunteer; Goff, Alonzo, 31st Infantry, volunteer; Gonnea, Geo., 9th Infantry, volunteer; Goodrich, Daniel, drafted; Goodridge, Foster, 1st Veteran Infantry, volunteer; Goodwin, John F., 3rd Infantry, volunteer; Gordon, Edmund, 2nd Infantry, volunteer; Goulding, Henry, 3rd Infantry, volunteer; Gray, Albert J., 19th Infantry, substitute; Gullifer, Moses H., D. C. Cavalry, volunteer.

Haines, Samuel J., Lieutenant U. S. Navy, volunteer; Ham, Wm. H., 31st Infantry, volunteer; Hamblen, Samuel, 3rd Infantry, volunteer; Hanuth, John H., U. S., volunteer; Haskell, Frank W., 3rd Infantry, volunteer; Hatch, Frederick C., D. C. Cavalry, volunteer; Hatch, Joseph H., 20th Infantry, volunteer; Hatch, Wm. A., 3rd Infantry; volunteer; Hawes, Wilson, 19th Infantry, substitute; Heath, Wm. S., 3rd Infantry, volunteer; Heath, Francis E., 3rd Infantry, volunteer; Henrickson, Chas. A., 3rd Infantry, volunteer; Herbert, Edward B., 1st Maine Cavalry, volunteer; Herbert, Thos. G., U. S. Navy, substitute; Herrick, Algernon P., 3rd Infantry, volunteer; Hersom, Milford, 3rd Infantry; volunteer; Hersom, Samuel T., 21st Infantry, volunteer; Hersom, Wm. H., 21st Infantry, volunteer; Hesseltine, Frank S., 3rd Infantry, volunteer; Higgins, Albert H., 1st Cavalry, volunteer; Hill, George, substitute; Hitchings, Frank E., 16th Infantry, volunteer; Hodgdon, John S., 11th Infantry, volunteer; Horn, Hiram, 17th Infantry; drafted; Horn, Llewellyn, 15th Infantry, volunteer; Houghton, Daniel F., 16th Infantry, volunteer; Howes, Wilson, 19th Infantry, volunteer; Huard, Paul, 9th Infantry, volunteer; Hubbard, Albro, 3rd Infantry, volunteer; Hubbard, Geo. W., 21st Infantry, volunteer; Hubbard, John W., 21st Infantry, volunteer; Hutchins, Parker P., 20th Infantry, volunteer.

James, Isaiah H., 3rd Infantry, volunteer; James, John O., U. S. Navy, volunteer; Jibbear, Chas., 7th Infantry; volunteer;

Jones, Geo. J., 21st Infantry, volunteer; Joy, Wm. P., 19th Infantry, volunteer.

Keene, Josiah T., 11th Infantry, volunteer; Keith, Sidney, 20th Infantry, volunteer; Kendall, Chas., 14th Infantry; volunteer; King, Moses, 21st Infantry, volunteer; King, John, 20th Infantry, volunteer; Kirby, John J., volunteer; Knox, Sylvester, 3rd Infantry, volunteer; Knox, William, 15th Infantry, volunteer; Knox, Sylvanus, 19th Infantry, volunteer.

Lachanse, Veidal, 16th Infantry, volunteer; Lashus, Geo., 3rd Infantry, volunteer; Latlip, Gott, 29th Infantry, volunteer; Latlip, Geo., 7th Infantry, volunteer; Leonard, Henry C., 3rd Infantry, (chaplain), volunteer; Lewis, Solomon B., 3rd Infantry, volunteer; Lewis, David J., 20th Infantry, volunteer; Lewis, Addison W., 20th Infantry, volunteer; Libby, Henry H., substitute; Libby, Albert L., 6th Infantry, volunteer; Littlefield, Geo., 3rd Infantry, volunteer; Lonelon, Chas. W., V. S.; Lore, Wm., 16th Infantry, substitute; Love, Chas., 20th Infantry, volunteer; Low, Edw. C., 13th Infantry, volunteer; Lowe, Edw. C., 3rd Infantry, volunteer; Lowe, Chas. W., 3rd Infantry, volunteer; Lowe, Wm. H., 20th Infantry, volunteer; Lowe, Franklin B., D. C. Cavalry, volunteer; Lowell, A. M., U. S. Navy, substitute; Lubier, Gott, 8th Infantry, volunteer; Lyford, Chas. F., 16th Infantry, volunteer; Lyford, James M., 16th Infantry, volunteer.

Maines, Geo., Jr., U. S. Navy, substitute; Mains, Graham, U. S. A., volunteer; Manton, Wm. H., 32nd Massachusetts, volunteer; Marshall, Joseph, 30th Infantry, volunteer; Marston, Watson, 3rd Infantry, volunteer; Martin, Daniel E., 15th Infantry, volunteer; Mason, Fred T., 11th Infantry, volunteer; Maury, Joseph, 16th Infantry, volunteer; Maxham, Geo. M., 5th Infantry, volunteer; Merchant, Harrison, 16th Infantry, volunteer; Merrill, Chas. W., Hancock's Corps, volunteer; Merton, Ernest, 19th Infantry, substitute; Messer, John N., 7th Infantry, volunteer; Messer, Orrin, 7th Infantry, volunteer; Messer, Alvin, 7th Infantry, volunteer; Messer, Eugene P., 30th Infantry, volunteer; McCartney, Wm. H., 21st Infantry, volunteer; McDonald, Hugh, Sharpshooters, volunteer; McDonald, Dugald, 31st Infantry, volunteer; McFadden, Michael, 3rd Infantry, volunteer;

McGilvery, John, 16th Infantry, volunteer; McGrath, Daniel, 29th Infantry, volunteer; McIntire, Geo. A., 3rd Infantry, volunteer; McLaughlin, Timothy, 20th Infantry, volunteer; Morrison, John, 19th Infantry, substitute; Mosher, Francis B., 21st Infantry, volunteer; Mosher, Madison, 21st Infantry, volunteer; Morton, Wm. H., 32nd Massachusetts, volunteer; Murphy, Chas. D., V. S.; Murray, Louis, 16th Infantry, volunteer; Muzzey, Geo. E., 20th Infantry, volunteer; Muzzey, Geo. E., 7th Infantry, drafted.

Newland, Wm. H., 21st Infantry, volunteer; Nickerson, Hezekiah, 1st Cavalry, volunteer; Nock, Sylvanus, 6th Battery, volunteer; Noyes, Alonzo, 5th Infantry, volunteer.

Oliver, Frank H., 15th Infantry, volunteer; Oliver, Fayette, 3rd Infantry, volunteer.

Paige, Ezekiel, Jr., 14th Infantry, volunteer; Parker, John H., 11th Infantry, substitute; Parker, Benj., 3rd Infantry, volunteer; Pattee, Orlando J., 21st Infantry, volunteer; Pattee, Orlando I., Coast Guards, volunteer; Peasley, Richard, 21st Infantry, volunteer; Peavey, John M., 9th Infantry, volunteer; Peavy, Wm. D., 3rd Infantry, volunteer; Penney, Chas. H., 21st Infantry, volunteer; Penney, Ira D., 31st Infantry, volunteer; Penney, Everett A., 19th Infantry, volunteer; Penney, Wm. W., 15th Infantry, volunteer; Penney, Peltiah, 3rd Infantry, volunteer; Penney, Joseph M., 7th Infantry, volunteer; Percival, Edw. S., 3rd Infantry, volunteer; Percival, Albert W., U. S. A., volunteer; Percival, Henry H., U. S. A., volunteer; Percival, Geo. G., 80th U. S. C. I., volunteer; Perkins, James L., 21st Infantry, volunteer; Perley, Richard, 21st Infantry, volunteer; Perley, Nathaniel, 3rd Infantry, volunteer; Perley, Henry J., 3rd Infantry, volunteer; Perry, George, 8th Infantry, volunteer; Perry, Chas., 8th Infantry, volunteer; Perry, James, 3rd Infantry, volunteer; Perry, Joseph, 3rd Infantry, volunteer; Perry, David, 7th Infantry, volunteer; Phelps, Wm. H., 13th Infantry, volunteer; Pinkham, Andrew, 21st Infantry, volunteer; Plaisted, James H., 3rd Infantry, volunteer; Plummer, Edwin, 21st Infantry, volunteer; Plummer, John H., 6th Battery, volunteer; Pooler, Henry, 30th Infantry, volunteer; Pooler, Gott 7th Infantry, volunteer; Pooler, Ephriam, 30th Infantry, volunteer;

Pooler, Joseph, 1st Heavy Artillery, volunteer; Pooler, Joseph, 16th Infantry, volunteer; Pooler, George, 29th Infantry, volunteer; Porter, John, 9th Infantry, volunteer; Porter, Andrew H., 6th Battery, volunteer; Preo, Peter, 8th Infantry, volunteer; Prescott, Edmund, E., 21st Infantry, volunteer; Preson, Thos. E., Hancocks Corps, volunteer; Pulsifer, Alexander, W., 16th Infantry, volunteer; Pullen, Frank D., 3rd Infantry, volunteer; Pullen, James Burney, 30th Infantry, volunteer.

Quimby, Clement, 5th Infantry, volunteer; Quimby, Albert, 30th Infantry, volunteer.

Ranco, Moses, 8th Infantry, volunteer; Ranco, Abram, 9th Infantry, volunteer; Ranco, George, 31st Infantry, volunteer; Ranco, Joseph, 10th Infantry, volunteer; Rankins, Lucius, 8th Infantry, volunteer; Rankins, William, 20th Infantry, volunteer; Ray, Robert, U. S. Navy, substitute; Richards, Joseph, 21st Infantry, volunteer; Ricker, James F., 3rd Infantry, volunteer; Roderick, John, 20th Infantry, volunteer; Roderick, Peter, 19th Infantry, volunteer; Rodgers, Edwin J., substitute; Ronco, Frank, 29th Infantry, volunteer; Rowan, David, V. S.; Rowe, Elisha M., 3rd Infantry, volunteer; Rowe, Welcome, 3rd Infantry, volunteer; Rowe, Addison H., 9th Infantry, volunteer; Roy, Lorenzo D., 11th Infantry, substitute.

Sands, Joseph, U. S. Navy, substitute; Sawyer, James A., unassigned, volunteer; Savage, Stephen D., 17th Infantry, drafted; Savage, Miner W., 12th Massachusetts; Scammon, George S., 11th Infantry, volunteer; Scates, Edgar, 20th Infantry, volunteer; Shaw, Resolvo, 20th Infantry, volunteer; Shepherd, Alfred, 21st Infantry, volunteer; Shepherd, Richard A., 19th Infantry, drafted; Sherburn, Jacob, 3rd Infantry, volunteer; Shorey, Chas. R., 20th Infantry, volunteer; Shorey, Chas. R., 3rd Infantry, volunteer; Sharp, Wm. J., 5th Battery; Simpson, Joseph D., 20th Infantry, volunteer; Small, Abner R., 3rd Infantry, volunteer; Smart, John M., 21st Infantry, volunteer; Smart, John M., Coast Guards, volunteer; Smiley, Albert R., 20th Infantry, volunteer; Smiley, Chas. N., 20th Infantry, volunteer; Smiley, Frank O., 3rd Infantry, volunteer; Smith, James P., 16th Infantry, volunteer; Smith, Lemuel H., 3rd Infantry, volunteer; Smith, Allen, V. S., volunteer; Soule,

Martin B., 16th Infantry, volunteer; Soule, John W., 16th Massachusetts, volunteer; Soule, Josiah, 20th Infantry, volunteer; Soule, Daniel A., 20th Infantry, volunteer; Southard, Cyrus, 2nd Cavalry, volunteer; Spaulding, Nathan F., 15th Infantry, volunteer; Stevens, William A., 16th Infantry, volunteer; Stevens, Gilbert G., 26th Co. Infantry, unassigned; Stevens, Jason R., 7th Infantry, volunteer; Stevens, Wm. H., 20th Infantry, volunteer; Stevens, Edwin C., 16th Infantry, volunteer; Stuart, Chas. H., 31st Infantry, volunteer; Sturtevant, Reward A., 20th Infantry, volunteer.

Tallouse, John, 3rd Infantry, volunteer; Tallouse, Martin, 16th Infantry, volunteer; Thayer, Samuel J., 21st Infantry, volunteer; Thayer, Welcome, 3rd Infantry, volunteer; Thayer, Adin B., 16th Infantry, volunteer; Thing, Henry A., 3rd Infantry, volunteer; Thing, Chas. W., 1st Infantry, volunteer; Thing, Chas. W., 14th Infantry, volunteer; Thing, George S., 1st District of Columbia Cavalry and 1st Cavalry, volunteer; Thomas, John P. H., 2nd Cavalry, volunteer; Thomas, David S., 16th Infantry, volunteer; Thompson, James, 9th Infantry, volunteer; Thompson, Asa L., 4th Battery, volunteer; Thorn, James H., 1st District of Columbia Cavalry and 1st Cavalry, volunteer; Tilley, Geo. M., 31st Infantry, volunteer; Tozer, Henry M., 20th Infantry, volunteer; Tozier, Walter N., 30th Infantry, volunteer; Tozier, Albert F., 11th Infantry, volunteer; Tozier, Henry E., 8th Infantry, volunteer; Tracy, Geo. C., 5th Battery R. R.; Trask, Alexander, 21st Infantry, volunteer; Trask, Elbridge, Coast Guards, volunteer.

Vigue, Levi, 1st Cavalry, volunteer; Vigue, Levi, 31st Infantry, volunteer.

Ward, N. A., 17th Infantry, drafted; Watson, Andrew P., 21st Infantry, volunteer; Welch, Moses A., 31st Infantry, volunteer; Welch, James B., 1st District of Columbia Cavalry and 1st Cavalry, volunteer; Wells, Howard W., 16th Infantry, volunteer; West, Wallace W., 8th Infantry, volunteer; West, James O., 31st Infantry, volunteer; Wheeler, Geo. L., 3rd Infantry, volunteer; Wheeler, John N., 16th Infantry, volunteer; White, Henry, 1st Cavalry, volunteer; Williams, Andrew J., 14th Rhode Island Heavy Artillery, volunteer; Wilson, Geo.

A. 21st Infantry, volunteer; Wilson, John B., 96th U. S. C. I., volunteer; Wingate, Henry, 14th Infantry, volunteer; Winslow, Hiram C., 21st Infantry, volunteer; Witham, Albert B., 4th Battery, volunteer; Woodbury, David, 3rd Uns. Co., R. R.; Woodman, Alvin B., 3rd Infantry, volunteer; Woodman, Erastus W., 14th Infantry, United States Army, volunteer; Wyman, Wm. W., 3rd Infantry, volunteer; Wyman, Hiram, Coast Guards, volunteer; Wyman, Hiram R., 9th Infantry, volunteer; Wyman, Increase, 2nd Cavalry, volunteer; Wyman, W. W., 21st Infantry, volunteer; Wyman, Hiram, 21st Infantry, volunteer.

Young, Eugene H., 3rd Infantry, volunteer; Young, Roscoe G., 3rd Infantry, volunteer; Young, Eben W., 3rd Infantry, volunteer; Young, Laroy, F., 30th Infantry, volunteer; Young, John M., 7th Infantry, volunteer.

Waterville furnished 525 soldiers during the Civil War, according to Adjutant-General's Report (page 24-1864-5) and yet the above list includes every name that can be found in town or State records, and numbers but 421.

The great discrepancy between these figures and the credits allowed this town by the Adjutant-General, occurs in several ways:

First: Many non-residents and foreigners were enlisted and credited on the town's quota whose enlistment papers would show some other residence, and would thus only count in the summary of town credits.

Second: A further discrepancy is caused by the commissioners of equalization refusing to credit the town; men originally placed to their credit, and in refusing to credit commissioned officers.

All calls for men by the President prior to July 2nd, 1862, were filled by voluntary enlistments, promiscuously; cities, towns and plantations not being called upon to furnish their proportional number of the State's allotment.

Men enlisting prior to July 2nd, 1862, were not credited upon the quota of any city or town in the State, but were simply placed upon the lists of names and classified to the cities and towns in which they resided.

Maine furnished more than her allotment of men under the President's calls in 1861 and had great difficulty in inducing the Government to accept two of her regiments of infantry and the 1st Maine Cavalry. Waterville furnished more than her share, but never received any credit for the excess.

Of the list furnished the commissioners of equalization by the municipal officers of Waterville, they allowed 171 three years men, 1 two years man, 50 one year men, 42 nine months men.

Making a total of 264 men subsequent to July 2, 1862, and allowed a credit for same of $19,883.33.

Third: The town secured an additional credit for each re-enlistment, while but one name appears for the two.

Fourth: The twenty-six "paper men" for which Joseph Percival, 1st selectman, paid $11,050, and ten "paper men" for which Mr. Percival paid $4,250. As this brings up the whole corruption of the "Paper credit" scandal, some explanation is necessary.

When the question of strengthening the armies of the Union was a simple one, of life or death with the Government, substitute brokers appeared in Augusta with lists of names which they claimed were those of men already in service not assigned to any quota.

These were offered to officers and agents of the towns and municipalities of Maine who were looking for *men* to fill their quota and re-inforce our depleted regiments. Where these substitute brokers obtained these lists of names; by what villainous connivance and corruption the necessary authority was procured to enable the proper officers to certify officially to municipal officers on their quotas, hundreds of names of men never enlisted,—without residence as required by law, without date of enlistment;—to certify even to two, ten or twenty recruits to a town without *any* names,—will never be known!

No one will ever know how much money the cities and towns of Maine were swindled out of by these ghouls of living and dead soldiers, because no one will ever know how many "paper men" were sold to them; but the commissioners, report "an aggregate of 1,380 after deducting the 251 said to have been *gratuitously distributed* by the Governor of Maine."

Mr. Pike, the member of Congress from the 5th District, speaking in the debate in the National House of Representatives

in February, 1865, on this matter, said: "But worse than this; credits have been given by these states when no men have *ever* been furnished, *anywhere, by anybody.*"

"Bold frauds! Paper men have been substituted for sailors, and up to this time fifty per cent. more sailors have been credited to the different states than there are in the navy altogether."

Under the President's call of April 15, 1861, for 75,000 militia for three months, the quota of Maine was 780; men furnished, 771.

Call of May 2, 1861, for 500,000 men, quota of Maine was 17,560; men furnished for three years, 18,104.

Call of July 2, 1862, for 300,000 men for three years, quota of Maine, 9,609: men furnished, 6,644.

Call of August 4, 1862, for 300,000 militia for nine months: Quota of Maine, 9,609; men furnished, 7,620.

Calls of October 17, 1863, (embracing men raised by draft of 1863) and February 1, 1864, for 500,000 for three years: Quota of Maine, 11,803; Men furnished, 11,958; paid commutation, 1,986; total, 13,944.

Call of March 14, 1864, for 200,000 men for three years: Quota of Maine, 4,721; men furnished, 7,042.

Call of July 18, 1864, for 500,000 men (reduced by excess of credits on previous calls): Quota of Maine, 11,116; men furnished, 11,042; paid commutation, 11; total, 11,053.

Call of December 19, 1864, for 300,000 men: Quota of Maine, 8,389; men furnished, 6,936.

Under these eight calls there were furnished by the different states and territories more men than were ever put into the field by any nation in the history of the world, as will be seen by the following summary:

(1)	Total number of men furnished during the war (credits)	2,778,304
	To army	2,672,341
	To navy	105,963
(2)	Estimated total number of re-enlistments	564,939
	In army	543,393
	In navy	21,546
(3)	Estimated total number of desertions	121,896

From army	117,247
From navy	4,649
(4) Total number of deaths	364,116
In army	359,528
In navy	4,588
(5) Estimated total number of individuals in service	2,213,365
In army	2,128,948
In navy	84,417
(6) Estimated total number of survivors at termination of service (deserters excluded)	1,727,353
In army	1,652,173
In navy	75,180
Estimated total number of survivors (deserters excluded) June 30, 1902	930,380
Estimated average age of survivors at close of the war	28 years.

According to the mortality tables, 355,091 have died since 1890, and the average mortality will be about the same until the year 1925, although the percentage among the survivors rapidly increases.

In 1930 there will remain 37,033; in 1935 there will remain 6,296; in 1940 there will remain 340; in 1945 there will be no survivor of the War of the Rebellion.

TOTAL NUMBER OF MEN FURNISHED BY THE STATE OF MAINE DURING THE WAR.

In 1861.

15 Regiments Infantry, 1 Cavalry, 6 Batteries Mounted Artillery, 1 Company Sharpshooters, 3 Companies for Coast Fortifications, Recruits, etc	16,669

In 1862.

12 Regiments Infantry, 1 Regiment Heavy Artillery, Recruits, etc	15,690

In 1863.

2 Regiments Infantry, 2 Cavalry, 1 Battery of Artillery, Volunteers and Drafted men	10,223

In 1864-5.

2 Regiments Infantry, 30 Companies Unassigned Infantry, 6 Companies Sharpshooters, 3 Companies Coast Guards, Drafted men and Navy.....	30,363
	72,945

Maine sent this great army of her sons to the field, sealed with the traditions of their ancestors for courage and devotion; boys half of them, who passed straight from their mother's arms to the embrace of war.

There they left more than 7,000 of their number in known and unknown graves, among the hills and valleys of the South; buried where they fell; buried from the hospitals in camp and field or from the great hospitals of the cities, despite the devotion of heroic women; buried from the prison pens of the South, where they perished so miserably of exposure, starvation, delirium and despair; husbands, fathers, lovers, sons, comrades, friends; the patriotic, the brave, the true.

They are our uncalendared heroes. The language of their lives is written in the annals of our country. They helped with point of sword or bayonet to pen a chapter in American history that will be read while patriotism is honored or liberty cherished.

* * * * * * * * *

Lowell speaks of the heroes of the Civil War as marching

———"on a shining track
———heroes mustered in a gleaming row,
Beautiful evermore, and with the rays
Of morn on their white shields of expectation."

BOUNTIES.

The 1st Regiment of Infantry was enlisted for two years, though mustered into the United States service for three months only. The $22 bounty was paid to this organization. The 2nd Regiment of Infantry was enlisted and mustered into the United States service for two years, and received only the same State bounty as the 1st Regiment. Having originally some two hundred more men than the First, and recruits who enlisted when large bounties were paid, the aggregate amount of State bounty paid it, is much more than that to the First.

The 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th Regiments of Infantry were enlisted and mustered into the United States service for three years. They received the $22 State bounty at their muster into service. The re-inlisted men and some recruits of 1864 for those regiments received $300 State bounty. Recruits of 1862 and 1863 for those regiments received $55 State bounty.

The 10th Regiment was designed to be a re-organization of the 1st Regiment, which owed twenty-one months service to the government. The few men of the 1st Regiment who recognized their continuing liability to government under their enlistment, received no State bounty at the muster into United States service of this regiment; the remainder were paid the State bounty of $22. Fifty-five dollars State bounty was paid to recruits for three years service who were assigned to this regiment.

The 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th Regiments of Infantry received no State bounty whatever. The amounts exhibited as paid to them were received by their recruits and re-enlisted men, in sums of from $55 to $300.

The 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th Regiments of Infantry were paid a State bounty of $45. Recruits for these regiments were paid from $55 to $300 State bounty, except the 18th, which early ceased to exist as an infantry organization, and became the 1st Heavy Artillery, the recruits for which, as will be seen, were paid less than $100,000, mostly in $55 bounties.

The 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th Regiments of Infantry were enlisted and mustered into the United States service for nine months, and were paid no State bounty.

The 29th and 30th Regiments of Infantry received $100 State bounty.

The 31st and 32nd Regiments of Infantry were paid from $100 to $300 State bounty, their organization extending over the period during which these widely varying State bounties of from $100 to $300 were authorized. These regiments received but very few recruits. Two of the unassigned companies were incorporated into the 31st Regiment.

The 1st Veteran Regiment of Infantry was composed largely of the recruits and re-enlisted men of the 5th, 6th and 7th Regiments of Infantry, who had received from $55 to $300 State

bounty. Enlistments in this regiment proper were paid from $100 to $300 State bounty.

The 1st Regiment of Heavy Artillery is alluded to above.

The 1st Regiment of Cavalry was paid no State bounty at its muster into the United States service. The amount shown was paid its recruits and re-enlisted men in State bounties of from $55 to $300 each.

The 2nd Regiment of Cavalry was paid $100 State bounty, generally, though some few of the men received more. Its organization was commenced with a State bounty of $100, but before it was mustered into the United States service, $300 was authorized.

The 1st Regiment of D. C., or Baker's Cavalry, was being enlisted from the authorization of $55 bounties to those of $300, though most of the men were paid $100 State bounty.

The first six batteries of Mounted Artillery received no bounty from the State. Their recruits and re-enlisted men were paid from $55 to $300 State bounty.

The 7th Battery received from $100 to $300 State bounty.

Coast Guards and unassigned companies received from $100 to $300 State bounty. The most of these companies were assigned to regiments in the field.

Hancock's Corps received $100 State bounty.

1st Battalion Sharpshooters received from $100 to $300 State bounty.

Co. D, 2nd Regiment U. S. Sharpshooters, received $22 State bounty, and recruits and re-enlisted men from $55 to $300 each. United States' organizations, and those of other states, received from $55 to $300 State bounty.

The State paid for actual naval enlistments made subsequent to February 2, 1864, of our own citizens duly credited to localities in this State, bounties of $100, $200 and $300, for one, two, or three years' service, except as stipulated in order of November, 1864, confirmed by subsequent statute, that not exceeding $100 should be paid for any period of enlistment not less than one year, if place of recruit's credit had filled all calls without him. This order also applied to enlistments for land service in Maine organizations, as also for those of the government and other states.

All these State bounty payments were made only for new bona fide enlistments, when the enlistment contract, and descriptive and muster-in-rolls were duly filed in the adjutant general's office, and when entering organizations other than those of Maine volunteers, in addition to the foregoing papers, the place of credit in this State was duly certified by the proper officer having official knowledge of the enlistment and credit.

Citizens of this State enlisted in the navy to the credit of localities herein, subsequent to February 2, 1864, though credited only by the "commission," were paid State bounty under the statute if, in addition to the receipts in duplicate invariably required, the enlistment and other papers above specified were filed in the adjutant general's office. It will be observed that a smaller amount of State bounty was paid the original members of the entire first ten regiments of infantry and company of sharpshooters, the most of whom were mustered into United States service for three years, than was received by a single regiment of infantry two years later for a like enlistment, but a shorter period of service as eventually proved. The original members of thirteen regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, and six batteries of mounted artillery, were paid no State bounty. The original members of five regiments of infantry received $45 each. The entire State bounties paid the original members of twenty-eight of our infantry regiments, from the 1st to the 28th inclusive, the 1st Cavalry, and first six batteries of Mounted Artillery, amounted to only about $400,000. All of the re-enlisted men of those organizations (some 4,000 in number received $300 each, State bounty, and some of them a large local bounty in addition thereto, although the same was prohibited by the statute. Many members of the eight regiments for nine months' service are found among the recruits of old regiments in 1864, and received liberal State and local bounties. The same is found to be the case with members of the two "two years" regiments, and a large number of those of other regiments of 1861 and 1862, who were discharged for disability, and upon their recovery enlisted into our old and new organizations and were paid liberal bounties.

It is not generally known that the War of the Rebellion did not begin or close at the same time in all the states. The dates of

the commencement and the termination of that war indicated in the opinion of the supreme court of the United States in the case of "The Protector" which is reported in twelve Wallace, 700, and is in substance, that the proclamation of the intended blockade by the President may be assumed as marking the first of these dates, and the proclamation that the war had closed, as marking the second.

There were two proclamations of the intended blockade; the first of the 19th of April, 1861, embracing the states of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas; the second of the 27th of April, 1861, embracing the states of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, and Arkansas, and the other issued on the 20th of August, 1866, embracing the state of Texas.

In the absence of more certain criteria, of equally general application we must take the dates of these proclamations as determining the commencement and the close of the war in the states mentioned in them.

WATERVILLE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.

Many of our citizens still living will recall the terrible days of the war; when battle was on and victory hung in the balance; when care for the sick and wounded, and honoring the dead, was the duty and desire of all the living,—that even then a few of our patriotic citizens inaugurated a plan to raise funds for the erection of a suitable monument to perpetuate the memory of our dead soldiers.

The inception and successful prosecution of this plan is due to the patriotism and untiring energy of Mr. G. A. Phillips, as to him more than any man living here to-day or who has ever lived here is due the present prosperity of Waterville.

The following facts, copied from the records of the Waterville Monument Association, will interest our older citizens, and should interest the younger.

"On the evening of the 14th of March, 1864, a concert was given in this village, the proceeds of which, by previous announcement, were to be donated in aid of erecting a suitable

monument to the memory of our soldiers who had fallen in defence of the Union, or who should thereafter lose their lives in the same holy service.

The names of these performers, which all will agree should appear upon the first page of this record, were: Mrs. J. E. Dow, Miss A. M. Bates, Miss C. M. Barney, Miss L. S. Carroll, Miss E. Piper, Miss H. C. Marston, Miss S. E. Ransted, Mr. Wm. A. Caffrey, Mr. S. C. Marston, Mr. J. R. Pitman, Mr. G. A. Phillips.

During the intermission, a proposition to form a permanent organization for the more speedy and certain accomplishment of the work was introduced; and after some explanations and discussion, a committee was chosen to prepare a plan of organization, to be submitted at a future meeting, with a list of officers, etc. The following gentlemen were put upon this committee:

J. Nye, J. B. Foster, G. A. Phillips, E. G. Meader, and C. M. Morse.

A second concert in aid of this object was given by the same individuals on the evening of the 23rd of the same month, at which time the committee named above reported a constitution, which was unanimously adopted. The following list of candidates was also presented, and after the adoption of the constitution, they were chosen to the several offices for which they were severally designated.

G. A. Phillips, president; Wm. A. Caffrey, vice-president; Daniel R. Wing, secretary; Geo. L. Robinson, treasurer; Jones R. Elden, E. G. Meader, C. M. Morse, trustees.

Article 2 of the constitution reads as follows: "The object of this association shall be to procure the erection, at such time and in such place within the town as shall hereafter be designated, of a suitable monument in honor of those of our fellow-citizens, residents of Waterville, who shall have died in the military or naval service of the United States during the present war."

Appended to the constitution are the names of ninety-two persons.

A second benefit concert was given in 1865 and efforts were made to secure a contribution of one dollar from each citizen for the association.

BREVET BRIG. GEN. FRANCIS E. HEATH.

Here occurs a hiatus of nearly ten years, or from November 29, 1865, to June 14, 1875, during which there is no record of any kind, nor any explanation of the interregnum.

There were doubtless good reasons, and the first that suggests itself is the effervesence of zeal, as this has occurred in the history of many commemorative monuments; but the *purpose* was fixed in the minds of good men and the funds drawing interest.

* * * * * * * * * *

In 1875 the fund with accumulated interest amounted to $1,000, this with the $1,000 voted by the town made $2,000 available for the purpose of the association. The meeting of the association at which such report was made was the last meeting held in the old town hall before it was remodeled. This fact Secretary Daniel R. Wing thought was worthy of permanent record. The committee to submit plans and estimates for a monument was as follows: Col. F. E. Heath, Dr. Atwood Crosby, Edwin Noyes, Reuben Foster, J. H. Plaisted.

This committee recommended the purchase of Milmore's "Citizen Soldier" in bronze, the price to be $2,000. This recommendation was accepted and a committee consisting of the officers of the association, Edwin Noyes, Col. I. S. Bangs and J. H. Plaisted was appointed to procure a suitable monument upon which to place the statue.

The committee to locate the monument consisted of Nathaniel Meader, E. R. Emerson, Miss Florence Plaisted, Miss Roxana Hanscom, Dr. Crosby and Mrs. Crosby, C. G. Carleton, M. C. Foster, C. K. Mathews, C. R. McFadden, F. P. Haviland, P. S. Heald, Reuben Foster, W. B. Arnold, Prof. E. W. Hall, Prof. M. Lyford, A. A. Plaisted and Mrs. Plaisted, Dr. N. R. Boutelle and Mrs. Boutelle, E. B. Cummings, E. F. Webb and the officers of the association.

The following inscriptions were accepted. On the Elm street front, "To the memory of the Soldiers and Sailors of Waterville who gave their lives for the preservation of the Republic 1861-1865." On the opposite front, "Erected by the citizens of Waterville."

In order to raise the balance of the money needed for the monument the ladies of the committee decided to have an entertainment on two evenings, the 16th and 17th of May, 1876, the first

evening to consist of an antiquarian supper and concert the second of music, tableaux, free lunch, presentation of flag to G. A. R. Post by the ladies, etc. And this was ratified by the association.

The entertainments were a grand success, in every way, and will be long remembered with pleasure by those present. A full account will be found in the Mail of May 19, 1876. Three hundred and fifty dollars were added to the funds of the association.

The Waterville Soldiers' Monument was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies on Memorial day, Tuesday, May 30, 1876. Col. F. E. Heath acted as marshal; the Waterville brass band furnished the music; the members of W. S. Heath Post, G. A. R., joined in the possession, with Waterville 3 Engine Company, Ticonic 1, Appleton Hook and Ladder Company and the Colby Rifles did escort duty. These formed in procession on the Common, and with the officers of the association in carriages and citizens following, marched through the streets to Monument Park, where prayer was offered by Rev. C. D. Crane; a financial statement and the Roll of Honor were read by Mr. G. A. Phillips, the president; the monument was unveiled; an oration delivered by Mr. L. Stevens, Esq., of Portland; a poem read by A. L. Hinds, Esq., of Benton, and a hymn sung by a select choir.

The Roll of Honor, deposited beneath the monument, with a list of the officers, etc., is as follows:

Benjamin C. Allen, William H. Aderton, Charles R. Atwood, David Bates, Charles Bowen, William H. Bowen, Elijah Ballantyne, George W. Bowman, Jr., Joseph Oren Brackett, Bennet Bickford, George A. E. Blake, William Barrett, Hiram Cochran, Alonzo Copp, William Chapman, Isaac W. Clark, Charles Clark, Lorenzo D. Clark, Albert Corson, William H. DeWolfe, Octavius A. Davis, Hadley P. Dyer, Stephen Ellis, Dighton Ellis, Pawlette Euarde, Charles A. Farrington, Hiram Fish, Thomas A. Gibbs, David B. Gibbs, George C. Getchell, Edward B. Herbert, William S. Heath, William H. Ham, Algernon P. Herrick, Albro Hubbard, Joseph Jerow, John O. James, Moses King, Charles F. Lyford, William H. Marston, Alvin Messer, John N. Messer, Orren Messer, Lewis Murray, Joseph M. Penney, William W. Penney, Pelatiah Penney, Ira D. Penney, Richard Perley, William H. Phelps, James B. Pullen, Henry

Pooler, Edwin Plummer, Edward E. Prescott, Albert Quimby, James F. Ricker, Peter Roderick, Miner W. Savage, Joseph D. Simpson, Richard A. Shepherd, W. A. Stevens, Edwin C. Stevens, Gilbert G. Stevens, Jason R. Stevens, Adin B. Thayer, George Tilley, Martin Tallow, Henry E. Tozier, Wallace W. West, James O. West, Erastus D. Woodman, George L. Wheeler, John M. Wheeler, Henry White, William W. Wyman, Eben W. Woung, Roscoe G. Young. (The name of Wm. H. Bacon should have been added to this list as he died here in 1862). (I. S. B.)

The financial statement submitted by President Phillips read as follows: "We have received from all sources, since our association was organized, $2,772.84; we have expended for filling and grading, $76.90; for plans for pedestal, $25.00; for freight on statute, $16.18; for pedestal, including foundation, $982.75; for bronze statute, $1,600.00; total expenditure, $2,700,83; balance in treasury, $72.01.

DANIEL R. WING, *Secretary.*

The number of persons who were members of the Monument Association was 239.

W. S. HEATH POST NO. 14, DEPARTMENT OF MAINE, G. A. R.

The Grand Army of the Republic was founded by Dr. B. F. Stevenson of Springfield, Ill., in 1866.

Dr. Stevenson devoted the best years of his life to his grand idea of a brotherhood of old soldiers, to perpetuate the memories of the camp, the march and the battlefield, and to perpetuate the memory and history of the dead. Could he have lived to see the day, what a tribute to his prophetic vision, what a reward for his labor, would have been the increasing numbers of his comrades till they reached the high water mark of 400,000 in 1888 to 1892; these recruited from the men who served as citizen soldiers and as soldier citizens with equal credit in war and peace!

The Grand Army of the Republic symbolizes fraternity, charity and loyalty. It stands for American manhood. It epitomizes the heroism of a Nation. It is the trustee of patriotism.

Memorial Day is their creation and they who love liberty must succeed them in their annual pilgrimage to the shrines of their

dead when their last member shall have passed beyond our feeble following.

W. S. Heath Post, No. 14, Department of Maine, G. A. R., was organized in 1874 and chartered December 29th of the same year, under the administration of Department Commander General Selden Connor, with the following charter members: * Atwood Crosby, * F. E. Heath, I. S. Bangs, * J. H. Plaisted, O. F. Mayo, * Levi A. Dow, A. P. Webb, * Addison Dolley, * Sidney Keith, Redford M. Estes, Alpheus S. Webber, John U. Hubbard, George W. Hubbard, Henry J. Goulding, George W. Goulding, E. P. Buck, W. H. Emery, W. H. Russell, R. T. Beazley, * G. A. Osborne, James W. King, * Moses J. Kelley, * Charles W. Lowe, E. N. Small, G. T. Stevens, A. M. Sawtelle.

The Post was named by these veterans after Lieutenant Colonel W. S. Heath of the 5th Maine Infantry, who was killed at the battle of Gaines Mill.

Its first commander was General * Francis E. Heath, and he was succeeded by General I. S. Bangs, Dr. * Atwood Crosby, G. H. Mathews, Captain * Charles Bridges, A. O. Libby, * J. G. Stover, Dr. D. P. Stowell, N. S. Emery, George W. Reynolds, S. S. Vose, George A. Wilson, P. S. Heald, J. L. Merrick, F. D. Lunt, E. Gilpatrick, A. E. Ellis, Captain J. P. Garland, J. H. Coombs, O. P. Richardson, Captain Silas Adams, H. C. Proctor, and J. R. Pollard.

The Post has on its roll of membership 195 names.

Death, emigration, and other causes have reduced its membership to fifty-seven, but it is still one of the vigorous active Posts of the order, and is doing a noble charitable work, looking with great fidelity after the necessities of sick and disabled comrades, their widows and orphans, whether members of their organization or not.

If it performed no other duty, it would commend itself to the charitable and humane, but in a higher sphere of influence, it is an organized examplar of loyalty, by the service of its members to the land they helped to save, and a *lesson* in loyalty to the generation that are to follow them.

January 30, 1891, Hon. Nathaniel Meader, then Mayor of the city of Waterville, presented to the Post a very beautiful record

* Deceased.

book, especially designed for recording the name and military history of its members.

It has taken the writer and Comrade A. O. Libbey of the committee, five or six years to secure the names and record of 105 of these members from Waterville and Winslow, verify them, have them re-written and engrossed in the great book.

The labors of the committee are finished, and the record—the lasting memorial to her patriotic sons, is to be presented to the city of Waterville as soon as a depository is provided for its safe keeping.

The Post has had leading place and influence in all observances of a patriotic character, has made its campfires schools of patriotism, has furnished to the Department of Maine, Commander Gen. I. S. Bangs and Commander James L. Merrick. It has pleasant headquarters in Masonic block which are always open. The Womans Relief Corps has added greatly to the comfort and efficiency of the Post.

Since its organization, the Post has paid its annual tribute of respect to the memory of dead comrades whose graves are within its jurisdiction in Waterville and Winslow.

The number of these is so rapidly augmenting, that they already number nearly three times the Post membership, and will increase until all have joined the ranks of the great army of the dead, to take up their march under the loving eye and guiding hand, to which we confidently commit them.

THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

The Revolutionary War commenced with the battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775. Provisional articles of peace were signed, November 30, 1782, and proclamation of cessation of hostilities ordered by the Continental Congress, April 11, 1783. Definite treaty of peace was concluded, September 3, 1783, ratified by the Continental Congress and proclaimed, January 14, 1784.

From a report of the Secretary of War to the House of Representatives, dated May 10, 1790, and published in American State Papers, Military Affairs, Volume I, pages 14 to 19, it appears that the number of troops and militia furnished from time to

time by the several states during the Revolutionary War was 395,330. It is impossible to ascertain whether the figures, which are given in the report for each year of the war, and which aggregate 395,330 for the whole period of the war, represent only the number of new enlistments each year, or whether they include not only men who enlisted during each year but also those who were in the service at some time during that year but who enlisted during a prior year. In other words, it cannot be determined positively whether the figures for each year merely represent *additions* to the force during that year, or whether they represent these additions together with the force *remaining in service from a prior year.* It is certain that, in either case, they do not represent the total number of individuals in service in any year, or the total number of individuals added to the force in any year, because there must have been many duplications caused by counting the same man over again for each successive enlistment. It is well known that a very large proportion of the men who served in the American army during the Revolutionary War rendered two, three or more terms, or "tours" of service. This was notably the case in militia organizations in which men frequently served tours of a few days each at comparatively short intervals.

The writer feels it unnecessary to apologize for the meager incidents that serve to connect this generation with events of a century and more ago.

The time for detail was passed when the old Revolutionary soldiers passed away and their families were separated.

Their military history was carefully preserved by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and if identity could be established, a biographical sketch might be written that would confer credit upon the soldier and his biographer.

The writer presents the most and the best sketch of these old worthies possible who went from Waterville (then Winslow) or came here after the war and found a home and a final resting place here or in the immediate vicinity.

RECORDS OF SERVICE IN THE REVOLUTION.

Captain Dean Bangs, grandfather of Isaac Sparrow Bangs, was born May 31, 1756, in Harwich, (now Brewster), Cape Cod, Mass. He married April 21, 1780, Eunice Sparrow, daughter of Isaac, son of Jonathan, son of Jonathan, son of Jonathan, who married Hannah, daughter of Gov. Thomas Prence and Patience, daughter of Elder Brewster.

He "followed the sea" as boy and man for forty years; became mate and master in the East India trade, was a privateer in the first year of the War of the Revolution, and then enlisted in Abijah Bangs' company, Colonel Dike's Regiment in 1776 and served two years.

In 1802 he came to Sidney and brought a large tract of land on the Kennebec river and there lived and reared a large family. Waterville was his mercantile home and here he raised a company of artillery during the War of 1812 for Major Joseph Chandler's Battalion of Artillery, and marched to Augusta with the other companies of the Waterville contingent. He died, December 6, 1845 and was buried in a private cemetery on his own farm in a beautiful spot overlooking the Kennebec river, where lie several of his family, including his wife and one son.

The cemetery is enclosed by a permanent granite and iron fence, and in this enclosure near Captain Bangs' grave is a cenotaph in memory of his father, whose military record is inscribed as follows:

To the memory of
ELKANAH BANGS,
(father of Dean Bangs),

who was in the privateer service of the Revolution; was taken prisoner with three of his neighbors, and died on board the Jersey prison ship at Wallabout Bay, New York, in July, 1777, aged 44 years; this

CENOTAPH

is respectfully dedicated by his great-grandson, Isaac Sparrow, son of Isaac Sparrow, son of Dean Bangs, who settled upon this farm in the year 1802.

Thomas Bates: Corporal, Capt. John Gibb's Co., Col. Ebenezer Sprout's Regt.; service from December 8 to December 10,

1776, two days, marched to Falmouth on an alarm at Elizabeth Islands: Roll dated at Wareham:

Also, Private Capt. Samuel Brigg's Co., Col. Theophilis Cotton's Regt., General Palmer's Brigade; service 32 days on a secret expedition to Tiverton, R. I., September 29, 1777. (Do. Vol. I page 803).

Also, Capt. Gibb's Co. (4th Plymouth), Col. Sprout's Regt., service from September 6 to September 10, 1778, 5 days, marched to Dartmouth on an alarm:

Also, pay roll for five days' service from September 13, 1778, marched to Falmouth on an alarm:

Also, Capt. Gibbs' (4th Plymouth) Co., Lt.-Col. White's Regt.

Thomas Bates: Enlisted July 31, 1780, discharged August 9, 1780, service nine days at Rhode Island: Roll sworn to at Wareham. (Ibid. Vol. I, page 804).

Thomas Bates: Sergeant, Capt. Joseph Parker's Co., Col. Ebenezer Sprout's Regiment: Muster roll dated February 13, 1778: Enlisted January 9, 1778, enlisted for three months from January 1, 1778; stationed at Rhode Island.

Also, Capt. John Gibbs' Co., Col. John Jacobs' Regiment: Enlisted July 23, 1780, discharged October 27, 1780; service three months, six days on an alarm at Rhode Island: Enlistment three months; company raised to reinforce Continental Army: Roll dated Wareham. (Ibid. Vol. I, page 804).

Was a pensioner and lived in Waterville in 1840. Date of death, and burial place unknown.

John Cole: Appears with rank of *Private* (on Continental Army pay accounts, Captain Redding's company, 5th) in Col. Bradford's regiment for service from March 8, 1777 to December 31, 1779. Residence, Winslow, Me. Vol.:14:2:74.

He appears with rank of *Private* on Continental Army pay accounts of Capt. Haskell's company, Col. Bradford's regiment, for service from January 1, 1780 to March 8, 1780. Residence, Winslow. Vol.:14:1:35.

He appears in Capt. John Samont's company, Colonel Gamaliel Bradford's (15th) regiment Massachusetts. Line from Winslow. Was pensioned in 1818. He moved to Albion about 1814 and died there January 11, 1824. His age unknown, but prob-

ably less than seventy years. His widow, Polly Cole, on papers signed by her July 7, 1835, alleges her age then as seventy-one.

John Cool: Appears with rank of *private* on Continental Army pay accounts of Capt. Sewell's company, Colonel Sprout's regiment for service from March 12, 1777 to December 31, 1779. Residence, Winslow, also given in Capt. Josiah Jenkins company, Col. Brewer's regiment, dated, Camp near Valley Forge, January 23, 1778. Vol.:12:2:79:10:319.

Was discharged at Fishkill, N. Y., March 12th, 1780, having served full three years; his term of enlistment. He alleged on a paper dated May 26, 1835, that he was then seventy-eight years old and had lived in Waterville, (Winslow) seventy years. He lived on Cool street, which after his death was named for him. He died October 5, 1845, aged eighty-nine years, six months, and was buried in the old cemetery and afterwards removed to Pine Grove cemetery.

..Levi Crowell: Born, reared and enlisted on Cape Cod. After the war drifted "down east" to Winslow (that part in which is now Oakland) with Elisha and Solomon Hallett. Date of death unknown. Buried in old cemetery, Oakland.

Manoah Crowell: Was pensioned in 1834 for service in the Massachusetts militia, but his name is not to be found in Massachusetts records. He was said to be seventy-one years old in 1835, but is put down at seventy-eight in 1840, when he was living in Waterville (now Oakland) and drawing his pension there.

The date of his death is unknown, but he was a soldier in the War of 1812.

John Davis: Appears with rank of *private* on muster roll of Capt. Jeremiah Hill's company, Col Scammon's regiment, dated August 1, 1775. Enlisted May 5, 1775. Time of service, twelve weeks, four days. Residence, Biddeford. Eight month's service. Vol. 15, p. 28.

He appears with rank of *drummer* on company return of Capt. Hill's company, Col. Scammon's regiment, (30th) dated September 27, 1775. Enlisted May 5, 1775. Residence, Biddeford. Coat Rolls. Eight months' service. Vol. 56, p. 199.

He appears among signatures to an order for bounty coat or its equivalent in money, due for the eight months' service in

Capt. Jeremiah Hill's company, Col. James Scammon's regiment, dated October 6, 1775. Coat Rolls. Vol. 57, File 21.

He appears with rank of *drummer* on muster roll of Capt. Jeremiah Hill's company, Col. Edmund Phinney's regiment, dated in garrison, Fort George, December 8, 1776. Enlisted January 1, 1776. Re-enlisted November 14, 1776. Vol. 46, p. 3.

During the winter months of 1776 he enlisted for the war and served as drummer and drum-major in Col. Joseph Vose's (First) Regiment, Massachusetts Line and was discharged in June 1783. He was five feet, six inches high, light complexion, light hair. He claimed to have been in the Battle of Monmouth and at the surrender of Burgoyne, and to have marched to Yorktown and been present at the surrender of Cornwallis. He was at one time reported as a deserter, but the charge was cancelled and this record removed.

He came to New Sharon in 1794 and to Waterville about 1830. He had nine children, but never owned any property in New Sharon or Waterville. He was probably a skilled mechanic.

Mr. Davis was born in Simbross, Cork county, Ireland, about 1754. The date of his death and place of burial are unknown, but he was living here in 1835 and at his great age would hardly return to New Sharon. He died before 1840, if he died here, as, although he was a pensioner, he was not on the list of fifteen living here and in Winslow in 1840.

Oliver Dow, and his cousin Amos, enlisted in Captain Watts' company in Salem, N. H., in 1756. Oliver continued in same company in Colonel N. Meserve's regiment; fought at Crown Point, Ticonderoga, and in other campaigns.

In 1777 he was in Captain Joseph Bailey's company, Moses Kelly's regiment, General Whipple's brigade.

In 1781 he served in Captain Nathaniel Head's company of Lieut.-Col. David Reynolds' regiment of New Hampshire troops.

He was a lieutenant as early as 1776, as appears from military archives; his name appearing with other Hopkinton men.

Oliver Dow was born in Salem, N. H., in 1736; moved to Hopkinton, in 1773, back to Salem about 1790 and lived there till 1820, when he moved to Waterville with his son Levi, died here December 18, 1824 and was buried in Monument Park.

He was grandfather of Charles Dow who lived and died here, and great-grandfather of Levi A. Dow, late of Co. B, 21st Maine Infantry Volunteers.

He was a great grand-father of Hon. Richard S. Dow, counsellor-at-law, State street, Boston, Mass., to whom the writer is indebted for this biographical sketch.

Sampson Freeman: Appears in a return of men enlisted into the Continental Army from 1st Essex county regiment. Residence, Salem. Term, three years. Joined Capt. Fairfield's company, Col. Wigglesworth's regiment. Vol. 41, p. 44.

Appears with rank of *private* on muster roll of Capt. Joseph McNall's company, Col. Edward Wigglesworth's regiment, Dated Camp at Valley Forge, June 2, 1778. Term three years. Vol. 61, p. 24.

Appears with rank of *private* on muster and pay roll of Capt. Peter Page's company, Col. Wigglesworth's regiment, for March and April, 1779, dated at Providence, May 5, 1779. Enlisted February 1, 1777, three years. Transferred to Capt. John K. Smith's company, Col. Smith's regiment. Vol. 22, p. 98.

Appears with rank of *private* on Continental Army pay accounts of Capt. John K. Smith's company, Col. Smith's regiment, for service from February 1, 1777 to February 5, 1780. Residence, Salem. Continental Army books.

Sampson Freeman was a free man of color who came to Waterville from Peru, Me., in 1835, and after a brief acquaintance married Venus, the widow of Prince Henry who lived on the second rangeway and owned a small farm. Venus was brought up in the family of Judge Redington of Vassalboro. Her husband must have died before 1825 as she was a widow in 1826 and lived on the farm she inherited from him and which is now a part of the farm of J. C. Blaisdell on the 2nd rangeway. Freeman lived with "Aunt Venus" six years, when she died and was buried in Monument Park. He died in 1843 and was buried near her.

Enoch Fuller, Revolutionary soldier, died in Winslow, January 29, 1842, aged eighty-seven, and was buried in the "Old Fort" Cemetery.

Seth Getchell: Grandfather of Miss Julia Stackpole, enlisted from Berwick, Maine, where he was born in 1753. He married

Sarah Grant by whom he had nine children, all of whom are dead.

He came here soon after the close of the Revolutionary War, owned a small farm about two and a half miles west of Waterville village, and worked in a grist mill, which might have been near the dam of the Union Gas & Electric Co., on the Messalonskee or farther up that stream at the Rice bridge. In 1840 he lived with Susan Stackpole.

He died in Pittsfield, Maine, in July 1845, aged ninety-one years, eight months. His wife survived him, but died in February of the following year, and the remains of both were brought here and buried in Pine Grove Cemetery.

Nathaniel Gilman: Has record of service but no way to identify him positively, as there are many of the same name. He lived here and died here before 1840, as his widow, Sarah Gilman, was a pensioner here at that date. The date of his birth, death or place of enlistment are in doubt, but he was buried in the family vault in the old cemetery and when it was made into a park (Monument) the vault was demolished and all the bodies removed to Pine Grove Cemetery.

Elisha Hallet: Private, Capt. Elisha Nye's company. Enlisted February 14, 1776: service to November 21, 1776, nine months, six days. Company stationed at Elizabeth Islands for defense of sea coast, *also,* Capt. Elisha Hedge's company, Col. Freeman's regiment. Enlisted September 3, 1779. Discharged September 18, 1779; service five days. Company detached for military service at Falmouth on an alarm. Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors in Revolution, Vol. VII, p. 122.

Received a pension; lived in Waterville, in 1840, at the age of eighty-two years, with Jonathan Hallet. Date of death unknown; buried in old cemetery in Oakland.

Solomon Hallett: Private, Capt. Joshua Gray's company.* Enlisted November 1, 1775, discharged December 31, 1775, service two months, five days in defense of sea coast. Roll dated Barnstable.

*Capt. Joshua Gray of Yarmouth; captain of a company of minute-men, engaged July 1, 1775, discharged December 31, 1775.

Private, Capt. Ebenezer Baker's company, Col. Freeman's regiment. Marched, October 4, 1777, service eighteen days. Company marched to Tiverton, R. I., on a secret expedition.

Private, Capt. Micah Hamlen's company, Col. Jonathan Reed's (1st) regiment of Guards. Marched, April 2, 1778. Service to July 6, 1778, three months, four days, at Cambridge, including four days (eighty miles) travel home. Enlistment three months from April 2, 1778.

Private, Capt. Elisha Hedge's company,* Col. Freeman's regiment. Marched September 3, 1779. Discharged September 18, 1779. Service fifteen days. Company detached from militia for service at Falmouth on an alarm.

*Capt. Elisha Hedge, Yarmouth, Capt. 2nd (1st Yarmouth) company, 1st Barnstable County Regiment of Massachusetts Militia.

Solomon Hallett was living in Waterville (now Oakland) in 1840, at the age of eighty-six, and was a pensioner. He died soon after this date and was buried in the old cemetery at West Waterville (now Oakland).

Timothy Littlefield: Enlisted from Wells, Maine, September 4, 1775 in Capt. Noah Moulton Littlefield's company, and served three months and fifteen days at Wells and Arundell, guarding sea coast.

Also: In Capt. James Littlefield's company, Col. Stover's regiment from August 14, 1777 to November 14, 1777, four months and three days, including 300 miles travel home from Coeman's (Queman's(?)) Heights with Northern Army.

Also: Served to reinforce the Continental Army from August 2, 1780 to December 26, 1780, five months and nine days including fifteen days' travel home.

Descriptive list, 6′ 1″ high, light complexion, age twenty-one years.

Was a pensioner and lived here in 1840. Date of death and place of interment unknown.

Salathiel Penny: Appears with rank of *private* on muster roll of Capt. Samuel Sayer's company, Col. James Scammon's regiment, dated August 1, 1775. Time of service three months, four days. Enlisted May 3, 1775. Residence, Wells, eight months' service. Vol. 16, p. 27.

Appears with rank of *private* on company return of Capt. Samuel Sayer's company, Col. James Scammon's regiment, October, 1775. Enlisted May 3, 1775. Residence, Wells, Me. Coat Rolls, eight months' service. Vol. 56, p. 205.

Appears among signatures to an order for bounty coat or its equivalent in money due for the eight months' service in 1775, in Capt. Samuel Sayer's company, Col. James Scammon's (30th) regiment, dated Cambridge, October, 27, 1775. Coat Rolls, Vol. 57, File 21.

Appears with rank of *private* on muster roll of Capt. Silas Wild's company, Col. Edmund Phinney's regiment, dated in Garrison at Fort George, December, 1776. Enlisted January 10, 1776. Time of service, ten months, four days. Reported sick in barracks. Re-engaged, November 14, 1776, under Col. Brewer. Vol. 46, p. 6.

Salathiel Penny: Appears with rank of private on muster and pay roll of Capt. Daniel Merrill's company, Col. Samuel Brewer's regiment. Marched to Bennington. Enlisted January 1, 1777. Was present at the surrender of Burgoyne. Discharged March 17, 1777. Residence, Wells. Vol. 21, p. 100.

Was born in Wells, Maine, in 1756. First wife unknown; second wife was Margaret C. Grant of Berwick.

Mr. Penney settled upon and cleared the farm where he lived and died, and which is now owned by Mrs. Moses Penney.

By his first wife he had two daughters and one son. Peletiah, father of William G. Penney, father of our "Penney Boys," Ira, Peletiah, Charles, William and Fred and one daughter, Harriet, who married Nelson McCrillis.

Salathiel Penney died September 22, 1847, aged ninety-one years, and was buried in Monument Park. About 1875 his remains were removed to Pine Grove Cemetery.

John Pullen was born at Attleboro, Mass., May 7, 1763. He was the youngest of the nine children of James Pullen and Lydia Woodcock, his wife, who had been married at Attleboro, February 26, 1742. Lydia Woodcock was the daughter of Jonathan Woodcock, who is said to have been a very brave man and of much influence in the colony at that time.

John's grandfather and the father of James was Nicholas Pullen. He is the earliest ancestor that the family have thus far

been able to find, and nothing is known of him except the fact of his marriage at Rehoboth, Mass., on January 19, 1709 to Mary Tucker.

John Pullen was a Revolutionary soldier, his name appearing in a descriptive list of men raised to reinforce the Continental army for the term of six months agreeably to a resolve of June 5, 1780. He is there described as seventeen years of age, five feet, four inches in height and of dark complexion. His residence is given as Attleboro. He arrived at Springfield, July 9, 1780, and with the 11th Division, to which this re-enforcement was assigned, marched to camp, July 11, 1780, under command of Ensign Barrows. (Mass. Muster and Pay Rolls. Vol. 35, page 192.)

The name of John Pullen of Attleboro also appears in a return dated Camp Totoway, October 25, 1780, containing a list of men raised for six months' service and returned by Brig.-Gen. Patterson as having passed muster. (Mass. Muster and Pay Rolls, Vol. 25, page 241.)

He was in the Continental army from July 6, 1780 to January 8, 1781, having seen six months' and two days' service.

John Pullen was married at Winthrop, Me., June 23, 1785, to Amy Bishop, daughter and youngest ch'd of Squire Bishop and Patience Titus. Eight children were born of this union, one of whom, Sarah Boardman, married John Caffrey, who was the grandfather of Mrs. L. D. Carver of Augusta.

John Pullen died March 29, 1810, at the age of forty-seven, at Waterville, Me., and was buried in the old cemetery on Elm street, now Monument Park.

His widow, Amy Bishop Pullen, resided for a number of years in Waterville with her daughter, Mrs. Sarah Boardman Caffrey, and was living as late as the year 1836, when she made application for State bounty, as appears by the records in the land office of Maine.

Asa Redington: Was born in the town of Boxford, Essex Co., Mass, December 22, 1761. Son of Abraham and Sarah (Kimball) Redington. In June 1778 he enlisted in Wilton, N. H., in Col. Peabody's regiment, and joined the forces of Gen. Sullivan at Providence, R. I., where the troops were quartered in Brown College.

In December he was discharged and returned to Wilton, N. H. In June, 1779 re-enlisted in the "Continental Establishment" for one year, joined the army at Fishkill on the Hudson and spent the following winter at Danbury, Ct.

In spring of 1780 joined the regiment of Col. Miller and spent the balance of his term of enlistment scouting as far north as West Point and was discharged at expiration of term of service. In March, 1781, he again enlisted and joined the army near West Point in Col. Alex Scammel's regiment, which dropped down the Hudson to Kingsbridge, thence to New Jersey, Philadelphia and Annapolis and finally reached Yorktown in time to participate in the seige and surrender. Thence he followed the fortunes of the army in its long march to Saratoga, thence to Princeton, New Jersey and West Point where he was discharged December 23, 1783 without pay and left to travel 300 miles to his home, carrying the musket he had borne through his long service. The old musket was treasured many years in his family and finally presented to the State of Maine by his oldest son, Judge Redington..

Mr. Redington came to Vassalboro in 1784, married Mary, daughter of Nehemiah Getchell, September 2, 1787. Came to Waterville (then Winslow) in 1792 where he died, March 31, 1845. He was buried in Monument Park, where his remains still lie.

Asa Redington was grandfather of Mrs. Appleton A. Plaisted of Waterville.

Simeon Simpson: Simeon Simpson enlisted in Winslow in July, 1782 for three years, in Capt. King's company, Lieut.-Col. Brooks' regiment (the 7th Mass. Line); transferred to the 4th Massachusetts Line and was discharged in the State of New York, December 31, 1783. Mr. Simpson was pensioned in 1818.

In a paper dated October 11, 1836, he alleged that he was seventy years old. This would make his birth in 1766, and his age ninety-four at his death, September 24, 1860, though he claimed to be ninety-six.

He was buried in Winslow on the home farm, now owned by the Lockwood Company. Before this article goes to press, his remains will have been removed, with those of his family, to Pine Grove Cemetery.

Jonathan Soule: Appears with rank of *private* on muster and pay roll of Captain Calvin Partridge's company, Colonel John Cushing's regiment, for service at Rhode Island. Enlisted, September 23, 1776. Time of service, one month, twenty-eight days. Vol. 3, p. 62.

Jonathan Soule: Appears with rank of *private* on muster and pay roll of Captain James Harlow's company, Col. Ezra Wood's regiment, raised for eight months to guard the passage of North river. Enlisted, June 5, 1778. Time of service, eight months, four days. Vol. 20, p. 8.

He died January 6, 1832, aged eighty-four, and was buried in the old Elm street cemetery, and in 1875 removed to Pine Grove Cemetery.

Lot Sturtevant: Was born in Wareham, Mass., July 25, 1759. He was the second son of Joseph and Mary (Gibbs) Sturtevant. Joseph was the son of Moses, son of Samuel, son of Samuel, who was at Plymouth, Mass., as early as May 1642. His affidavit, on file in the land office at the State House, Augusta, gives the following:

"Lot Sturtevant of Waterville, June 15, 1835, seventy-five years old and upwards, enlisted at Wareham, Mass., 1777, for three years in Capt. Josh Eddy's company, Gen. Bradford's regiment, Massachusetts Line. Served his full time and was honorably discharged at West Point in 1780. United States pensioner. Land certificate granted April 19, 1835."

It cannot be ascertained when he came to Waterville, but it must have been before 1790, for his eldest son, Zenas, was born here in November, 1790, and the succeeding children, seven in all, were born here prior to 1806. He married Elizabeth Bessie, who was born October 3, 1764 or 5, and died January 13, 1833, aged sixty-eight. Lot Sturtevant died at Waterville, June 4, 1848, aged eighty-eight, at the home of Reward Sturtevant.

His farm was one of the "Ten Lots" of which he was the original settler and proprietor. Here he lived, reared his family, and was buried in the cemetery one mile north of Fairfield Center on the Pishons Ferry road.

Richard Sweetzer: Of North Yarmouth is credited with service as a private in Capt. Noyes' company, Col. Phinney's regi-

ment of eight months' men with the army at the siege of Boston in 1775.

Mr. Sweetzer lived here in 1840 with David Parker; was a pensioner and ninety years of age. When he came here, when he died and where he was buried are unknown.

Philip Thayer: Supposed to have been born near Attleboro, Mass. and enlisted from there. Came to Berwick after the war and finally drifted "down east" to Waterville (now Oakland) died and was buried in the old cemetery there. No other record.

Obadiah Williams: Was a surgeon in Gen. Starks' regiment at Bunker Hill, and served during the entire Revolutionary War. He came from Epping, N. H. to Waterville (then Winslow) in 1792, and built the first frame house in Waterville, the small one-story house still standing opposite the electric light station at the end of the bridge. The view from this little home of his down the bay and the broad Kennebec must have been very delightful, (since obstructed by the old Dalton house and the factories). Dr. Williams died in 1799, aged forty-nine. He was buried in the old cemetery, now Monument Park, which was then only an open field without fences, and was deeded to the town of Winslow for a burying ground, with certain reservations. When the lines were run to define the boundary on the south side, it was found that Dr. Williams and his wife had been buried outside the cemetery. Their remains were taken up and removed sc as to come within the bounds, and when the change was effected, making a public park of the old cemetery, their remains were again moved to Pine Grove cemetery.

George Young: Was a Revolutionary soldier who came to Waterville (now Oakland) to live, died and was buried there in the old cemetery. Birthplace, date of birth, military record, age and date of death unknown.

Reference is had in Massachusetts military service record to his being commissioned captain of the 5th company, Col. Wheaton's (4th Lincoln county) regiment of Massachusetts militia, in July, 1776, but no service is found credited to him as such.

Note. The writer would acknowledge his indebtedness to C. J. House, Esq., of the Industrial Bureau, Augusta, Me., and E. L. Getchell, Esq., of Harvard University for valuable research and results in Revolutionary records.

THE WAR OF 1812.

The War of 1812, as is well known grew out of the claim of Great Britain to the right of search of our merchant vessels, and the impressment of American seamen under various pretexts, which culminated in a "State of War," as declared by our National Congress, June 18, 1812, and proclaimed by President Madison, the following day.

The following are the Rosters of the several companies of militia enlisted from Waterville and vicinity for the war, with their service as noted. The residence of the company officers is given while that of the men is not and the records at Augusta and Washington do not give them, but as the Waterville companies were recruited here, the means of transportation at that time primitive and limited, the inference is that they were probably residents of Waterville.

Service from the 14th to 25th September, 1814.

Roll of the Field and Staff of Lieut.-Col. Elnathan Sherwin's Regiment of Militia, being the 1st Regiment, 2nd Brigade, 8th Division, in service at Augusta from the 14th to the 25th of September, 1814. This regiment started for the seaboard but was ordered into camp at Augusta to await orders. On the 24th day of September there was a draft from the regiment to fill up the regiment of Lieut.-Col. Ellis Sweet in service at Bath. Those of the regiment not drafted were discharged on the 25th day of September, 1814.

Elnathan Sherwin, lieut.-col., Waterville; John Cleaveland, major, Fairfield; Richard M. Dorr, major; Ephraim Getchell, adjutant; Joseph H. Hallett, or.-mast., Waterville; Ambrose Howard, or.-mast.-sgt.; Moses Appleton, surgeon, Winslow; David Wheeler, paymaster, Waterville; Zedekiah Belknap, chaplain, Waterville; Moses Healey, drum-major; Benjamin Foster, fife-major; Thomas Leeman, fife-major.

Field and Staff Roll of Lieut.-Col. Elnathan Sherwin's drafted regiment of militia in service at Wiscasset and Edgecomb from the 24th of September to the 10th of November, 1814.

Elnathan Sherwin, lieut.-col., Waterville; Richard M. Dorr, major; Nathan Stanley, major, China; Moses Appleton, surgeon, Winslow; Joseph Bachellor, surgeon's mate; Ephraim

Getchell, adjutant; David Wheeler, paymaster, Waterville; Joseph H. Hallett, or. master; Charles Haydon, Jr., sergt.-major; Benjamin Foster, or.-mast.-sgt.; David Low, drum-major; Thomas Leeman, fife-major.

Roll of Captain Dean Bangs' Company of Artillery in Major Joseph Chandler's Battalion raised in *Waterville* and *Vassalboro* and in service at Augusta waiting orders, from the 12th to the 24th of September, 1814.

Commissioned officers: Dean Bangs, capt., Waterville; Lemuel Pullen, lieut., Waterville; Abraham Smith, lieut., Waterville.

Sergeants: Jabez Dow, Artemus Smith, Levi Moore, Jr., William McFarland.

Corporals: William Marston, Alexander McKechnie, Abiel Moore, James Bragg.

Musicians: Henry Richardson, Reward Sturtevant.

Privates: William Bates, Dennis Blackwell, Ellis Blackwell, William Blish, Andrew Bradford, Martin Bradford, Charles Freeman, Joseph Gulliver, Samuel Hastings, Godfrey Jackson, Joseph Marston, Josiah Merrill, Newall Page, Benjamin Rives, James Shorey, Jeremiah Smith, Joseph Smiley, Jeremiah Tozier, 3, Alvin Trask, Jonathan C. Tozier.

Capt. Dean Bangs was a privateer and a soldier of the American Revolution.

Roll of Captain William Pullen's company of militia in Lieut.-Col. Elnathan Sherwin's regiment, raised in Waterville and in service at Augusta from the 14th to the 25th of September, 1814.

William Pullen, capt., Waterville; Joseph Warren, lieut., Waterville; Leonard Cornforth, ensign, Waterville.

Sergeants: Ichabod Smith, Reuben Ricker, Isaiah Hallett, John Hallett.

Corporals: Samuel Merry, James Gilbert, Wiman Shorey, Thomas Stevens.

Musicians: Dexter Pullen, Isaac Gage, Asa Bates.

Privates: Philip Badger, James Burgess, Thomas Bessey, Seth Crowell, Isaiah Crowell, David Coombs, Miller Crowell, John Cobb, Hiram Crowell, Seward Corson, Daniel Duren, Pliny Farrington, Seth Gage, Bryant Gleason, Reuben Gage, Jr.,

Dennis Gibbs, Timothy B. Hayward, Elijah Hayden, Elisha Hallett, Jr., Josiah M. Hallett, Ebenezer Hussey, John Hussey, Job Harlow, Asa Lewis, Moody Lander, Ivory Low, Abraham Lander, Jr., William Lewis, Jr., William Merryfield, Samuel Merryfield, George Ricker, George Ricker, 2d or Jr., James Rice, Benjamin Stevens, Philander Soule, Isaac Terrill, Leonard Tupper, James White, Cyrus Wheeler, Lorin Wade.

Roll of Captain Joseph Hitchings' company of militia in Lieut.-Col. Elnathan Sherwin's regiment raised in Waterville and in service at Augusta from the 14th to the 25th of September, 1814.

Joseph Hitchings, capt., Waterville; Samuel Webb, lieut., Waterville; Thomas McFarland, ensign, Waterville.

Sergeants: Josiah Jacob, Jr., Abraham Morrill, Solomon Berry, Calvin L. Getchell.

Corporals: Abraham Butts, Pelatiah Soule, Simeon Tozer, 2, William Watson.

Musicians: David Low, Lewis Tozier.

Privates: John Bennet, Jonas Blanchard, Columbus Bacon, John Clifford, Richard Clifford, Jacob Cool, Zacheus Foster, Abel Getchell, Joseph Hogden, William Hume, Thomas Parker, Jr., David Parker, William Phillips, David Priest, Arby Penney, Moses Ricker, William Redington, Samuel Redington, Silas Redington, John Stackpole, Benjamin Smith, William Smith, George Soule, Daniel Soule, Sullivan Soule, Richard Sweetzer, William Sweetzer, William Tozer, Stephen Tozer.

Roll of Capt. Child's company from Winslow.

James L. Child, capt.; Washington Heald, lieut.,; Wm. Getchell, ensign.

Sergeants: Wm. Harvey, James Heald, Joel Crosby, Abraham Bean.

Corporals: Alvin Blackwell, Richard V. Hayden, Simeon Heald, Elisha Ellis.

Privates: Charles Hayden, Jr., Hernend C. Barton, Samuel Bates, Clark Drummond, James Fife, Wm. Fletcher, Asa Getchell, Zipheroe Howard, Joseph Heald, Daniel Libby, Wm. Pollard, Geo. Pillsbury, Thos. J. Pressey, Daniel Richards, Rufus Rhodes, Ebenezer Richardson, Sam'l Richardson, Adna Reynolds, Wm. Spring, Joseph Swift, Phinehas Small, Jeremiah

B. Thompson, Butler Wood, Ephriam Wilson, Jr., Samuel Wilson, Luke Wilson, Wm. Wyman, Benj. Windship, Geo. Abbot, Wentworth Ross, Stephen Getchell, Levi Pollard, Wm. Ham, Frederic R. Paine, John Gould, Nathaniel Dingley, Stephen Abbot.

Amos P. Southard was born and enlisted in Litchfield or Edgecomb. Soon after the war he moved to Winslow, where he lived nearly fifty years, and died in 1870.

An act "Declaring war between Great Britain and her dependencies, and the United States and their Territories" was passed by Congress and signed by the President, June 18, 1812. Treaty of peace was concluded, December 24, 1814, ratification exchanged, February 17, 1815, and proclaimed, February 18, 1815.

From reports of the third auditor of the Treasury Department dated December 12, 1836, (published in Ex. Doc. No. 20, House of Representatives, 24th Congress, 2nd Session.,) and February 22, 1858, (published in Ex. Doc. No. 72, House of Representatives, 35th Congress, 1st Session), it appears that the total number of regulars, militia, volunteers and rangers who served the United States at any time during the war of 1812 was 528,274. It is evident that this number represents only the number of enlistments and not the actual number of individuals in service. It is known that many of the men who served during the War of 1812 rendered more than one term, or "tour," of service. But the number of men who served more than one term cannot be ascertained, and it is impossible, therefore, to determine the actual number of individuals in service during that war.

Waterville's most eminent soldier in the War of 1812 was Gen. Eleazer Wheelock Ripley.

Born in Hanover, N. H., April 15, 1782, he was a nephew of President John Wheelock and son of Prof. Sylvanus Ripley, D. D., of Dartmouth, and was graduated at Dartmouth in 1800. He studied law in the office of Hon. Timothy Boutelle, and of his tax assessed in 1809, $2 was tax on his income as a lawyer. He was town agent in 1809 and 1810, was one of the first board of fire wardens elected in 1809, was chosen by the town as one of the petitioners to the general court to annex Waterville to Somerset county.

May 7, 1810, he was elected by the town its representative to the general court of Massachusetts and was re-elected, May 13, 1811. He was Speaker of the House and was elected Senator in 1812. He became lieutenant-colonel of the 21st Regiment Massachusetts Infantry, March 12, 1812, and just one year later, colonel. He was made brigadier-general, April 15, 1814, and major-general, July 25, 1814. He was wounded in the attack on Toronto but soon after commanded the 2nd Brigade under Gen. Brown on the Niagara frontier. At the battle of Lunday's Lane, after the wounding of Gen. Brown, the command of the army devolved on Gen. Ripley. He was severely wounded in the battle of Niagara but was conspicuous for gallantry in defense of Fort Erie, August 15, 1814. November 3, 1814, by resolution of Congress, he was presented with a gold medal inscribed with the names, "Niagara, Chippewa, Erie." He remained in the U. S. Army until 1820, stationed in Louisiana. He then resigned, practiced law in Louisiana, served in the State Senate, and was a member of Congress from 1835 to 1839. He died in Louisiana, March 2, 1839.

THE AROOSTOOK WAR.

From the close of the War of 1812, the Northwestern boundary of Maine was in dispute till 1839, when the Legislature (of Maine) in private session took measures to drive trespassers from their camps in the valley of the Aroostook river.

The first detachment in charge of a sheriff was captured and taken to jail at Fredericton, N. B., whereupon the Governor of New Brunswick sent word to Governor Fairfield that he had orders to hold the disputed territory by military force and demanded the recall of all militia from the Aroostook.

The people were aroused; the Legislature indignant! Money was voted for the protection of the public lands, and a draft of 10,000 men from the militia was ordered and the men sent at once, through the winter snows to the frontier, where they spent three months near Presque Isle, on the Aroostook.

A company was drafted here and at Fairfield with Samuel Burrill as captain, and on February 25, 1839 joined the 2nd Regiment at Augusta, and marched through deep snow to the frontier.

A peaceful settlement was enforced by this timely occupation and the troops marched home.

A roster of the Waterville-Fairfield company with the names of the Waterville men marked with a star, follows. But one man of this company from Waterville survives, Adrastus Branch.

Roll of Capt. Samuel Burrill's Co. I of Infantry, in the detachment of the drafted militia of Maine, 2nd Regiment, 1st Brigade, 2nd Division, called into actual service by the State of Maine for the protection of its Northwestern frontier, from the 25th of February to the 19th of April, 1839.

Commissioned officers: Captain, Samuel Burrill, Fairfield; lieutenant, John J. Emery, Fairfield: ensign, Charles Cornforth, Waterville.*

Sergeants: James Hasty, Jr.,* Elias C. Hallett,* William Gardner,* William L. Maxwell.*

Corporals: John Bradbury, Ephriam W. Leach, Daniel W. Tinkham,* Thurston H. Tozier.*

Musicians: Josiah Pearl, Silas Richardson.*

Privates: David P. Banks,* Goodwin Bradbury, Walter Burleigh,* Adrastus Branch,* Gersham Boston,* Charles Church, Isaac B. Clifford,* Benjamin F. Corson,* Eben S. Corson,* Charles E. Dillingham,* William Davis,* Briggs H. Emery, 2nd, John Evans,* Joseph Fogg, William Green,* Heman Gibbs, Jr.,* Abisha Higgins,* James Heywood, Moses Healey, Jr.,* James Holmes,* Chancellor Johnson,* Williams Lander,* Theodore McGrath,* George W. Priest,* Granville D. Pullen,* Joseph G. Peavy,* William Peavy,* Joseph Peavy,* John Rines, George Rose,* Joseph Ricker, Jr.,* Ivory Ricker,* William Southwick, Henry A. Shorey,* Hartson Smith,* Peter Sibley, Jr.,* Curtis Tobey, William P. Tozier,* William Woodman,* Charles S. Wyman, James E. Wyman, Sewell Whitcomb,* Thomas Whitcomb,* James Wyman.

Officers' servants: Joshua Ellis, Jr., capt's.; Thomas J. Emery,* lieut's.; Oliver Cornforth,* ensign's.

MEXICAN WAR.

No record has been found on the rolls of the war department of the enlistment of any volunteer soldiers from Waterville for service during the Mexican War, either for volunteer regiments or for the regular army.

The principal recruiting in Maine was at Portland, Bangor, Eastport and Lewiston.

Hiram Cothsan enlisted at Bangor, September 28, 1847, giving his birthplace as Waterville, Maine. He was assigned to Company M, 2nd Artillery, U. S. A., and was discharged therefrom July 19, 1848, by expiration of service, as a musician.

Hostilities began April 24, 1846, with a skirmish which resulted in the capture of Captain Thornton and his party of dragoons by the Mexicans. The act of Congress approved May 13, 1846, declares that "A state of war exists between that government (Mexico) and the United States." Treaty of peace was concluded February 2, 1848, ratifications exchanged May 30, 1848, and proclaimed July 4, 1848.

From a report of the adjutant general, dated December 3, 1849, (published in Ex. Doc. No. 24, House of Representatives, 31st Congress, 1st session), together with certain additions compiled from the official records on file in this office, it appears that the number of regulars and volunteers received into service during the war with Mexico was 101,110.

WAR WITH SPAIN.

From a "Statistical Exhibit of Strength of Volunteer Forces called into Service during the War with Spain," published by the adjutant general's office, December 13, 1899, it appears that the total number of volunteers in service during the war was 223,235. This number includes 453 officers who were also officers in the regular army.

Our representation in this war is as follows:

First Battalion Heavy Artillery.

	Co.	
Avery, Harley E.,	C,	Private.
Barnaby Alec,	C,	Private.
Barnes, Ernest A.,	C,	Private.
Barry, Richard J., Jr.,	C,	Private.
Bennett, Nelson,	A,	Private.
Butler, Joe,	A,	Private.
Buzzell, Henry E.,	C,	Corporal.
Cabana, Charles L.,	A,	Private.
Chanpagne, Mathias,	C,	Private.
Cone, Augustus,	C,	Private.
Conway, James J.,	A,	Private.
Dutton, James W.,	C,	2d Lieutenant.
Ferguson, William,	C,	Sergeant.
Foster, Ralph H.,	D,	Musician.
Francouer, Joseph,	C,	Private.
Furlong, Richard E.,	C,	Private.
Greenwood, Arthur,	A,	Private.
Hall, Fred G.,	D,	Private.
Keniston, Charles W.,	C,	Private.
Latlip, Frank C.,	A,	Private.
Lessor, Edward,	A,	Private.
Libbey, Llewellyn M.,	A,	Private.
McLellan, William J.,	C,	Sergeant.
Merrill, Edmund W.,	C,	Corporal.
Moore, Thomas F.,	A,	Private.
Perry, Frank F.,	A,	Private.
Pooler, David B.,	C,	Private.
Pooler, Fred E.,	A,	Private.
Pooler, Harry,	C,	Private.
Soucier, Oniseme,	C,	Private.
Sterling, William I.,	C,	Corporal.
Thing, Daniel H.,	C,	Private.
Vigue, Joseph,	A,	Private.
Volier, Joseph D.,	C,	Private.
Willette, Edward,	C,	Private.

First Maine Infantry.

	Co.	
Berg, Lars,	L,	Private.
Burgess, Fred E.,	M,	Private.
Dor, George F.,	L,	Private.
Ellis, Walter L.,	B,	Private.
Gilman, Forest J.,	M,	Corporal.
Hewes, Irving R.,	L,	Private.
King, Joseph F.,	H,	Private.
Lidstrom, Axel,	M,	Private.
Pomelow, Trefflin,	Band,	Private.
Pooler, William J.,	M,	Private.
Surman, William J.,	D,	Private.
Winslow, Henry L.,	E,	Private.

PHILIPPINE WAR.

From a "Table Showing the Organization, Service and Strength of the United States Volunteers Authorized by the Act of March 2, 1899," published by the adjutant general's office October 1, 1901, it appears that the total number of volunteers in service during the Philippine Insurrection was 39,178. This number includes 252 officers who were also officers in the regular army.

List of Soldiers of Philippine War from Waterville.

Burgess, private, Co. C., 43rd U. S. Inf.; Butler, Melville, private, Co. B, 43rd U. S. Inf.; Barker, Edwin, private, Co. B, 43rd U. S. Inf.; Besse, Edward H., Q. M. sergeant, 5th U. S. Inf.; Chamberlain, William, private Co. B, 43rd U. S. Inf.; Doe, George Fred, sergeant, Co. I, 43rd U. S. Inf; Dutton, J. W., 1st lieutenant, Co. B, 43rd U. S. Inf.; Furlong, Richard E., Jr., private Co. I, 46th U. S. Inf.; Hawes, Percy W., private, Co. B, 43rd U. S. Inf.; Larkin, Phillip, private, Co. B, 43rd U. S. Inf.; Latlip, Fred, private, Co. B, 43rd U. S. Inf.; McLellan, William J., sergeant, Co. B, 43rd U. S. Inf.; McFarland, Howard, sergeant, Co. B, 43rd U. S. Inf.; Micue, John, private, Co. B, 43rd U. S. Inf.; Micue, Joseph, private, Co. B, 43rd U. S. Inf; Micue, Gus, private, Co. B, 43rd U. S. Inf.; Morgan, G. A.,

U. S. Art.; Pomeleau, Trefflie, private, Co. B, 43rd U. S. Inf., (killed in action); Preble, Hallis, musician (band) 43rd U. S. Inf.; Pooler, Barney, private, Co. B., 43rd U. S. Infantry; Quint, Willis, private, Co. B, 43rd U. S. Inf.; Tallouse, Willie, private, Co. H, 43rd U. S. Inf.; Towle, Winfred, private, Co. B, 43rd U. S. Inf.; Wilson, George A., Jr., musician (band) 43rd U. S. Inf.

REGULAR ARMY AND NAVY.

Among the sons of Waterville who have served in the regular army and the navy are:

Lieut. Boutelle Noyes. U. S. N. the son of Edwin and Helen (Boutelle) Noyes, was born in Waterville, January 3, 1848. He entered the United Statess Naval Academy, September 26, 1864, and was graduated with honor in 1868. His first service afloat was on the Guerrierreer, flag-ship of the South Atlantic Squadron, 1868-69. He was promoted to be ensign in 1869. He was in the European fleet from 1869-1872, was promoted to be master in 1870 and commissioned lieutenant in 1873, which rank he held at his death. From 1873-1877 he was with the South Pacific fleet; was on the training ship Minnesota from 1877 to 1880. In 1881 he was ordered to the Asiatic squadron on board the Richmond where he met his death by accident, August 29, 1883. His last command was for his men to save themselves while he, looking out for their safety, died at his post of duty. He had previously received honorable mention for saving the lives of seamen at peril to his own. It was in the days of the Civil War when naval service was of utmost value that Boutelle Noyes gave himself to his country. In the days of peace, promotion was slow, but his high ideals, great ability, and faithful performance of duty seemed to assure the highest rank in his profession.

Lieut. Noyes was married, June 25, 1879, to Miss Charlotte Bleecker Luce. Two sons were born to them. Robert Boutelle Noyes and Stephen Henley Noyes. The family home is at Newport, R. I.

John Herbert Philbrick, was born in Waterville, Maine, June 15th, 1853; fitted for college at the Waterville Classical Institute (now Coburn Classical Institute); entered Colby University, (now Colby College), in 1869; graduated in 1873, A. B.;

entered West Point Military Academy, July 1, 1873, and served there as a cadet until June 15, 1877, when he was graduated and appointed 2nd lieutenant in the 11th U. S. Infantry; he was at first stationed at Fort Bennett, and afterwards at Fort Sully, on the western frontier; in 1879 he was ordered to West Point as acting assistant professor of modern languages at the Military Academy; at the expiration of this assignment he rejoined his regiment at Fort Sully; he was promoted 1st lieutenant, April 24, 1886 and served as regimental adjutant from December 1, 1889, until the date of his death, July 24, 1890.

Francis Edward Nye, son of Hon. Joshua Nye, was born in Waterville, Maine, August 27, 1847; entered West Point Military Academy in 1865, and was graduated in 1869, being assigned to the 2nd U. S. Cavalry, in which he served four years; at the expiration of this service he resigned and was in business in Augusta, Maine for twelve years, was then appointed captain in the Commissary Department, by President Arthur in 1885; was stationed at Fort Monroe for four years; at Washington, D. C. for five years; June 1, 1896 he was commissioned major, and was stationed at Omaha, Nebraska, for four years, at Chattanooga, Tenn., and Huntsville, Ala., for one year; he was in San Juan, P. R., for two years and since that time has been at Vancouver Barracks, Washington. By regular promotion he has attained the rank of colonel.

Major-General Charles Heywood, Commander of the Marine Corps of the U. S. Army, was a Waterville boy, the son of Lieut. Charles Heywood of the United States Navy, who died at sea. Before he was twenty years old he received a commission in the Marine Corps, April 5, 1858. Before the Civil War he had seen service off the coast of Africa, and off Nicaragua. He was on the Cumberland at Vera Cruz, Mexico, at the outbreak of the war. He commanded the after-gun deck division in the fight between the Merrimac and the Cumberland, and when the latter went down with the flag flying, Capt. Heywood fired the last gun and jumped overboard. "For gallant and meritorious service on this occasion he was brevetted major and received honorable mention from his commander. Afterward he was in command of the guard on the Hartford, Farragut's flagship and, January, 1864, was made fleet marine officer. He was on the Hartford in

the battle of Mobile Bay, commanding a division of nine-inch guns. For his part in this action he was commended and brevetted lieutenant-colonel. He shared several other engagements and at the close of the war was recommended for advancement five numbers by a special board. During the railroad riot of 1877 he commanded a battalion of marines and was highly commended for the efficiency of his soldiers as well as for his care of them. He received the thanks of the Navy Department. He rendered important service on the Isthmus of Panama in 1885, commanding a force of 1,100 men and keeping the Panama Railroad open in the midst of revolution. He was made lieutenant-colonel in 1888 and three years later became commandant at Washington Barracks. The good work of the marines during the Spanish War and the present superb condition of the force is largely the result of the work of Gen. Heywood, who has inspired the force with his own spirit, perfected its discipline and provided its thorough equipment. At present the Marine Corps enrolls 6,000 men. Gen. Heywood became brigadier-general in March, 1899 and major-general in July, 1902. On the latter occasion a very unusual compliment was paid Gen. Heywood. The Secretary of the Navy, instead of sending the commission by an aid, the usual custom, called in person and presented the commission with words of high appreciation.

Charles Leonard Phillips, was a member of the class of 1881 at Colby University (now Colby College), and for three years took high rank in his class; at the end of his third year he participated in a competitive examination for entrance to the West Point Military Academy and was the successful candidate; he entered the Academy and graduated with his class; was appointed 2nd lieutenant and has since been promoted 1st lieutenant and captain. Colby College conferred upon him the degree of A. M. (out of course).

Otho W. B. Farr was born February 6, 1871. He entered Colby in 1888 and West Point Military Academy in June, 1889. He was graduated in 1893 and was assigned to the 2nd Artillery, stationed at Fort Preble, Me. Afterward at Fort Warren, Mass., Fort Riley, Kan., and Fort Sheridan, Ill. He served with light battery A, 2nd Artillery, during the Spanish-American War, taking part in the battle before Santiago de Cuba, July, 1898.

Promoted to be 1st lieutenant, March, 1889, and to captain, July 1, 1901. Served in Cuba from January, 1899 to January, 1902. Capt. Farr is now stationed at Fort Warren, Mass., and is in command of the 77th Co. Coast Artillery.

Alexander Fred. Hammond Yates, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Yates of this city, was born January 11, 1879. He entered the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis in September, 1895, and was graduated, January 28, 1899. He served as ensign on the U. S. Ship Detroit during the Spanish-American War, from June 1st to August 23, 1898. In January, 1899, he was ordered to the Asiatic Station, where he has served on the Oregon and Pampanga and has been in command of the Leyte and Arayat until, his three years' cruise being completed, he was ordered to the United States in the summer of 1902 on a furlough.

General Isaac Sparrow Bangs[1] was born in Canaan, Me., March 17, 1831, the son of Isaac Sparrow Bangs and of a family which already for three generations had been prominent in the military and civil history of the Kennebec valley. He was prepared at Rochester, N. Y., for the first class that was graduated at Rochester University but on account of trouble with his eyes did not enter.

He began his business life in 1856, was for sometime cashier of the Waterville Bank and afterward becoming interested in granite quarries has done a large business as a contractor. He has also owned interests in milling and other industries.

Mr. Bangs had prominent share in the Civil War history of Waterville. He became captain of Co. A, 20th Regiment, Maine Infantry Volunteers; was soon promoted to be lieutenant colonel 81st U. S. C. Infantry and afterward to be colonel of the 10th U. S. C. Heavy Artillery. As reward of meritorious service he was made brigadier general by brevet at the close of the war. Since the war General Bangs has shown himself loyal to the old soldiers and has done much to advance their interests. He is a charter member and past commander of W. S. Heath Post No. 14, Department of Maine, G. A. R., has been department commander and junior vice commander-in-chief of the Grand Army

1. The sketch of Gen. Isaac Sparrow Bangs was prepared by the editors of this volume. It seems to them fitting that it should be inserted here. EDITORS.

of the Republic. He organized the Sons of Veterans of the six New England states as the first Grand Division S. of V. of the U. S. A.

General Bangs is the author of the chapter in this volume upon the military history of Waterville. To the securing of the list of soldiers which accompanies it he has given a great deal of time and labor and expense. He deserves great credit for this labor of love and patriotism.

General Bangs is also member and past commander of the Commandery of Maine of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. He is a member of the Maine Society of the Sons of the American Revolution and a member of the "Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston."

In Masonic circles he is a member of the lodge, chapter, council and commandery; Past Commander and Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Maine, Knights Templar; Maine Consistory Ancient and Accepted Rite and Mystic Shrine.

October 20, 1857, General Bangs was married to Miss Hadassah Jane Milliken, daughter of Hon. Dennis Milliken of Waterville. They have one son, Dennis Milliken Bangs, who was graduated at Bowdoin and is at present engaged with his father in the insurance and real estate business under the firm name of The I. S. Bangs Company with offices in Milliken block.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE CHURCHES OF WATERVILLE.

By George Dana Boardman Pepper, D. D., LL. D., Lately President of Colby College.

The chief wealth of a community and the permanent basis of all its other wealth is character, but morals and religion, if not identical, are at least inseparable. Moral law has its origin and seat in the nature of God and he who consciously honors God will take care to conform to his laws. In a centennial review, therefore, a sketch of the history of Waterville's religious life may well have place. It is not practicable, however, to trace that life definitely, save as it has come to organized expression. Hence our view must be confined mainly to the origin and development of our churches and religious societies. Of the churches here organized none have died out. Nine have been born and nine still live. Named in the order of age they are the following: Baptist, Universalist, Congregationalist, Roman Catholic, Unitarian, Methodist, Episcopalian, Second Adventist, and Free Baptist. Along with these are other religious organizations, some of them included in some or all of the churches or closely connected with them, and more or less under their care and oversight. Such are the Christian Endeavor Society, Epworth League, the Young Men's Christian Association, Woman's Association and the like. There are other religious movements of more or less significance which are independent of the churches named, such for example as that of "Christian Science," which may claim a passing recognition.

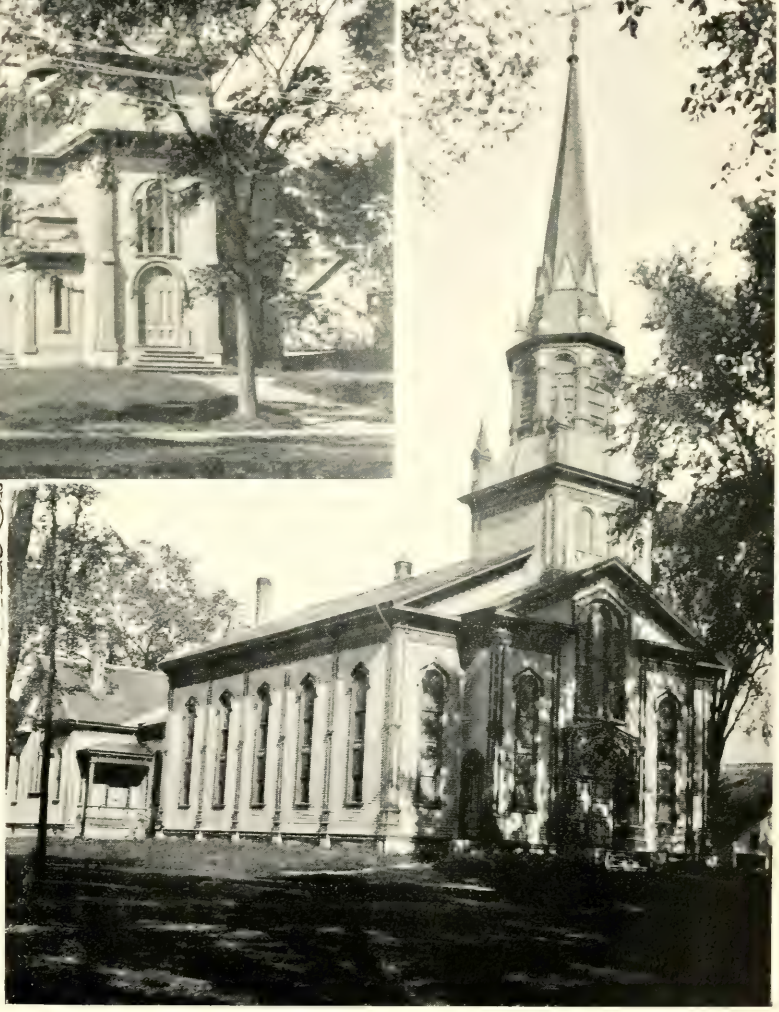
From the beginning Massachusetts had, as a state, assumed the control of the religious as well as of the civil life of its citi-

zens and required the several towns to provide religious instruction by legal enactment and to support it by taxation. Before the incorporation of Waterville, Winslow had discharged this duty,—at times, however, so poorly as twice at least to subject itself to legal prosecution; had built meeting-houses on both sides of the Kennebec; had secured an able minister of the "standing order" Rev. Joshua Cushman, D. D., (see historical chapter) to divide his services equitably between the different sections of the town and had even voted the terms on which persons might come to the Lord's table. These terms required acceptance of the Bible as a creed and engagement to live purely and peacefully. When Waterville was made a separate town much care was taken in the act of incorporation to define exactly the relative duties or rights of each town as to the existing houses of worship. Waterville at once looked after the religious instruction of its people. It voted in one instance $100 on condition a certain minister by the name of Allen of Duxbury, Mass., could be secured otherwise only fifty dollars. The usual annual appropriation seems to have been fifty dollars. The town put a pulpit and in front of the pulpit, "a deacon's seat," in its "east meeting-house" which through subsequent changes became our old town hall, and granted the use of the house for religious meetings to different denominations under certain conditions. It was thus that the old meeting-house, our venerable town hall, became foremost of the churches now in the city a temporary home in the period of their infancy. The town was in the beginning, and from the beginning, catholic and considerate in its treatment of all. Indeed throughout Maine there was, at the beginning of the century, a more liberal spirit toward those not of the state church or "standing order" than elsewhere in Massachusetts. This is probably due to the fact that in Maine the various sects had been represented more fully among the original settlers.

THE BAPTISTS.

The First Baptist church of Waterville was organized August 27, 1818. Prior to this there were Baptist churches in the neighboring towns of Vassalboro, Sidney, Clinton, China, Bloomfield (Skowhegan), and Belgrade. The first of these was organized

UNITARIAN CHURCH.



BAPTIST CHURCH.

in 1788, the last in 1806. Waterville was doubtless visited occasionally by Baptist preachers. A preacher's diary, under date of 1803, reports a visit to "Watervail" for a preaching service and speaks of the "Methirdous" as meeting in a dwelling house, of "a meeting kept up by a number of Baptists," and of an apparent "revival of religion in the place of late." The Waterville Baptist church is, in a sense, a child of the college. The Massachusetts legislature in 1813 chartered *The Maine Literary and Theological Institution,* which in 1820 on a charter given by the Maine legislature, became Waterville College. The Theological Institution began operations in 1818. Its first faculty was a learned and powerful one, although it consisted of only one man, Rev. Jeremiah Chaplin. He with his family and several (probably seven) theological students arrived at Waterville on the 25th of June of that year and was welcomed with great gratification by the leading men of the town, and indeed by the citizens generally, for they had earnestly desired and had contributed to, the origination of the institution. His residence, still known as the Wood's house, stood where now stands the Elmwood Hotel, and here, as Mrs. Chaplin states in her interesting diary, a number of gentlemen called before the first Sabbath, requesting President Chaplin to preach in the meeting-house. He gladly complied and his first sermon was on "God's love to sinners." The attendance was large, the attention close. At subsequent meetings the attention was not less and the attendance was greater. Arrangements were made to make permanent these public services. Hon. James Brooks, "the accomplished editor of the New York Express" characterized Dr. Chaplin's discourse as "clear," "cogent" and "as irresistibly convincing as problems in Euclid," and Dr. Wm. Lamson, years after hearing them, remembered them as in style "chaste, simple, suited to the subject and remarkable for their purity," also as "enlivened with striking illustrations." Under the controlling influence of this strong and Godly man twenty persons met at his house on the 27th of August, 1818, and organized *The First Baptist church of Waterville.* Their names were Jeremiah Chaplin, his wife Marcia Scott Chaplin, Hadley Proctor, John Wakefield, Henry O. Wyer, Samuel C. Dilleway, John Turner, Jr., William Lewis, William Lewis, Jr., David Webb, Manoah

Crowell, Thomas Parker, Abigail Lewis, Mary Showry, Mary Coombs, Mary Coombs, Jr., Eliza Plummer, Hannah Yeaton, Lydia Perkins, Martha Miller. Of these the first seven were connected with the Literary and Theological Institute and the other thirteen had been members of the Sidney, Me., Baptist church. The new church adopted "Articles of Faith," "Articles of Discipline," and a "Covenant." The articles of faith and covenant were substantially like those still accepted, but the articles of discipline numbering twenty-five have disappeared as a separate declaration. Their provision for ruling elders was in a few years found superfluous and the elaborate provision for the correction by punishment of offenses was doubtless found to breed rather than correct transgressions. The early church records containly show a vast expenditure of thought, time, and labor in the line of "discipline." In the service of recognition at the town meeting-house Rev. Asa Wilbur of Sidney gave the hand of fellowship and Rev. Otis Briggs of North Yarmouth preached the sermon. So was this ecclesiastical child born, having by its union of the two elements of school and community, a character which it has ever retained and which has determined in large measure the signal nature and extent of its influence in the world. To the original twenty members (ten of each sex) there were added during the first year eighteen (nine of each sex). In the first decade the additions were eighty, making a total of one hundred. The need of a house of worship of their own was soon felt, for the continual change of place for the preaching and the social services alike, was unfavorable to growth. Accordingly in 1824 a legally constituted society was formed whose first work was the erection of a new meeting-house. A building committee, consisting of Ephraim Tripp, Daniel Cook, and Avery Briggs, was chosen with power to go forward and build. The contract to build for $3,375 went to James Packard of Readfield. For laying the foundation there was an added expenditure of $100 and a pew worth $125. According to a custom then general, the money was raised mainly by the sale of pews. These were sold partly by private sale and partly by auction and the process was continued for some years. The house was dedicated December 6, 1826 "to the service and

worship of Almighty God by appropriate services consisting of singing, prayer, and a sermon by Dr. Chapin." Stoves for heating the house were voted in 1832. It had the old-time lofty pulpit and high backed pews and a gallery on three sides which with some modifications still remains. As to location, size, plan, adaptation to serve for public worship and for school and college anniversaries, it has proved to be permanently admirable and bears emphatic witness to the sagacity of the leaders in the Baptist society of that day. Prior to 1875 it had been more than once somewhat modified within, but it then underwent more radical changes. The small chapel on its north side built in 1836 by Mr. Samuel Redington at his own expense for social worship was removed and the present vestry connecting with the west end of the meeting-house and forming with it one structure was erected. Until near the present time this addition has furnished, with the main building, sufficient space, but so great has been the enlargement of the Sunday school, that it has been decided to make a still further enlargement and the matter has been placed in the hands of a competent committee to form and report for action a suitable plan.

Until 1829, that is, for twenty-one years the church was without a pastor and was served by officers of the Literary and Theological Institute and College, for the most part gratuitously. The ministerial services of Dr. Chaplin and after him of Dr. Chapin were, however, as faithful and unremitting as though they had had each no other office than that of pastor. On the 7th of October, 1829, the church called and ordained as their first pastor Mr. Hervey Fittz, a young man just graduated from Newton Theological Institute. He had moral and spiritual earnestness, good sense, tireless industry and an impressive utterance. His salary was $500, of which $400 was paid by the society and the remainder by the Massachusetts Baptist Convention, the first and last aid ever received by the church from such a source. He remained only one year but during that time there was a precious revival at the Ten Lots. From that neighborhood ten were baptized of whom seven were of the Bates families which have since added so largely to religious work and worship at home and abroad, especially to the service of song. Rev. H. Fittz after several brief pastorates elsewhere served the Massachusetts

Baptist Convention as its general agent or secretary for thirty-five years, until his death in 1878. In his care and labor for the weak churches of Massachusetts, by visitation, counsel, and preaching, he did very important service.

Rev. Henry H. Greene, salary $600, served two years, during which time over forty were received by baptism. We are thus brought to the close of 1833 and of the first fifteen years of the church. The record shows that the total of known living members of the church at that time was one hundred and twenty-seven. The clerk for the year 1834 states that "owing to deficiencies in the former clerks, the records do not contain the names of all the members but this is the most accurate that could be obtained."

January 1, 1834, was an eventful day for the Baptist church and society and indeed for the town of Waterville, the beginning of a new era, for on that day began the ministry of the young, boyish looking student, fresh from his studies in Andover Theological Seminary, Samuel Francis Smith. He was ordained the month following, February 12, 1834, Dr. Babcock preaching the sermon. His name, history and writings are known in many lands. At the seventy-fifth anniversary of the church he furnished a paper of "personal recollections" of his pastorate from which the following extracts are made.

"I found the congregation peculiar, being made up of three elements, the college, the village people, and the families from the farms in different directions for a distance of five miles. * * * My first sermon after my ordination was from the text Jer. 1 : 6, 'Then said I, Ah Lord, God, behold I cannot speak for I am a child.' * * * Those were the days of 'protracted meetings,' so-called, continuing usually four days, hence called 'four-days meetings.' They began on Tuesday; for four days there was preaching forenoon, afternoon and evening, prayer meetings and inquiry meetings intervened. Saturday brought a single service for prayer and the following Sabbath was the great day of the feast. Evangelists and hired helpers were unknown. The neighboring pastors offered their services without pay in aid of brother ministers. * * * The first meeting of this kind was held by this church in April, 1834. Rev. Dr. Tappan of Augusta preached several times most acceptably. Father Sewall,

home missionary in Maine, gave useful help (both Congregationalists.) * * * I remember one season of about sixteen weeks during which it did not occur to us that we were living in the midst of a revival, but souls, averaging one every week, entered into the kingdom of God." He proceeds to speak of a revival in 1838 which had its origin in the families at the Ten Lots and thence extended to other parts of the town. Personal religion was the general and absorbing topic of thought and conversation and protracted meetings were held in different parts of the town. The college shared fully in the work and its results. The singing of familiar hymns had a large place in the social services especially at the Ten Lots. Dr. Smith says "There was no visible excitement, there were no sensational discourses. The spirit spoke with his still small voice and human hearts were tender to hear and obey. Attempts were made only to enlist conscience on the side of God and the truth." He speaks of a Sabbath in the early summer when thirty-five received the hand of fellowship. His ministry continued eight years, 1833-1841, during which 170 were received into the church, sixty men and 110 women, nearly all by baptism. Among them were men and women of high standing and large influence, names still familiar. In 1838, sixty-four joined the church, twenty-nine men and thirty-five women. No wonder that the people of Waterville and especially the Baptist church were exceedingly precious in Dr. Smith's memory until the day of his death and no wonder that the church and community have ever given him a large place in their affections. In his "Personal Recollections" he names and felicitously characterizes one by one over fifty of his former Waterville members and friends, although more than a half century had passed since his removal from Waterville. Rev. David N. Sheldon at once succeeded to the pastorate but after a year and a half resigned (September, 1843) to become president of the college. In this brief pastorate sixty-four persons became members mostly by baptism and mostly in the last six months of the pastorate during which there was a powerful revival. In this the families of the Ten Lots shared largely as did the College. Professors Martin B. Anderson and Justin R. Loomis were very active and efficient aids to the pastor. After a year, in September, 1844, Mr. John C. Stock-

bridge, just graduated from the Newton Theological Seminary came to supply the pulpit and on the 11th of November, 1844, was ordained as pastor; Professor Loomis being at the same time ordained as Evangelist. On the 13th of August, preceding, forty-four members had been dismissed to organize a church in the west part of the town, now Oakland. Mr. Stockbridge was a man of fine presence, scholarly, genial, courteous, and after leaving Waterville held important pastorates and other positions of influence and from Harvard University received in 1859 the degree of Doctor of Divinity. His pastorate closed August 15, 1847. His successor, William Crowell, (made D. D. 1857 by Rochester University) began his ministry in November, 1848, was ordained January 31, 1849, and terminated his pastorate November 30, 1850. He was earnest, scholarly and able, but less fitted to be a pastor than an editor which he had been before coming to Waterville and again became after leaving. During his pastorate only eight were added to the church, but of discipline and dissatisfaction there was an excess.

Rev. N. Milton Wood was pastor during the eight years 1852-1859. In these years there were two powerful revivals, the first in 1852, the second in 1858, each resulting in large accessions to the church. The whole number received during Mr. Wood's pastorate was 135, seventy-four of them by baptism. Mr. Wood's preaching was clear, strong, direct, scriptural. Profoundly in earnest he urged with tremendous emphasis at once, the terrors and the mercies of the Lord, while his known downright integrity mightily re-enforced his words. Around him as leader, the strong forces of the church rallied and wrought with a will. His unique personality and his remarkable sermons are still remembered clearly by citizens of Waterville. Mr. Geo. D. B. Pepper, a student just graduated from Newton Theological Institute was ordained as pastor of the church, September 6, 1860, and remained five years. The Nation's tremendous struggle for life, engrossed much of the thought of both people and pastor, as it did the thought of the whole community and nation. It was felt to be the will of the Master that the great principles of righteousness involved in the Civil War and the immeasurable interests pending, should be emphasized by the pulpit, while the fearful sacrifices made by members of the church and society

demanded continual words of encouragement, cheer and consolation. Perhaps this, in part, is the reason why there was no larger increase in the membership of the church in those years. The total additions were fifty-three. The pastor has never ceased to think with grateful wonder of the kindly forbearance and sympathetic helpfulness of his people, both men and women, to Deacon W. A. F. Stevens, superintendent of the Sunday school, and President Champlin, his debt was beyond measure.

In February, 1867, after about a year and a half of pulpit supply by Dr. Adam Wilson and others, Rev. B. F. Shaw, D. D., became pastor, continuing his pastorate two and a half years. He is said, and probably truly, to have been the most popular pastor the church has ever had. Excelling as a strong and winning preacher, he still more excelled in the social meetings, by his direct address to the conscience and his sweetly persuasive appeal to the heart. Truly so large was the attendance at these meetings that it became necessary to enlarge the vestry, and in his short pastorate, sixty-three members were added to the church, forty-three of them by baptism. The salary also, which until 1852 had been $600 and from that time to Dr. Shaw's, about $800, was now raised to $1,200, and the old time cry of *deficit* was no longer heard. Four months after Dr. Shaw's withdrawal, Mr. Henry S. Burrage was ordained as pastor, December 30, 1869, and remained until October 1, 1873. His preaching was thoughful and instructive; his interest in all that pertained to the life, at once of the church and the community, intelligent and active; and his influence wholesome and permanent. At Dea. Stevens' suggestion he prepared and preached, July 9, 1871, a sermon on the history of the church's Sunday-school from its organization in 1827. President Henry E. Robins' was received into the church just before Pastor Burrage left, and through Dr. Robins' influence Rev. Samuel P. Merrill became the next pastor in November, 1873. The church then numbered 207 members. At the close of Mr. Merrill's pastorate, January 15, 1879, the membership was about 360, of whom 144 had been received by baptism. These five and a half years were years of intense activity and great achievement. The pastor was a man of boundless enterprise, energy, power of work, and practical wisdom. President Robins, Dr. Hanson, and others were

at the front with him and their contagious enthusiasm took possession of the whole body. He, with the co-operation of these workers, at once held a series of special meetings; set a going a flourishing young people's meeting; brought in, at one time in his pastorate, Evangelist Earle, and at another joined his Methodist brethren in revival meetings under lead of the Lynn Praying Band; got the students at work in five of the adjacent school districts, holding services in the school-houses; moved in the formation of a Baptist church in Fairfield; saw accomplished the transformation of the old meeting-house, and the erection of the present large and commodious connected vestry; and effected the full inauguration of that mission work among the French people of the place, which has since been successfully prosecuted and now flourishes under the wise and able ministry of Rev. P. N. Cayer.

On the 17th of April, 1879, Rev. Wm. H. Spencer (see biog. ch.) began his happy and successful pastorate of twenty years. He brought to the duties of his office and to his life as a citizen such qualities of mind and heart, such integrity, fidelity, industry, nobility, as to command universal respect and to achieve continuous success. He sought and gained for every department of Christian work a constant symmetrical, wholesome development. To this, his able pulpit ministrations, his watchful pastoral care, and his practical business sagacity alike contributed. The church was made to see and feel its obligations, not to the people of Waterville only, but to the whole world, and by all possible means to meet those obligations. Special prominence was given to foreign missions, though not to the neglect of any other department of Christian work. His appreciation of the best music secured an enrichment of the service of song, notably in the purchase by the church of a new organ at a cost of $2,200. This ideal pastorate closed February 12, 1899. The number of additions during it was 590, of which 376 were by baptism. The number of members at its close was 457. There were several seasons of unusual revival interest, but for the most part the growth in number was continuous in connection with the regular services of the church. A considerable fraction of the increase was from the French population. The French mission on the plains, under the immediate pastoral care of its successive min-

isters, has been from the beginning a source of gain to the church and indeed is itself a branch of the church.

On the 6th of October, 1899, Rev. E. C. Whittemore was called to the pastorate and has since discharged its duties with signal ability and success and with rich promise for the future. The purchase of the Gallert property on Pleasant street for a parsonage, was largely through his influence. A Sunday-school which in all its departments, not including the French or any other mission school, numbers about six hundred, and is under the efficient leadership of Superintendents Dea. Horace Purinton and Mrs. A. T. Dunn, powerfully re-enforces the pastor's efficiency. The Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor is large and vigorous, especially when the college and institute students are in town.

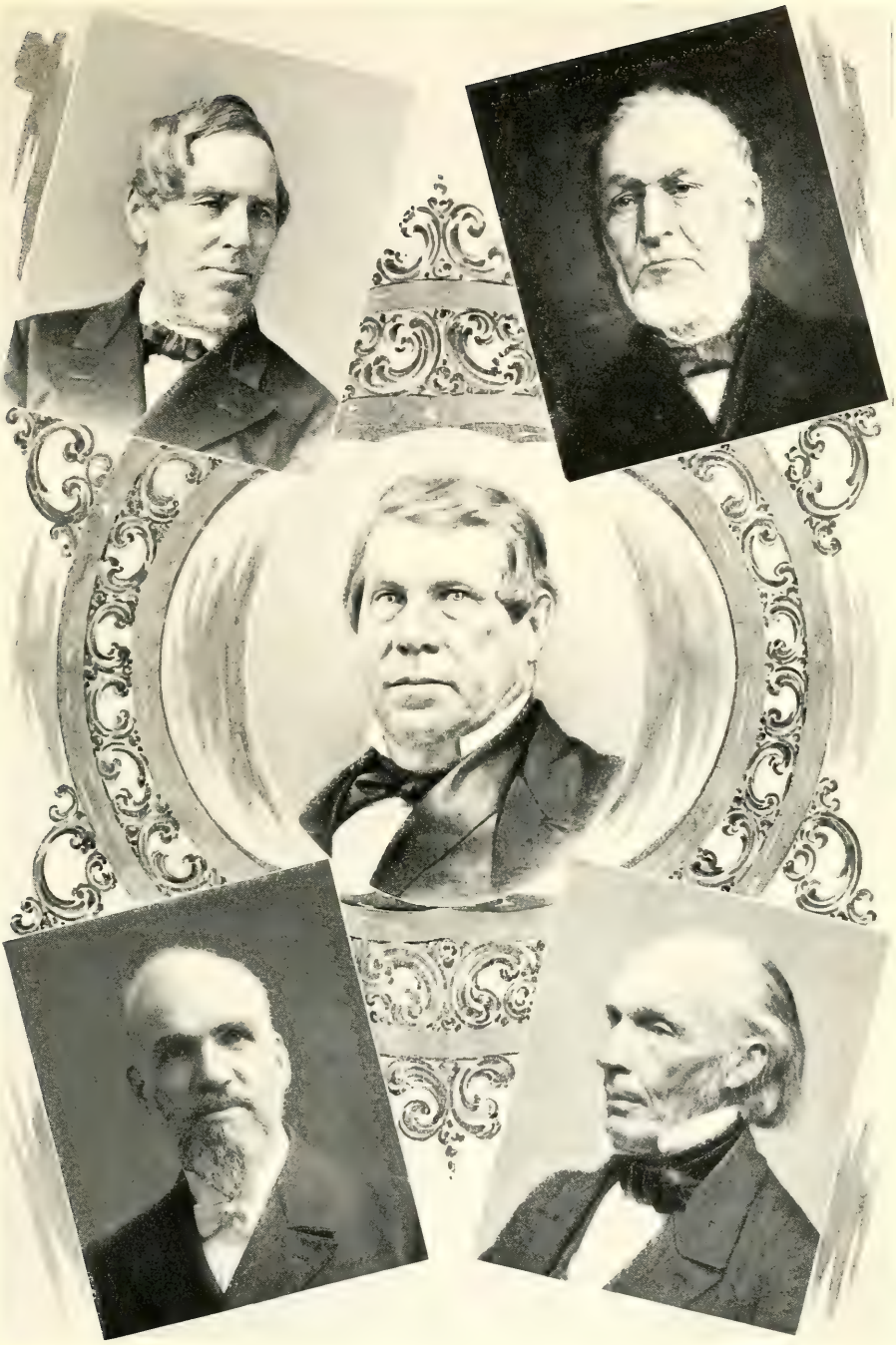
The woman's mission societies, both home and foreign, are aggressive and helpful to every interest of the church. The organization of women for the care of the church building and other material interests of the church, raises much money for its purposes and promotes its social and spiritual welfare. The church, not including the French mission, raises annually, for home expenses, about $3,500, and for outside causes, nearly $1,000. These figures do not include the money that is given in other than the regular process of collection. Of the large representation which the church, by virtue of its connection with the college, has in various departments of Christian work at home and abroad and of the members, men and women, who for like reason have attained to great distinction, it has not seemed best to speak. A grand roll-call it would be if their names should all be spoken. Yet the church has not attained. The word of both pastor and people is "*Forward.*"

THE UNIVERSALISTS.

It is noteworthy that the first Universalist minister of Waterville, Thomas Barnes, was also the first Universalist minister ordained in the State, and has been called "the father of the faith in the State of Maine." He visited Belgrade, Waterville and Farmington in 1802. He had been a Baptist but became a Universalist in Jaffrey, N. H., in 1783. In 1798 he visited Maine and the next year organized the Eastern

Association of Universalists in Gray, where the next two annual meetings were held, where he was ordained, January 6, 1802. The 12th annual meeting of the association was held in West Waterville, called in a report of the meeting "back Waterville," September 5, 1810, and with Father Barnes was another minister, Rev. Isaac Root. Mr. Barnes wrote that "the services were performed before a respectable and crowded assembly, with vocal and instrumental music truly animating to every soul." The 15th annual meeting of the association was also held in "back Waterville" and the circular letter written by "Thomas Barnes, clerk" and the minutes of the proceedings signed by "Isaac Root, moderator and "Thomas Barnes, clerk" are still extant. At a meeting of the association held in Winthrop in 1821, there were present eight Universalist ministers. Three "came into the work of the ministry" at that time, "Br. Frost, recently converted from the Baptist order," Sylvanus Cobb, and Wm. A. Drew. It is thus evident that in West Waterville there was more of Universalism than in the east part of the town, and that in this vicinity there had been made a considerable progress by that faith. It is, therefore, not surprising that in this part of the town there should have been so much of welcome to the cause that it was decided to hold here the annual meeting in 1823.

At that meeting a sermon preached by the eminent Rev. Hosea Ballou, won over to the Universalist faith, Mr. Jediah Morrill. From that day until his death he devoted himself whole-heartedly and effectively to the Universalist cause, and as a crowning testimonial of his love for the society, made to it in his extreme old age, a gift of $3,000, to be a perpetual fund whose income should go for the maintenance of preaching. In 1826, May 28, Rev. Sylvanus Cobb organized a Universalist church in Waterville, consisting of the following persons: Sylvanus Cobb, pastor; Eunice H. Cobb, Nathan Sawtelle, Sarah J. Sawtelle, Elizabeth Blackwell, Hampden Keith, Levi Barrett, Rebecca Barrett, Abel Wheeler, Erastus O. Wheeler, Susanna A. Wheeler, Cyrenus Wheeler, May M. Wheeler, May Eaton, Elizabeth McFarland, Benjamin Carson. Of these, eleven belonged in Waterville, the other six in the neighboring towns of Fairfield, Winslow and Sidney.



REV. S. F. SMITH, D. D. REV. D. N. SHELDON, D. D.

REV. CALVIN GARDNER.

REV. GEORGE D. LINDSAY. REV. THOMAS ADAMS, D. D.

After seven years' service, the last two as pastor of the new church, Mr. Cobb removed to Malden, Mass., to prosecute that work which gave him so great distinction as a writer and leader. On his removal Rev. W. A. Drew of Augusta preached here occasionally. It was apparently not accidental, that as the Baptists began their work in the town under the leadership of men who were in ability and standing among the foremost of their denomination, so also the Universalists had for their first leaders, men of like eminence. The character of the people and the circumstances combined to make this a requisite to immediate success.

Until 1831 the preaching services had been held, by consent of the town, in the town meeting-houses, under an arrangement equitable to other denominations. The disadvantage of this arrangement and the importance of having a church home of their own had become so obvious and urgent to the Universalists in this part of the town, that they now decided to build for themselves, a house of worship. To this end the First Universalist Society was organized "at a local meeting of the Members of the First Universalist Society in Waterville holden at the East meeting-house in Waterville, pursuant to notice given on a warrant granted by Tim. Boutelle Esquire, on the 17th day of November, A. D. 1831, at 4 o'clock P. M." Col. Chas. Hayden was chosen moderator; Alpheus Lyon, clerk; Jediah Morrill, treasurer; Wm. Dorr, collector. A committee of six, of which Jediah Morrill was chairman, was "raised" with full power in the name of the society to form plans for a meeting-house, secure a suitable lot, contract for the erection of the house, and sell pews to pay expenses, "the house to be completed one year from date." That they acted with commendable efficiency is apparent, for the next record, bearing date "1832, November 8th," shows votes passed "that the meeting-house be dedicated on the 1st day of January, next"; that a committee of which Jediah Morrill was chairman "purchase a stove, carpets, etc.," and that "Brother George Bates be invited to preach the sermon at the dedication." A glad day for the society was that first day of January, for now they had their own "house and home." It is an interesting fact that there still remains with us in a vigorous, cheerful old age, one of the forty men who signed the request to Timothy Boutelle

to issue a warrant to call the meeting for the first organization of the society,—his name, the last on the list, as he is himself the last in the land of the living,—our venerable friend Walter Getchell, whose zeal for his church, to this day, has not failed or even flagged.

The cost of the house was $4,200. The clock, costing $300, was given by Jediah Morrill and a part of the lot (valued at $100), on which the house was built and still stands, by Simeon Mathews. An interesting letter of the building committee, being dated, "Waterville, 1st July, 1832," written to Mr. Samuel Appleton is still in existence in the possession of Mr. A. A. Plaisted, the committee consisting of Jediah Morrill, Simeon Mathews, Elah Esty, Alpheus Lyon and Chas. Hayden, say: "Dear Sir: We have raised by subscription, a sum to purchase a bell for our new meeting-house. We wish you to purchase one and have the same shipped immediately. As this is pro bono publico we hope you will not think us trespassing on your goodness too far. We want to purchase a bell from ten to twelve hundred weight. Consult your own judgment in regard to tone and size within these limits: not to exceed in price, $360, should like it on six months; we should like one not too sharp or flat, but about on letter F for tone. You will, of course, buy on best possible terms." In a postscript Mr. Appleton is asked to inquire for the cost of a clock "suitable for the place, in position," and adds that "we understand that it is the practice to warrant bells." On the eleventh of the following March the town voted to authorize the selectmen to hire a suitable person to ring the bell on the Universalist meeting-house, three times a day for one year, at an expense not above $30. The building committee had shown excellent judgment in the choice of location and lot, and in the plan for the house and its equipment, and much business energy and ability in the executing of their plan. The goodly house continued to render satisfactorily the designed service until the beginning of 1894, when it was greatly damaged by fire. The society at once set to work to repair it, meeting, meanwhile, in the Unitarian house on invitation of that society. It was voted by the pewholders to expend $1,500 to repair and remodel the house, and the proposition of Mr. Geo. H. Ware to move the house back near to the north line of the lot midway between Elm

street and Silver street, and to turn it so that it should front to the south, and to make under it a suitable celler, all at his own expense, was thankfully accepted. The first bell, which for some time had been speaking with a cracked voice, was now given in exchange as part payment for a new bell costing $300. Mr. Charles Barney of St. Louis, Mo., gave $150 toward this, and the old bell, estimated at the same amount, paid the remainder. The organ had been sold and a new one bought in 1852, and thorough repairs, at an expense of $600, made in 1854. Mrs. Susan Hoag gave $500 for further repairs in 1879. The house has three memorial windows, one behind the pulpit, given by the late Mrs. F. Smith in honor of her parents, Rev. and Mrs. Gardner; one by Mr. W. B. Arnold and sisters in honor of their parents; a third by Miss Hannah Powell's Sunday-school class of young men. From the beginning the society has been vigilant, prompt, and efficient in its business, and has, at the present time, free of debt, a commodious church home admirably fitted to its purpose. It is as good as new and in some respects better than when new—better certainly in cherished and sacred memories.

The pastors, since the organization of the society, have been Rev. Calvin Gardner, twenty years, September, 1833—January, 1853; Rev. W. B. Lovejoy, 1853—'54; Rev. Henry C. Leonard, seven years, 1854—'61; Rev. A. P. Dillingham, 1862—'64; Rev. Frank Maguire, 1865—'68; Rev. Joseph O. Skinner, 1869—'73. Since Mr. Skinner's pastorate, the pastoral care of the society has, for most of the time, been in charge of ministers who have divided their labors between this and societies in the neighboring towns. Rev. E. M. Grant of West Waterville, 1875—'76; Rev. Amos Battles of Bangor, 1880; Rev. G. G. Hamilton of Oakland, 1882—'84; Rev. R. H. Aldrich of Fairfield, 1884—'88; Rev. S. G. Davis of Fairfield, 1889—91; Rev. E. L. Houghton, 1892—'95; Rev. Wm. E. Gaskin, 1895—'98; Rev. J. F. Rhoades of Fairfield, 1898 to 1902.

Under the long and prosperous pastorate of Mr. Gardner the congregations were large and the Sunday school flourishing. Indeed this state of things continued until the organization of the Unitarian society. That event was a severe blow to the Universalist interest, for it drew away not a few valued and influential members. To some, at least, of those that remained, this

withdrawal seemed almost like treason, and even to have in it a tinge of matricide. But the location of the places of worship respectively, prior religious views and preferences, and perhaps social and other considerations were potent. Probably the old home has been not a whit less dear to the brothers and sisters that remained than it would have been if all had stayed by, and perhaps the influences in the home have been for each heart more strong and helpful—the greater the sacrifice the greater and sweeter the blessing. The interest in the Sunday school and Young People's Christian Union and other religious work is effective and fruitful. A pastorate of twenty years among a people of such intelligence, and financial, business and social standing is itself a high testimony to the worth of Mr. Gardner. The warm regard with which Mr. Leonard is still remembered is due to his signally genial spirit and the purity and elevation of both his life and his preaching. The others have had each his own marked excellencies and wrought faithfully in his own special way and power. The bare mention of some of the famliy names constantly appearing in the records of the society is the most impressive exhibition of its historic position in the town. Among them the Morrill, Mathews, Smith, Moor, Crommett, Hayden, Redington, Philbrick, Getchell, Dorr, Paine, Moor, Arnold, Percival, Esty, Dunn, Phillips, Vose, Tozier—, but one must stop somewhere, though it seems almost an injustice not to go on to the end. One wonders, especially one familiar with the history of the town, where was to be found material for other churches. But Waterville has been and is rich in men and women. There have been enough to go around, and so all the churches and societies come to the end of the century, not only with inspiring memories but also with inspired hope.

Under the history of education in Waterville due recognition will be given to the Waterville Liberal Institute. In this connection is to be noted the fact that it was a child of the Universalist society and an evidence of the intelligence and enterprise of its members. The Baptist society had the college for its mother; the Universalist society, the Liberal Institute for its child.

THE CONGREGATIONALISTS.

The Congregational churches of New England are a continuation of the Puritan churches, but with important changes. The connection which they held with the state has been severed, and other changes in doctrine and practice have come with the lapse of time, but the Congregationalists and the Puritans of New England are still reckoned as one. In this view it would seem that the religious life provided by the town of Winslow before Waterville's separate incorporation, and by Waterville immediately afterward should gradually and without a break, have developed itself into a Congregational church of the more modern type. This, however, was not to be. Not until August 21, 1828, ten years after the organization of the Baptist church, was the Waterville Congregational church established. Attempts to organize a church of this order, however, were made as early as 1806. Rev. David Thurston of Winthrop, at that time labored here nine weeks. In his journal he writes: "I found no man at the river who was a member of any church. At West Waterville there were a few members of a Baptist church. The state of religion was low indeed." After eleven years (1817) a Mr. Emerson of Vassalboro was sent here by the Maine Missionary Society to examine the field and, if advisable, to make a second attempt to gather a church. He reported to the society a sad lack of evangelical piety in the place. In consequence of this report, and of the organization of the Baptist church the next year (1818) under the lead of President Chaplin, further effort was for the time suspended. In 1828 the population of the town had so increased (estimated at 2,200—2,500, of whom 800 lived in the village) that there seemed to be room for a second evangelical church. Accordingly the five Congregationalists (one man and four women) then residing here, secured the services of Rev. Eben Carpenter to hold a series of revival meetings for six weeks. These were so successful that steps were taken to organize a Congregational church. A council was called to meet August 21, 1828, composed of Revs. David Thurston, of Winthrop; Benjamin Tappan of Augusta; George Shepherd of Hallowell; Josiah Peck of Norridgewock; and Thomas Adams of Vassalboro, with the lay delegates of their churches. David

Thurston was moderator and Thomas Adams scribe. The council gave its approval to the steps taken and the church was duly organized and recognized. The constituent members were twelve, three men and nine women, seven bringing letters from churches in other towns and five uniting with these by confession of faith. Their names were Geo. W. Osborn, Sophia Pearson, Rhoda Stetson, Alvan and Sally Blackwell, Sophia Redington, Violinda Piper, Asa Redington, Jr., Susan Hastings, Mary Hayden, Cyrena Withman, and Amy Pullen. Rev. Ezra N. Smith, in his historical discourse preached at the church's semi-centennial, said: "This then (was) the little germ of our present vigorous family tree. * * * The church thus established was small and weak, utterly unable to sustain the regular preaching of the gospel, yet full of courage and hope for the future. Preachers were sent occasionally by the Maine Missionary Society, Rev. Dr. Gillett, the secretary of the society, coming most frequently. * * * The church remained for seven years following its organization without a permanent minister, small and weak, with very little to strengthen it, and laboring under the additional disadvantage of having its place of meeting shifted hither and thither." In the latter part of 1834 Rev. Thomas Adams, who for sixteen years had been the very successful pastor of the Vassalboro Congregationalist church, came to Waterville, held a protracted meeting, infused new life into the church, welcomed to its fellowship new members, secured the erection of a good meeting-house and on the day of its dedication, September 27, 1836, was installed as pastor. Up to this time, while acting as stated supply, twenty-six new members had been received. Another protracted meeting of eight days' continuance was held immediately after his installation in which Drs. Pond of Bangor and Tappan of Augusta had part. Although his pastorate closed August 31, 1838, one year and eight months after his installation, twenty-one persons had meanwhile been added to the church, making in all, during his ministry, forty-seven additions.

Rev. Calvin E. Park, ordained and installed as pastor, October, 1838, served five years and eight months and the results of his work were seen in a steady growth in the members of the church. The new members received, during that time, were thirty-nine.

Roswell Dwight Hitchcock, afterward eminent as an educator and president of Union Theological Seminary, supplied the church for one year, 1844-5. He was succeeded by Richard B. Thurston, who was ordained and installed November 10, 1846. Next to the pastorate of Rev. E. N. Smith, Mr. Thurston's is the longest in the history of the church, eight years and four months, closing March, 1855. Under him thirty-seven were added to the church. On the 15th of November of this same year Rev. Wm. B. Greene became pastor, receiving, like his two predecessors, both ordination and installation. During his three years' stay, forty-five were added to the church.

Rev. Edward Hawes was the next pastor. He came directly from the Bangor Theological Seminary and was ordained and installed in 1858, remaining as pastor until 1864.

It is an interesting fact that Rev. Josiah T. Hawes, the father of Edward, was the first young man whom Rev. Thomas Adams, the first pastor of the church, received into the Vassalboro church, and, indeed, into any church, since the Vassalboro pastorate was his first. For a man only twenty-four years of age and without experience in public life to take his place in the line of pastoral succession was a severe test. Mr. Hawes stood this test grandly. He had a clear mind, an appreciation of the best thought, a strong hold on the truths of the Gospel, practical tact and good sense, loyalty and love to his denomination and church, a fine presence, excellent rhetoric and oratory, and sweetness combined with light. He excelled as a platform speaker not less than as a preacher, and at the outbreak of the war, was in demand for rally meetings. His church and society were as one with him in all his efforts. He writes of his ministry here, that he "lived it happily for six years, without friction, and without a single unkind act or word to remember, and that the parting was, he believed, with mutual regret." There are many living who will not doubt that this is a true statement. During his ministry, fifty-five were added to the church, and important changes for the better made in the material and social interests of the society.

After Mr. Hawes had left, the Rev. P. C. Headley, author of several biographical volumes for young people, supplied the pulpit for some months, and on the 22nd of March, 1866, Benjamin A. Robie, just graduated from Andover Theological Seminary,

was ordained and installed. His ministry of five years was eminently satisfactory and his resignation in March, 1871, was reluctantly accepted. During his pastorate, thirty-four new members were received. After a supply of the pulpit for nine months by Mr. Calvin G. Hill, just graduated from Bangor, and the short pastorates of Rev. James Cameron and Rev. Mr. Crumrine the Rev. C. D. Crane became pastor of the church. Although not remaining a full two years, he wrought with such effect as to make these years among the most prosperous in the history of the church. His successor, Mr. Smith, said of him that he introduced into the fold an element of youthful vigor and strength containing great promise of future usefulness and growth. By his ministry to the church and his marriage to a daughter of Waterville, Mr. Crane identified himself with the city in such a way as to make this a home where he is ever welcomed. Rev. Ezra N. Smith (1877—'88) was a man of spiritual wisdom and practical sense, and by his modest integrity and wholesome influence commanded the respect of the entire community and greatly strengthened his church and society. Rev. Leavitt H. Hallock, who succeeded him, (1889—'92) was full of enterprise, the results of which are visible to those who walk our streets. His successor, Rev. George V. Washburn (1893—'96), was in theology conservative. A man of rare conscientiousness and downrightness. The present pastor, Rev. Edward L. Marsh, began his ministry here in 1897. Without neglecting other applications of the Gospel, he emphasises especially, its power for civic righteousness and for the salvation of the young. Most of the pastors of the church have been young men. About one-half of them directly from the theological seminaries. Yet the pastorates, though averaging high for ability, have averaged low for length. Dr. Hawes, in a recent letter writes as follows: "I went back to Waterville to attend the fiftieth anniversary of the church. I think it had had thirteen pastors. It was an interesting fact that the first pastor, Rev. Thomas Adams, and the last, myself, were present on that occasion, and that no one of the number between had died. A ministry in Waterville was in no case fatal."

The church has given to the Gospel ministry two of its members, Revs. Charles H. Percival and William F. Jordan. Two

members of the society gained distinction in the Civil War, William S. Heath, who entering the army with the rank of captain, became lieutenant-colonel, and was killed early in the war at Gaines' Mill, and Francis E. Heath, familiarly known as Colonel Heath, although he had reached the rank of brevet general. In the teaching profession it has been represented by Mrs. Mary Hanson, long associated in instruction with her husband in the Coburn Classical Institute; Prof. Wallace S. Elder, Miss H. M. Parmenter and others of like ability.

In addition to the regular preaching services of the church on Sundays, and the weekly social meetings, there are maintained the appropriate activities of Sunday school and Christian Endeavor Societies (young people). The Sunday school has 221 members; the Y. P. S. C. E., 80 members. In this centennial year there has been introduced a course of systematic instruction in the work of home and foreign missions, chiefly as carried on by the Congregationalists. A graded course extending through one year has been prepared by a competent committee. The Sunday school gives the fourth Sunday of each month to one lesson of this course, and a teachers' meeting is held in preparation to teach it. The amount given for missions, at present, averages a trifle more than one-tenth of all moneys raised. The average is $3,000 for home expenses, and $330 for missions. The organizations for woman's work were in 1901 united under the name "Federated Church Workers." One day each week is known and observed for "church work." This centralization has been a source of strength. The "Workers" are about to expend $800 in church repairs.

The church at a very early date took an advanced position on the temperance question. At a quarterly fast meeting, March 5, 1836, it was "resolved that in the future the unfermented fruit of the vine be used by the church at its communion." Again, September 3, 1837, after a preamble affirming the current Christian judgment of the sin of the liquor traffic and the urgent need that the church testify against it, it was "resolved, that those who may hereafter unite with this church shall be considered as pledging themselves by that act totally to abstain from the use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage. Resolved, that if any members of this church shall, after this expression of its views be

engaged in the traffic of intoxicating drinks except for use in medicine or the arts, they shall be dealt with as for any other immorality." The spirit of the fathers lived in those that followed. Joshua Nye, still living in Boston, Mass., at an advanced age, was for many years foremost in the activities and support of the church and foremost also in the enforcement of the prohibitory law. In 1865-'66 he was by the town made "inspector of the police," and on the 12th of March, 1866, the town passed a unanimous vote of thanks to him "for his heroic and successful efforts in shutting up the rum shops."

As soon as the church had a pastor (1834) it set itself to the task of securing a suitable meeting-house. The sum of $1,000 was raised in the town by the sale of shares, the present site was purchased, and a building begun. Its vestry was completed by Thanksgiving Day, 1835, and on that day the first service in it was held. The vestry served the church until the next year (1836) when the whole house was finished and dedicated. Father Adams preached the sermon. "During the pastorate of Rev. Edward Hawes the meeting-house was cut in halves and the two ends moved apart, the space between was then filled and thus the building much enlarged." While Rev. Ezra N. Smith was pastor the present vestry was built and the original vestry under the church converted into a supper room. "In 1889, during the pastorate of L. H. Hallock, the meeting-house was again extensively repaired at a cost of nearly $3,000. The organ was moved to the front, the pews upholstered, the walls and ceiling frescoed, a porte cochere built over the front door and the whole building lighted by electricity. During this pastorate also the parsonage was built. The so-called Mayo lot at 9 Park street was purchased for $3,000 and the parsonage built at a cost of $5,000. Of this money $2,000 was raised at the time and a sinking fund established in the Building and Loan Association by which the balance was to be paid by shares of $1.00 a month each. The church paid two legacies, one of $1,000 from the estate of Mr. Alfred C. Burleigh, and one of $500 from the estate of Mrs. Mehitable Stark toward this fund, and January 1, 1902, at its annual roll-call meeting, it subscribed $280 to pay the balance of the parsonage debt. The parsonage was dedicated Christmas night, December 25, 1890, and the last dollar of indebt-

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH. ST. MARK'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH. FRENCH BAPTIST CHAPEL.

edness for it paid January 1, 1902. Another bequest of $500 from the estate of Miss Betsy R. Brown remains to the church as a permanent fund. With such material equipment does this church cross the line into the second century of Waterville's history.

THE CATHOLICS.

In colonial days the conflict between the French and English in this country carried with it somewhat of conflict between Catholicism and Protestantism. In this immediate vicinity was this realized. The tragic story of Father Rale, the French missionary to the Indians, and of his tragic death with the destruction of his Christian Indian village in Norridgewock in 1724 has been briefly recited in the historical address.

The monument which stands on the spot and commemorates that bloody event of rough wild war, commemorates also the first appearance of Roman Catholic work and workers in this neighborhood and doubtless on the very ground where now stands our flourishing city with its successful Catholic church. In that old time war the French and their church were expelled; in this new time peace they and their faith are back again. The antagonism has not returned. Politically we are one as Americans: Religiously we grant each to the other that freedom which we claim each from the other. So do we dwell together in peace and mutual good will.

After the year 1724 the Indians, who had been driven to the Penobscot, were occasionally visited by priests from Quebec. There were a few white Catholics, Acadians, on territory belonging to New Brunswick, along the St. John's river. In 1822, nearly a hundred years after Father Rale's death forty-three Catholics in Portland united in a request to the bishop of Boston to send them a priest, at least for a visit. At that time the bishop of Boston, the Rt. Reverend John Cheverus, afterward Cardinal Archbishop of Bordeaux, governed all the Catholics of New England, among whom, however, there were only four priests. One of these, the Rev. Denis Ryan, was at Whitefield, Maine, only a short distance, therefore, from Waterville. There is no evidence that he ever visited Waterville, or that there were Catholics here so early to require his services. The French had begun

to come down from Canada, by the route ever since taken in 1830, and in 1835 there were already in town, mostly if not wholly on the Plains, some thirty families. Among these were the families of James Perry, Gaspar Pooler, and one by the name of Ranco. At that time Father Fortier came now and then to visit and minister to these people, and after him more frequently there came to the growing flock Father Babbst from Bangor. In 1851 the number of Catholics had so increased that they formed the purpose to erect a house of worship and to have stated religious services. Hitherto they had met in a private dwelling, still standing a little to the north of the Protestant mission chapel and known as the Matthieu house. In the Waterville Mail of that year appeared an article with the following heading: "A Catholic Church in Waterville." The article says: "We are glad to learn that efforts are in progress to secure the erection of a small chapel for the worship of the Catholics. Mr. Gaspar Pooler and Mr. James Pooler (Perry?) both of whom are said to be honest and worthy men, are entrusted with the raising of funds. We heartily commend the enterprise to the benevolent and to the liberal minded of all sects and classes. A large number of families among us are deprived, by their honest convictions, of the privileges and benefits of public worship. That a church of their own will tend to their moral and mental improvement we can hardly suppose there will be a doubt. The undertaking is one that would improve that section of our village and we heartily commend its movers for their efforts. Let those connected with other sects see that 'the Greeks are at their doors' and the charity which is at the basis of their religion will tell them what to do."

This disposition of the Protestants to aid their French Catholic friends was shown in liberality not only at the beginning but subsequently from time to time in their larger and later enterprises, and was duly appreciated and acknowledged. More than once did the Catholic pastor publish in the Waterville Mail his card of thanks in behalf of his people for generous aid furnished especially in connection with church fairs. This liberal disposition and grateful appreciation at and from the beginning have contributed not a little to the development of that marked good will which has ever characterized the mutual relations of Cath-

olics and Protestants, French and Americans in this town and its neighborhood. The effort to secure funds for the new chapel was successful. The chapel was erected on Grove street. It was a modest structure, in every respect suited to its purpose. An estimate by one who had something to do with its erection and who worshipped in it regularly until the erection of the new house reckons its seating capacity at not less than 300. This exceeded the immediate needs of the church, but the leaders foresaw that there would be in the future as there had been in the past a constant increase in the Catholic population by births and immigration if in no other way. They could not forsee, nobody could the rapidity and extent of the increase, especially that which followed the erection of the Lockwood Mills and the initiation and development of other industries. In the last part of its twenty years of use as a chapel it was wholly inadequate, and it was obviously necessary to substitute for it another structure or to have two. The former decision was wisely reached and on the erection of the large brick edifice now standing and in use at the corner of Elm and East Winter streets the old chapel was sold and moved up to a lot near the Congregational church where it still renders service in changed form as a private dwelling. Until 1857 the little church on the Plains was under the pastoral care of visiting priests. Father Nicolyn was the first resident pastor and was succeeded by Father L'Hiver and he in turn by Father Picard.

The year 1870 begins a new era in the history of the Catholic church in Waterville. In that year came to the pastorate Rev. D. J. Halde. In was evident to him and to all that a large and costly house in a better location was urgently needed, was, indeed, an imperative necessity. He and his brethren set themselves at once with wisdom and vigor to the formation and execution of plans to secure the needed house. In a December number of the Waterville Mail of 1871, Father Halde has a card of thanks to the American friends for their patronage of a fair for raising funds for the new church and the Mail of July 5, 1872, says: "The Catholics have broken ground for their new house, corner of Elm and Winter streets. The old Sanger house, built by Rev. Sylvanus Cobb, first Universalist minister in Waterville, has been moved to near the south line of the lot and drawn back

about six feet, and the church will be in line with the house. The church will be a Gothic structure 50x120 feet, twenty-six feet posts, with a spire 120 feet in height and it will seat about 600 persons. The outside will be of brick with heavy buttresses and it will be an ornament to the street." There were apparently some changes of plan in its erection, for at its completion the height of the spire is given as 126 feet. The height of the Unitarian spire was given as 128 feet and of the Methodist as 133 feet, nine inches. Another Catholic fair, patronized by the "American friends" netted $955.22. The name given to the church was that which it still bears, "St. Francis de Sales Church, Waterville," and it was dedicated (consecrated) on Sunday, June 14, 1874. The sermon was by Bishop Bacon of Portland. A service of confirmation was held in the church in the afternoon. The completion of this noble structure so admirably located and so perfectly adapted to its purposes was an event of great significance and a great joy to Father Halde and his flock. They deserved and received the hearty congratulation of their friends.

Another event of equal, if not greater, significance was the coming of Rev. Narcisse Charland in 1880 as the successor of Father Halde. For twenty-two years he has filled even to overflowing this important and ever increasingly important pastorate. Abundant, tireless, faithful in his ministrations to his own people, he has also labored not a little for the Catholic church in North Vassalboro, Oakland and elsewhere and has always taken a deep interest in all that pertains to the city's welfare. He has shown great enterprise and sagacity in enlarging the plant of the church. In 1886 he bought of Mrs. Ingalls the McCaffrey property for $3,600 and expended upon it $1,000 additional to make of it a parochial residence. The next year he built in the rear of this property a parochial school which he completed in 1888 at a cost of $7,000. In 1891, at a cost of $8,788 he built and furnished for the Ursuline Nuns, whom he had previously brought from Canada, a convent building within which is a boarding school.

In the Ursuline community there are nineteen sisters who instruct 500 children. Father Charland in 1895 built at an expense of $8,000 the beautiful rectory in which he has lived since the beginning of 1896.

There is need of more room for his schools and he is now erecting another building. Early in his ministry he found it necessary to associate with himself as assistant another priest, and still later a second. As nearly the entire French population of Waterville and vicinity and many besides are members of his church it is obvious that there are ample demands upon the time and strength of all three. The four successive services of each Sunday at which there is on the average an aggregate attendance of about 3,400, i. e., at the first and third services 1,100 each and 600 at each of the other two. The constant succession of marriages and of funerals, and the personal care and counsel of the great multitude, a care which extends through all the days of all the weeks, involve an incalculable amount of labor and responsibility. No ordinary man could fill the pastoral office of this great church as Father Charland fills it, and discharge with signal success its multifarious duties as he discharges them. No wonder that his people revere and love him. Nor is it wonder that beyond the limits of his own parish his work and worth are so recognized as to confer upon him honor and impose upon him corresponding duties. Under Bishop Healy he was a member of the Diocesan Council, and he now holds for the Maine Diocese the two important positions of examiner of the younger clergy and defensor of the marriage tie. Only fifty-two years of age, with a strong constitution, robust health, and abounding vigor, he may well look around for new worlds to conquer.

THE UNITARIANS.

Rev. J. L. Seward, in a discourse preached at the dedication of the Ware parlors said: "In a very proper sense we may regard Rev. D. N. Sheldon, D. D., as the father of Unitarianism in Waterville." If, however, one were to seek for the father of that Unitarian thought which unorganized had before been diffused through the community and whose existence Mr. Seward recognizes, it might appear that Rev. Joshua Cushman, D. D., rather than any other could claim that distinction. The tenor of his public discourse was signally "liberal" and much more fitted to develop the faith of Unitarianism than that of the "standing order" to which he belonged. But a large part of

those who by preference were Unitarians had identified themselves with the Universalist society, had there found a congenial home and had been in all respects influential supporters of that cause. In the earlier years of organized religious life in Waterville the lines were drawn sometimes rather sharply, between the Baptists and the Universalists and even at this late day we now and then hear an isolated echo of an old time conflict. Unquestionably Dr. Sheldon was the supreme factor in the movement which on July 25, 1863, issued in the organization of the First Unitarian Society of Waterville. One may not perhaps say that no other man could have brought this event to pass as successfully but for this work he had a rare combination of qualifications. His previous life in the town, first as pastor of the Baptist church and then as president of the college, had brought him into close and influential relations with the community and especially with those persons more or less closely affiliated with the Baptist cause who yet were somewhat inclined to Unitarianism. In natural and acquired ability he was a man of note, thinking clearly in religious and philosophical lines, and expressing his thought in pure idiomatic English; he was social and familiar with people of all religious preferences and connections and duly aggressive in his private as well as public advocacy of the principles then only recently professed by him, and his character and reputation were such as to command confidence in him as a leader in the proposed enterprise. Some of his personal friends secured him to preach two sermons in the town hall in the months of June and July respectively in 1859. They interested others to unite with them in the successful effort to secure his services for ten Sabbaths during 1860. These too were held in the town hall and usually at intervals of one month. The increase of interest and of the number interested was constant, so that at the close of 1860 Dr. Sheldon was engaged to preach during 1861 on the second Sabbath of each month, continuing, however, as pastor of the Unitarian church in Bath until the end of the year, when he resigned that pastorate to become the pastor of those people who, as yet not formally organized as either church or society, were united in attachment to him and his views and in readiness to give and work to plant here a Unitarian vine. His first sermon as their pastor was preached January 1, 1862. He

moved his family from Bath to Waterville April 3, 1862, and resided here until his death. (See biog. ch.) The First Unitarian Society of Waterville was organized in the town hall July 25, 1863, and its constitution adopted in the same place on the 27th of the same month. The formal application for a warrant directing the call for a meeting to organize was presented July 17 of the same month to E. L. Getchell, Esq., justice of the peace, signed by D. L. Milliken, John Ware, Wm. Dyer, Geo. Wentworth, L. E. Thayer, James P. Blunt, Ira H. Low, G. A. Phillips, and C. K. Mathews. The constitution adopted was brief and simple, consisting of five articles determining: (1) The name of the society; (2) its officers; (3) their duties; (4) the conditions of membership (which were admission by vote of the society and signing of the articles); (5) the right to amend or add to the articles. To it was prefixed a statement of the purpose of the society as follows: For the public worship of God, the promotion of piety, the extension of religious knowledge, the aid of Christian charities, and, generally, for such objects as religious societies have in view. Rev. D. N. Sheldon, Franklin Smith, E. L. Getchell and Ephraim Maxham were elected as members on the evening of its adoption. Of subsequent additions to membership there seems to be no record until December 27, 1894, when it was "voted that the following named persons be accepted as members of the society, said persons to become full members upon signing their names upon page 250 of these records."

In explanation of this somewhat peculiar action and its result one must take into consideration the formation of the church organization in distinction from that of the society of which an account is given below. It was evidently felt that the special ends which it was the purpose of the church to attain could be better realized without a separate organization. Accordingly, to the page on which were to be signed the names of those who would be full members of the society there was prefixed the following "bond of fellowship:" "Recognizing no other test of fellowship than fraternity of spirit, we adopt the following statement as indicating the value of the tie that binds us together. In the love of truth and in the spirit of Jesus we unite for the worship of God and the service of man." This is an abbreviated

repetition of the original statement of the object of the society, and in effect a declaration that the church organization was superfluous. Its functions as a distinct body had already been suspended and have not since been revived. Two hundred and fifty names, both men and women, make up the list of those who were accepted as members. Only thirty-three signed on the designated page. Many were both called and chosen but few heard and heeded. This was doubtless due, not to lack of sympathy with the cause, "but to an emphatic individualism which is comparatively independent of organization." Those not signing have doubtless been as loyal supporters of the society as have the signers. The "accepted" members and the "full members" share alike in all the activities of the society. The purpose and effect of signing the bond was not to create an outward distinctive activity but to express the normal principle of the society life and so to develop it.

There was no church organization until September 2, 1888, when the pastor, Rev. J. L. Seward, advocated and secured one. In his record of its formation, Pastor Seward states that until that date "no church (Unitarian) in the proper sense had ever been organized (in Waterville)," and adds that its (covenant was composed by the venerable Rev. D. N. Sheldon, D. D., who took an active interest in the formation of the church." The "covenant," is in form a creed or "Declaration" of faith, with eight articles. They affirm belief in God as the supreme object of worship; in his Son Jesus Christ as the best manifestation of God; in Christianity as a divine law of life; in the Bible, especially the New Testament, as a product of divine inspiration and the best teaching ever given to the world; in personal immortality and the necessity of faith, hope and love as a condition of well-being; in the brotherhood of mankind and God's good pleasure "to bring them all through whatsoever discipline to final holiness and happiness;" in public worship and the ordinances of "Baptism and the Memorial Supper; and finally in the duty not to make these articles an authoritative creed or test of church fellowship but to "respect and honor all earnest seekers after truth and righteousness." The constituent members or original "Covenanters" were twenty-four. There are now forty-six names on the rolls. These are all of whose admission to the church there

is any record. The six covenanters whose names appear first on the list are those of Pastor Seward, Dr. and Mrs. Sheldon, Mr. and Mrs. Simeon Keith and Mr. H. D. Bates. The honorable list of twenty-four is closed and crowned with the name: "Mrs. Sarah M. Ware, widow of John Ware, Sr." For the origination and maintenance of the church to the close of his ministry as also for the preservation of its records in the most complete and admirable form, great credit is due to Pastor Seward. The record book, to which little has been added since he left, is, for the time covered by his pastorate, in all respects a model.

Other organizations connected with the society have been or now are the following: Sunday school; Ladies' Circle, dating from 1880, with Mrs. Sarah Ware as president until her death; Women's Auxiliary, the Waterville branch of the Unitarian Women's Auxiliary, having for its object religious study and missionary and denominational work; the Sorosis, a society of the young ladies of the Unitarian church, dating from 1889, and the Fatima Club, both having as their object work in the interest of the society.

The "house and home" of these organizations, the edifices in which they gather, are admirable and adequate alike in respect of the location, the buildings, and their furnishings. The Town Hall was the meeting-house of the Unitarians at the beginning. In 1865 a movement was made to raise money for a suitable house of their own. In October of that year the American Unitarian Association, through its secretary, promised to the society $2,000 toward the proposed house on condition that it should be erected free from debt, and a prescribed bond executed. At a meeting of the society, November 11, the gift with its condition was accepted, and thanks voted to the association and by name to seven men in Portland for aid in building. Its erection was vigorously pressed and in the summer of 1866 it was ready for the sale of pews. They were sold at auction, in August, some on the 13th, some on the 15th and some on the 18th, while a few remained unsold. Mr. G. A. Phillips was auctioneer, and the three sales together realized $2,664. There are recorded votes of thanks "to Alben Emery, Esq. of Waterville, for his munificent gift of a bell for our house of worship;" "to J. M.

Crooker, Esq., for his valuable present of a clock;" "to Col. R. H. Greene of Winslow for a Bible; to Geo. F. Gilman, Esq., of New York, for a beautiful set of pulpit furniture and of gallery chairs and for his many other manifestations of interest in our welfare." We can well imagine the satisfaction with which the following sensible resolution was passed: "Resolved; that we look with delight upon the architectural beauty of our house of worship and feel justly proud that this fine edifice is the work of Waterville mechanics." Then was added a vote of thanks to James P. Blunt, Esq., the master mechanic, and "to the home talent employed by him." The house was dedicated, September 4, 1866. The sermon was by Edward Everett Hale, D. D., of Boston, Mass., and the prayer of dedication by Rev. C. C. Everett of Bangor. The clock in the tower was presented in 1869 by Samuel Appleton, Esq.

In 1889 the beautiful building known as "The Ware Parlors" was erected, furnished and presented to the society through the munificence of Madame Ware. This building was dedicated January 14, 1890. The principal address was by Pastor Seward and there were congratulatory addresses by other pastors. For Sunday school work, committee meetings, the social and kindred functions of the society and church the Ware Parlors have been constantly and greatly useful. Mrs. Ware gave the building without restriction as to its use, assured that there would be "the strictest observance of propriety in determining the right and expedient uses to which it should be put." Madame Ware had also, in 1881, made to the society a permanent loan, practically an outright gift, of "the sweet voiced organ" by which the church services have been so enriched, and "for a term of years" the fine residence by the Park, now owned by one of her sons, Mr. Edward Ware, was granted to the pastor, rent free. It was appropriate that "a very fine portrait of Madame Ware, in a heavy rich frame," and tablet recording the gift of the building were placed in the Ware Parlors before its dedication, in recognition of all that she had been and had done for the society.

There have been in all eight pastors of the society and church. David Newton Sheldon, D. D., 1862-1876; Rev. John Adams Bellows, 1878-1883; Rev. Daniel Rowe, 1884-'85, less than one

year; Rev. Albert Corydon White, 1885-1887; Rev. Josiah Lafayette Seward, B. D., 1888-1893; Rev. Thomas Jefferson Valentine, 1894-1897; Rev. John William Barker, November 1, 1897-September 8, 1899; Rev. Arthur G. Pettengill, September, 1900 to the present, and still pastor. As has appeared from the record above given, the pastorates of Dr. Sheldon and Mr. Seward were specially significant. Under the former's able and prolonged leadership the society came not only to its birth but also to its full maturity, in a rapid and natural growth. Next in length were the pastorates of Mr. Seward and Pastor Bellows, each five years. Mr. Seward was a man well qualified for leadership. Whole-hearted and tireless in promoting the interests of his own people, he was scarcely less interested in all that affected the welfare of the city, and responded readily to calls for service as a member of the school board and in other ways. Young men were attracted to his public services and in large numbers came under his immediate personal influence. Pastor Bellows made his mark as a brilliant preacher. The other pastors have been educated men of high character and have contributed each his part to maintain and promote the cause. Pastor Pettengill is still making his record emphasizing the spiritual life, and his work goes forward with good promise.

While the efficiency of a church depends largely upon its pastors, it depends still more upon its members. The Unitarians of Waterville have from the beginning had at least their full share of men and women foremost in ability, culture and influence. Whatever may be true as to the present relative standing of the society among the Unitarian societies of the State, there can be little doubt that to the Unitarians of Waterville belongs the possibility of making it rank among the foremost.

THE METHODISTS.

The early history of the Methodist church in Waterville is a story of struggle: Those who first tried, found it exceedingly hard soil for Methodism. While they received encouragement in adjoining towns, the early itinerants strangely avoided Waterville. We have no accounts of any visits to this place by Methodist preachers until 1827 or 1828, when Rev. Ezekiel Robinson,

then preacher in charge of Fairfield circuit, preached occasionally in Waterville, and organized a small class. This class was of brief continuance.

In 1832, Rev. Martin Ward preached for a while in Waterville and organized a class of seven persons of which James Parker was leader. In 1833, Rev. P. P. Morrill preached here once in four weeks on the Sabbath. In 1835, Rev. Marcus Wight rendered the same service and the membership was increased to twenty-five. Because of discouragements, the meetings were discontinued, and the ground abandoned until 1843, when Waterville was made a mission station with Rev. Luther P. French preacher in charge. The Town Hall was secured for meetings—a good congregation gathered and a Sunday-school organized.

In 1844, Rev. Stephen Allen was appointed to this field with a missionary appropriation of $150. Incipient measures were taken for building a house of worship and a church site bargained for, but as Mr. Allen left at the close of the year, the building enterprise was abandoned. In 1845 Asahel Moore supplied the mission; in 1846, Rev. Chas. Munger. The society again became discouraged and the field was abandoned. In 1851, Rev. Stephen Allen was again appointed to preach in Waterville. He remained two years. Quite a revival occurred, and there was some talk about building a fine house of worship, but because of financial embarrassment the enterprise was not attempted.

During the years 1851-1856, Revs. Stephen Allen, D. Waterhouse and Caleb Fuller were the appointed preachers, the first and third serving two years each, the second, one. The question of building a meeting-house was again raised in connection with a revival under Mr. Allen, and was taken up anew under Mr. Fuller, when an eligible site was engaged and arrangments to build nearly matured. But nothing further was done. The society was broken up, the membership nominally transferred to Fairfield charge, and for the next twelve years the society was connected with that charge. In 1867 Waterville was again made a separate appointment with thirty members, and missionary funds were appropriated toward the support of the society. This was effected mainly, by the efforts of Rev. Hobart Richardson, then a resident of Waterville. Rev. J. H. Movers was

appointed preacher in charge. There were held regularly, a Sunday morning preaching service in the Town Hall, a Sunday evening preaching service in a 3d-story hall in Marston Block, and a Thursday evening social meeting in the same hall. A Sunday school was organized. This new development was largely due to a protracted meeting and revival in the previous year. In 1868 Rev. James W. Hathaway was appointed to the charge. The society decided to build a church, bought the lot on Pleasant street, made plans and contracts and went forward under the leadership of Mr. R. B. Dunn. The estimated cost was $16,000, the amount subscribed $4,375, of which Mr. R. B. Dunn had pledged $3,000. To appearance, the enterprise was, in the highest degree, reckless. The society was poor, Mr. Dunn was the only man of considerable financial ability. The building, however, went on, Mr. Dunn assuming the responsibility, as the emergency required, until the house was finished and furnished in excellent style throughout, including an organ and bell, at a cost of about $18,000, Mr. Dunn paying $14,000. The dedication was on the 23rd of March, 1870. The sermon was by Rev. J. A. M. Chapman, D. D., of Boston, from the words: "The wages of sin is death, but the gift of God is eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord." It was a masterly effort and made a deep impression upon the large audience. The pastors of sister churches, also several visiting clergymen, assisted in the services. Mr. Ladd, now presiding elder of Lewiston district, remained as pastor for three years, the full term under the rule of the church, during that time fifty-three persons united with the church. 1872-1874, Rev. A. W. Pottle was pastor. (A revival in which some forty were converted occurred during his ministry.) In 1875 Rev. Wm. S. Jones was pastor and a gracious revival under the labors of the Lynn Praying Band, added one hundred new names to the list of members and probationers, while many who were converted united with other churches here and elsewhere. In 1877-1878 Rev. Roscoe Sanderson was pastor. The following is the list of subsequent pastors: Rev. Ezekiel Martin, A. W. Pottle, afterwards a presiding elder; W. S. McIntire, Wm. M. Sterling, Geo. A. Crawford, C. I. Mills, H. A. Clifford, L. B. Codding, Israel Luce, W. F. Berry, (see biog. ch.), Geo. D. Lindsay, (see biog. ch.), Albert A. Lewis.

During the year 1899 the church was enlarged and beautified, under the pastorate of Rev. Geo. D. Lindsay, at an expense of $5,000. Mr. Lindsay's health failed during the winter of 1901 and he was obliged to give up ministerial work. He died in Waterville, October 25, 1901, loved and respected by all who knew him.

The foregoing sketch is by the present pastor, who has also, by request, furnished the statistics for the following summary. At the permanent organization of the church in 1867, there were found less than thirty of those who had previously identified themselves with the cause here and who, in 1853, numbered 136. In 1873 there were 152; 230 in 1883; 262 in 1893; 275 in 1902. The total of baptisms is 529. A Sunday school was organized in 1867, with forty members. There were 173 at the year's close, the attendance for the year averaging forty-six. Everett R. Drummond, Esq., was superintendent from the beginning until 1888 with a brief interruption in 1885. For the last ten years this important office has been successfully filled by Miss Sarah A. Copp. There are in the school about 300 members, and in its library 1,100 volumes. For about fifteen years, 1880-'95, a Sunday school, with an average attendance some of the time as high as fifty, was maintained by the church in the chapel on Sand Hill, Winslow, the chapel having been built and owned by the church. The church has also, for many years, had two of its members, Mr. James L. Corson and Miss Eda L. Fuller working throughout the State as missionaries of the Maine Bible Society. Miss May Grover became a missionary in Africa under Bishop Taylor in 1887. Although not organized until after the Civil War, of those who have belonged to it, twenty or more were in the Union army, while in the war for temperance, the church as a whole has been and is a valiant regiment. Indirectly, through its gifts, of money for Christian enterprises outside its own limits, it is represented in mission and reform work the world over. In only one year (1868) have its contributions for these fallen below $100. The highest sum was $970, in 1897. Since 1881 the amount has in only one year been less than $200, while the average for these years has been $479, and the average for all the years of the church's history has been $346.50. Surely the church has had a most honorable record and an enviable prospect speaks encouragement.

THE EPISCOPALIANS.

The first services of the Episcopal church in Waterville were undertaken chiefly through the instrumentality of men who were not of her communion. Deacon John B. Bradbury, of the Congregational society of Waterville, was, during the winter of 1875-6, boarding in a family with the Rev. George T. Packard, the newly appointed rector of St. John's church, Bangor. Mr. Charles Follansbee, a nephew of Deacon Bradbury, was a frequent visitor, and through his uncle became acquainted with Mr. Packard. From this acquaintance developed the suggestion to hold a service of the Episcopal church in Waterville, and through the influence of these gentlemen the first service here was conducted in the Congregational house of worship, presumably by the Rev. Mr. Packard. Such an unexpected interest was manifested that the Bishop of Maine, the Rt. Rev. Henry A. Neely, at once undertook to provide a monthly service. Owing to the small number of priests whose services were then at his disposal, it was not always possible to carry out this plan, but during the next few months, services were frequently held, and the Rev. H. L. Yewens of Lewiston and the Rev. Samuel Upjohn of Augusta were among those who officiated.

In June, 1876, the Bishop sent Mr. Henry Jones,—then a candidate for Holy Orders, and now the senior priest actively engaged in parochial work in Maine,—to Waterville, "with instructions to remain there long enough at least to fairly test the desire of any considerable number to have the services of the church." The result of this experiment was certainly encouraging, for in December of the same year a petition was forwarded to the bishop for the organization of a mission. On December 22 the organization was completed under the name of St. Mark's church and the mission placed under the care of the Rev. Dr. Upjohn. The bishop appointed the following officers: Mr. J. G. Soule, warden; Mr. J. F. Percival, treasurer; Mr. Jones, the lay reader, continued in charge of the services. During Mr. Jones' term of service the mission used the Universalist house of worship part of the time and later occupied the Grangers' hall on Main street. Three persons were baptized and confirmed during the year.

In June, 1877, the Rev. Edwin F. Small, just ordained Deacon, was given permanent charge of the mission. He found a congregation of about sixty ready to accept his ministrations. In the autumn of that year the mission purchased of Mr. Mark Gallert the lot of land on Center street on which the church now stands, and at the same time leased a new store on Main street, belonging to Mr. W. H. Leslie, which was fitted up as a chapel. Attention was then directed to the erection of a church. Plans were secured and most of the money raised, so that by early spring, building operations were begun. The first service was held in the new chapel on the evening of July 6, 1878, the Rev. Edward R. Brown, of the Diocese of Connecticut, being the preacher. The chancel furniture was the gift of the bishop. The communion plate was presented by Mrs. Frank Getchell of Philadelphia. The altar linen was the work and gift of the altar society of St. Mark's church, Philadelphia. Mr. Small resigned, March 1, 1881, to accept the rectorship of Trinity church, Saco. During his ministry twenty-eight persons were baptized, and an equal number were presented to the bishop for the apostolic rite of confirmation.

During the next five years the church had two rectors, the Rev. John M. Bates, who served two years, and the Rev. L. W. Richardson, who remained but a year and a half. For the rest of this period the parish had to be content with such ministrations as from time to time could be furnished.

The Rev. Melville McLaughlin took charge of the parish on the first Sunday in Lent, 1886, and remained until June, 1889. Much in a material way was accomplished during his incumbency. The house and lot just east of the church was purchased, Mr. McLaughlin advancing the money, and taking a mortgage on terms very favorable to the mission. This was done before the end of 1886. In 1887 the chapel was painted without and frescoed within, the windows put in, various other improvements made, and the church was duly consecrated on June 9, the money having been raised to make the last payment on the lot. Mr. McLaughlin recorded forty-two baptisms and thirty-four confirmations.

The Rev. James W. Sparks was appointed rector by Bishop Neely, November 8, 1889, and remained until October 1, 1899, a

period of ten years, lacking one month. During Mr. Sparks' administration the rectory was partially destroyed by fire, and the improvements that were made at the time of the rebuilding added somewhat to the convenience and the value of the property. The scriptural custom of the weekly eucharist was established at the outset of Mr. Sparks' rectorship and the Saints' Day celebrations were also made the rule, in accordance with the prayer-book requirement. Mr. Sparks was particularly active as a missionary, holding services at Madison, Skowhegan and Shawmut, —building at the last named village a beautiful little church at a cost of something over $2,000,—and finding and ministering to communicants also in Vassalboro, Winslow, Oakland, and Norridgewock. Mr. Sparks administered the sacrament of Holy Baptism to one hundred and thirteen persons, and presented forty-six for confirmation.

In November, 1899, the present rector, the Rev. George Bruce Nicholson, came to Waterville, his appointment being almost the last official act of the late Bishop Neely prior to his death. The affairs of the parish were not then in an ideal condition. Without attempting to fix the responsibility upon anyone, the fact remains that there was much disaffection in the congregation, and considering its numbers and resources the parish was quite heavily in debt. The people, however, seemed quite ready to unite in any effort which might be undertaken to renew the interest and strengthen the work. Steps were at once taken to cancel the floating indebtedness of the parish, while in the meantime the rector's attention was given to the re-organization of the various parochial agencies, and the improvement of the character of the services. Friends of the mission here and elsewhere have given various accessories of church worship, so that the Catholic faith, which is taught in its fulness, may have due outward expression in a reverent and appropriate ceremonial, which, while modest and simple in its character, follows so far as it goes the principles of scriptural symbolism and the historic usages of the Catholic church. In the autumn of 1900, the rector presented a plan for the liquidation of the debt resting upon the property, within five years. The plan met with instantaneous approval and response, and more than one-third has already been paid. During the same season an extension was built at the

south end of the church, providing a choir-room and small chapel, and the chancel was remodeled and furnished to accommodate the re-organized vested choir, which, after several months' training by the rector, made its first appearance in the evening of the feast of St. Cecilia. Up to the present time twenty-one have been confirmed. The outlook at the present time is hopeful. The parish is united, the congregations are growing, the few workers are faithful, financial obligations are being faced and discharged, prejudices are in a measure being overcome, and St Mark's church enters upon her second quarter-century in faith, believing that God has a work for her to do in witnessing for a pure Catholicity, and that He will guide her in the accomplishment of His purpose.

The present officers of the mission are: Mr. George S. Dolloff, warden; Mr. J. Foster Percival, treasurer; Mr. Lowell G. Salisbury, clerk. The number of communicants in good standing is not quite one hundred.

THE ADVENTISTS.

Many still living distinctly remember William Miller and his trumpet-toned proclamation throughout New England and the Middle States, that the second coming of Christ and the end of the world were at hand. Who that heard it could forget the rallying cry: "Eighteen hundred forty-three will be the year of jubilee!" Great and widespread was the interest and his followers in his own lifetime numbered some 50,000. As the event showed, he was at fault as to that date as have been many other attempts to determine the exact time of the Lord's predicted advent. But the conviction that the time is very near at hand has remained and widely extended.

Doubtless there have been in Waterville individuals of this faith ever since the time of Miller. There were certainly some of them here in the sixties who knew exactly what they believed, and who affirmed and defended their faith with ability. No effort toward organization seems to have been made until the fall of 1894. At that time five men and their wives, most of whom were connected with the Charles street mission, reached the decision to establish meetings in harmony with their own

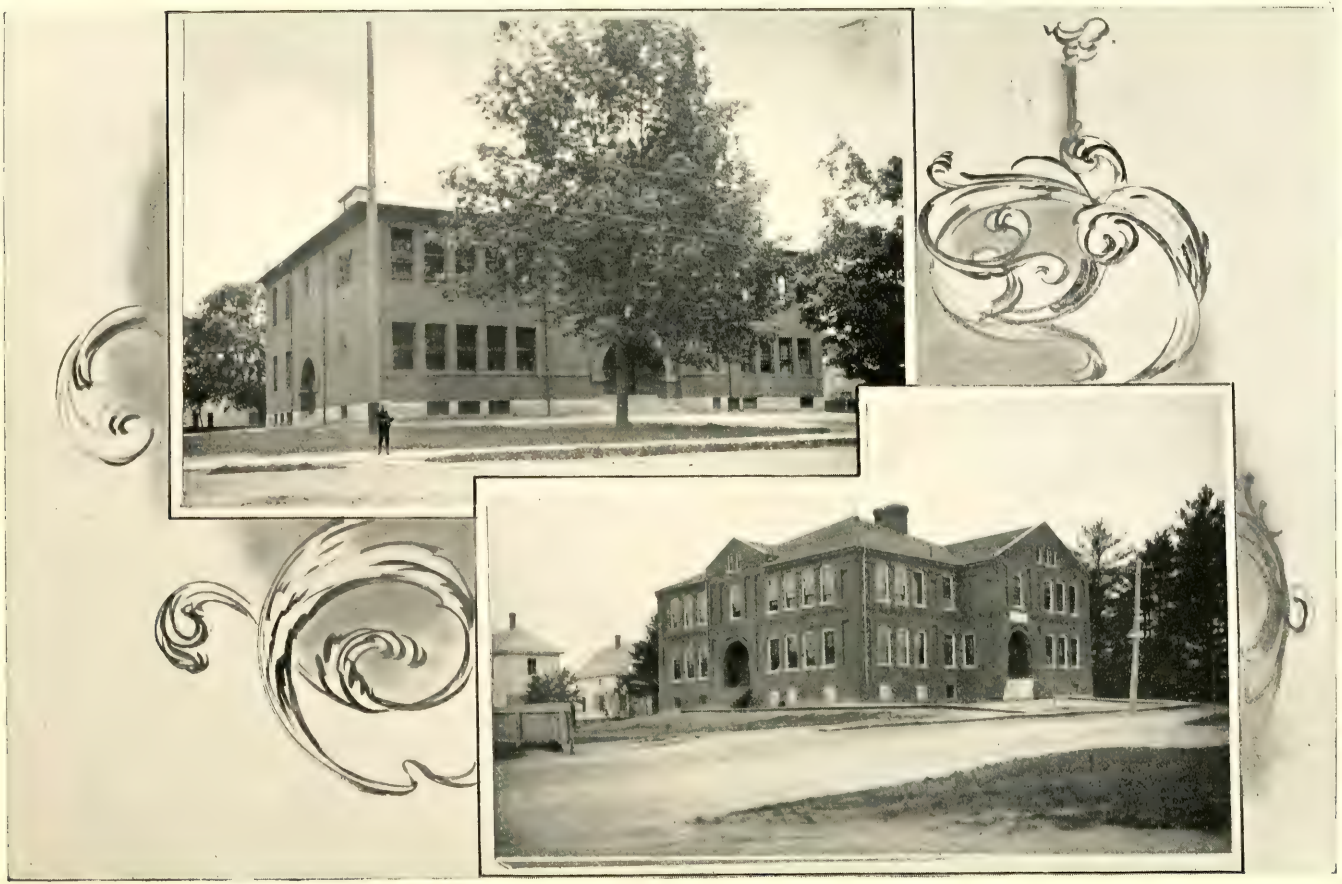
faith. Accordingly they hired, for this purpose, Golden Cross hall, began their meetings at once, and have ever since continued them there. Different ministers from various parts of the State were for two years engaged from time to time to preach for them. There resulted an increase in attendance. It was therefore decided in 1896 to organize a church. This was effected October first with a membership of thirteen and with the following officers: Elder, Fred S. Varney; deacons, Martin H. Ham and Isaac Varney; clerk, Miss Myra A. Barker; financial secretary, C. G. Hapworth; treasurer, Mrs. Almeda Rose. Rev. E. E. Larcell of Fairfield was unanimously called to be pastor, and at the end of his two years of service the membership had increased to fifty. Various preachers supplied the pulpit until December 3, 1899 when Rev. W. M. Strout of Dover, N. H., became pastor and served until February of the present year. During his pastorate the membership of the church has been increased, the Sunday school doubled in size, a lot of land on Pearl street, facing Nudd street, on which to erect a church building, bought and paid for, and money secured sufficient to warrant the taking of further steps for its erection. The expectation is that it will be completed and ready for dedication in the fall of the present year. The members of the church, although at present without a pastor, expect one soon, and they regard the prospects of the young church as very bright.

THE FREE BAPTISTS.

The Free Baptist church of Waterville is the latest born of all the churches of the city. It was organized December 31, 1901. Were one to write the history of this church as it "might have been" there would be much of effective work and large achievement to record. Some twenty years ago Rev. James Boyd, agent of the Maine Free Baptist Association, organized in this village a Sunday school and for a while held public preaching services. There were living here at the time a goodly number of members of that denomination, some of them persons of not a little social and financial ability and influence, and in religious character also excellent material to go into a new church enterprise and organization. Indeed long before that

Deacon Hanscom, (deacon of a Free Baptist church) and all his family, living in the house still occupied by his daughters at the junction of Main street and College avenue, were loyal and downright Free Baptists. Some of the Hills shared very positively the same faith. There were others here with them fifty years ago, after that still others continued to come, among them such families as the Trues and the Purintons. No effort seems to have been made to unite these in a society and church of their own faith and order until the coming of Rev. James Boyd, already noticed. This effort at the first was full of promise and would unquestionably have been richly successful if it had not been for the unfortunate mistakes of management for which the Free Baptists of Waterville were not responsible and which they, at the time, greatly regretted. But the loss to that denomination was gain to the others. The "might have been" which has made them "sad" has made others glad. And yet, in a truer sense, all have together been both sad and glad for we are "all members of one body," and so all share alike the joy and sorrow of each.

The question of separate services and organization was not again effectively raised until 1899. At that time Rev. A. D. Dodge of Clinton, made the acquaintance of his denominational brethren in Waterville, and as the first public result they gathered on the 20th of August, 1899, in Forester's hall on Temple street for their first separate preaching service which was in charge of Mr. Dodge. From that day they have held services continuously under his charge and leadership. On the 1st of October, 1900, they moved from Forester's hall to the Grand Army hall, and subsequently into the hall over the Woman's Association. This they have furnished suitably for their own use and at their own expense. On the 31st of December, 1901, they were organized into a church of twenty-four members. They have as pastor, Rev. A. D. Dodge; as deacons, Messrs. A. E. Purinton and J. G. Butler; as clerk, Mr. George Smith; Mr. A. E. Purinton is superintendent of the Sunday school and chorister and gives himself to the service of the cause with a cheerful devotion which is shared by the other workers, both men and women. The small number makes heavy the burden



NORTH GRAMMAR SCHOOL. MYRTLE STREET SCHOOL.

of support but the State Convention renders aid in the payment of $200 annually toward the pastor's salary. They feel the need of a house of worship and hope in due time to secure one. The constant increase in attendance on all the services of the church, including the Sunday school, makes them hopeful for the future. All congratulate them on their good record and wish them well for the coming years.

Note. The sketch of St. Mark's Episcopal church was written by its Rector, the Rev. George Bruce Nicholson.

CHAPTER IX.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF WATERVILLE

By Elwood. T. Wyman, A. M., Superintendent of Schools.

Seeking after facts concerning the early history of the schools of Waterville is largely groping in the dark, for the records of the period, so far as they relate to schools, are scanty, and its remembrance lies beyond the memory of living men. There is enough written down, however, to show that the settlers of this part of the Kennebec valley brought with them from Massachusetts the same high regard for education that made and has kept for that commonwealth the foremost place in the Union. The mother state gave to her daughter Maine no more precious heritage than this strong desire and determination to offer youth as much of elementary learning as limited resources could provide.

It took no little sacrifice at times to keep the lamp of popular education burning, and while Waterville was yet a part of Winslow there were several occasions when taxes were so grievous a burden that no money was voted at the annual town meeting for the support of schools. In 1778, Winslow voted to hire preaching but no schooling; in 1780 the cause of the gospel suffered alike with that of education, no money being voted for either schooling or preaching. In March, 1787, it was voted to allow Capt. Zimri Haywood four pounds, eight shillings and sixpence, for paying and boarding a schoolmaster one month. This is the first record of a definite sum paid to an individual in connection with the support of schools.

In 1788 and the two following years no money was voted for preaching or schooling. In the last-named year the voters thrice

evinced their determination to hire no schooling as shown by the record of the town meetings. In 1791 no money was voted for preaching, but fifty pounds were allowed for schooling. That some of the more prosperous of the citizens united in the support of private schools is shown by diary records and such agreements as the following, an exact copy of the original document:

WINSLOW, 28th Dec. 1796.

Whereas Abijah Smith of said Winslow, has agreed to keep a school in Ticonic Village for the term of three months next ensuing the date hereof, and bord himself and find a room convenient for that purpose. We the subscribers do promise to pay him twenty dollars pr month—two dollars of which is to be paid weekly for his bord—and the remainder to be paid at the expiration of said three months each one to pay in proportion to the number he signs for—also to find and hall to said room, a sufficient quantity of fire-wood for said school.

Nehemiah A. Parker, One
John Rogers, Three
Benj. Chase, Three
Elnathan Sherwin, Two
Getchell & Redington, Five
Edw'd Piper for two
James M'Kim for three
Jona. Clark, Three

Feby 7th, 1797,

Abijah Smith ought certainly to have been able to teach penmanship and the correct use of his mother tongue, for the first records of the town of Waterville are in his handwriting, beautiful to behold even now; and they are so well expressed that they may well have been used as a model for the town clerks that succeeded him.

It is not to be believed that schools, or preaching, were neglected for lack of appreciation of the advantages of either, but the people were poor and the depreciated currency of the day was lamentably scarce. So it is not strange that some of the early schoolmasters were glad to receive "pickled herring" in remuneration for their services. In March of 1796, six years before the separation of the two towns, Winslow voted $250 for

the purpose of schooling, this being the first instance in the town records of the use of the term dollars. The votes previous had named the amount of municipal appropriations in pounds. At the same March meeting, an article "to make such alterations in school districts as may be thought expedient" was "passed over," this also being the first use in the records of the term "school district."

In 1798 family names long familiar in the history of both towns appear in the list of school agents elected at the annual town meeting. On the east side they were Col. Hayden, Ephraim Town and Moses Wyman; on the west side, Nathaniel Low, Asa Redington, Daniel Carter, Jonathan Combs, David Pattee, Hugh Osborne and Thomas Bates. In 1800, Winslow voted $400 for schools and $1,500 for roads; how much of these sums was expended for that part of the town lying west of the Kennebec the records do not show.

After Waterville's incorporation as a town, June 23, 1802, little time was lost in setting its school machinery in motion. At the first town meeting, July 26 of that year, the following school agents were elected: Elisha Hallet, Thomas Parker, Nehemiah A. Parker, Nelson Colcord, Asa Soule, Micah Ellis, Isaac Corson, John Streeter, Thomas Cook and Samuel Moors. On August 9 the town voted to raise $300 for purposes of schooling.

At the March meeting of 1803, the sum of $400 was voted for schooling and only $50 for preaching. At an adjourned meeting held May 2, it was voted to accept a report presented by the selectmen for dividing the town into school districts, which were referred to in the report as Ticonic, Rose's, Ten-lot, Almond Soule's, Tozer's, Low's, Moors's, Asa Soule's, Osborne's, and Crowell's. The selectmen's report also provided for the choice of the several school agents at the annual town meeting, each district to have the liberty of "providing, agreeing with and paying their teachers," subject to the restrictions of the law in such cases made and provided. Discretionary power was granted the selectmen to aid small districts, and Rose's district was advised to join with neighboring families in Fairfield in support of a union school.

At the March meeting of 1805, three agents were elected for Ticonic district, which embraced the village portion of the town.

They were Nehemiah A. Parker, Asa Redington, Jr., and James Stackpole, Jr. In 1806 the school appropriation was increased to $600, and at a meeting in May a committee consisting of Moses Appleton, Reuben Kidder, Timothy Boutelle, James Stackpole, Jr., and Thomas C. Norris was elected "to inspect schools throughout the town the year ensuing." This committee was of quality suited to the important work assigned it, for two of its members, Dr. Moses Appleton and the Hon. Timothy Boutelle, were graduates of Harvard besides being, like their associates on the committee, men of affairs with ability sufficient to make them leaders of thought and action in any community.

That the boys of those days were not unlike the boys of to-day may be guessed from a vote of the town in April, 1808, by which ball playing and snow-balling within fifteen rods of the meeting-house and schoolhouse were prohibited on penalty of a fine of not more than $4 and not less than fifty cents. Many of the lads at whom that vote was leveled grew to be dignified and distinguished citizens, just as will their grandchildren whom we see playing upon our streets to-day.

The various school districts soon came to be known officially by number although the original family names of them still survive in the local parlance of several communities.

For district No. 1, in 1808, there were reported as parents of children of school age--five to twenty-one—the following persons: William Spaulding, Jere. Curtis, Benj. Woodman, Daniel Curtes, Christopher Jakins, George Jakins, James L. Wood, Jona. Clark, Frederick Jakins, Isaac Temple, Edward Piper, Nicholas Coffin, David Nours, Jediah Morrill, Jere. Fairfield, Enoch Plummer, Nathaniel Gilman, Jona. Haywood, Isaac Stevens, James Stackpole, Jr., William Phillips, Hannah Cool, Reuben Kidder, Moses Appleton, Mrs. Lakin, George Dunbar, Moses Dalton, Charles Dingley, Daniel Moore, John Stackpole, Asa Redington, David Getchell, Nehemiah Getchell, Jr., Mrs. Parker, Wm. Haywood, Moses Healey, Wm. Miller, Mrs. Leeman, Elnathan Sherwin, Turner Fish, Thomas C. Norriss, John Wright, Russell Blackwell, Winthrop Watson, Jere. Kidder, Edward Estey, Samuel King, Sally Taylor, Samuel Gilman, Samuel Clark, Christopher Rice, James Crummet, Daniel Loring. Joseph

Allen, Ebenezer Bacon, Johnson Williams, James Curtis, Richard Clifford.

In the days when the presence of children in the family was more general than now, this list, returned by the hand of James Stackpole, Jr., undoubtedly comprised the greater part of the inhabitants of the village of Waterville as it then existed. The number of pupils for this district was returned as 145. They came from Main, Silver, Mill, College, Water and lower Front streets, as these rough roads were called, leading through an area still largely covered with woods, and used mostly for pasturage. The schoolhouses in which the children worked, and probably sometimes played, were the little old yellow one close by the town hall, and the brick one on College street on what for many years was known as the Milliken lot.

In the year 1812, Moses Appleton and Daniel Cook were chosen "visiting inspectors" to visit each town school at least once during the winter months or as much oftener as they might think convenient; and in the summer season if they thought proper; and to prescribe "the most proper mode of instruction to each schoolmaster." The language of the vote would leave us to infer either that there were no female teachers employed at that time, or that they stood less in need of professional advice than did their brethren in the service. At all events the action of the town was significant as a recognition of the importance to public schools of official inspection.

The superintending school committee of 1821 was a distinguished group composed of Timothy Boutelle, Jeremiah Chaplin, Moses Appleton, Abijah Smith and Asa Redington, Jr. A few years later the committee appears to have been reduced in number to three members, two of whom were Stephen Chapin and Sylvanus Cobb. At the meeting at which they were elected, the town voted to pay them "a reasonable sum for their services." Dr. Appleton was again elected to be a member of the committee in 1826 and at the next March meeting he was voted $6 for his services. The functions of the committee were largely extended by a vote of this meeting when, upon motion of Timothy Boutelle, it was decreed as follows:

"That in future it shall be the duty of the superintending school committee to make a written report to the town, at the

annual meeting in March, describing the state and condition of the several schools in the town, which report shall embrace the following particulars, viz. the name of each school agent, the amount of money apportioned to each school district, the number of scholars as returned to the selectmen, the amount of money expended in each district for instruction—designation how much for masters and how much for mistresses and how much for wood, and the names and wages of the instructors, and how long each one has been employed, the number of scholars present at each examination, the greatest as well as the average number of scholars that have attended each school, the kind of books of every kind used in each school, the number of scholars in each school that have attended to the study of English grammar, arithmetic and geography and each of them, together with such remarks and observations as the committee may be pleased to make on the discipline, progress and appearance of each, whether creditable to the scholars and instructors, or otherwise, whether the money appears to have been faithfully and judiciously expended by the several agents or not, whether the scholars are sufficiently provided with suitable books—with such other facts as the committee may deem interesting and worthy to be communicated to the town, which report shall be lodged with the town clerk, and preserved in his office." It may be remarked in passing that the early reports made as a result of this action of the town may have been lodged with the town clerk but it is very certain that they were not preserved in his office, or anywhere else.

Possibly because of the more onerous duties now laid upon the committee, the sum of eight dollars each was voted for the three members composing it the next year, on the condition that they should make the report called for by the town's vote. The same year the limits of the thirteen school districts of the town were very carefully and definitely located, the report of the selectmen on the matter covering about three pages of the town records. At this time and for many years later there was continual changing of the districts, hardly a town meeting being held without taking some action in regard to setting off certain persons from one district to another. This business and the laying out or

discontinuance of roads furnished a never-failing subject for discussion and action.

The amount of money voted for schools in 1829 was $900, a larger sum by $200 than had ever been voted before. In a list of town by-laws adopted in 1830 the public school pupils were probably aimed at in a section providing for a fine of twenty-five cents as a penalty for riding upon, or taking hold of the back part of any chaise, sleigh or other carriage, while in actual use, without the consent of the person having charge of the same. There was also to be no ball playing or stone throwing in the public streets.

There was a decidedly "ministerial" committee chosen in 1834, consisting of the Rev. Calvin Gardner, the Rev. S. F. Smith, author of "America," and the Rev. Jonathan C. Morrill. Samuel Plaisted was chairman of the committee for the next year, which was marked by the passage of a vote to authorize the various districts to elect their respective school agents in district meetings. The custom thus inaugurated prevailed thenceforth uninterruptedly as long as the district system remained in vogue.

Early in the thirties, there were in attendance at the little brick schoolhouse a number of pupils that are still living or have but recently died. The entire list included Mary and Hannah Eaton, Ellen, Elizabeth and Rebecca Getchell, Lydia and Ariana Hill, Alice, Armenia and Olivia Dunbar, Rosetta and Naomi Nelson, Hannah, Tiley Ann and Susan Hayden, Mary Jewett, Esther Shorey, Georgiana Bright, Olive Blackwell, Eliza and Martha Haywood, Mary Brown, Ellen Caffrey, Josephine Morrow, Olive Reed, Lydia Hasty, Sarah Tuttle, Climenia Blood, Mary Shepherd, Maria Littlefield, James Hasty, Edward Piper, Eldridge L. Getchell, Leonard Hill, Burt Wells, Thomas Eaton, George Blackwell, Eleazer Getchell, Edward Dunbar, Joseph Hasty, Peter Dunbar, John Caffrey, Charles Dow, William Dow, William Caffrey, Thomas Foster, Edmund Dunbar, Joseph and Franklin Wheeler, Augustus Hill, Oliver Wheeler, Arnold and David Getchell, Henry and John Paine, Hiram Brown, Alfred Burleigh, George Blood, Thomas, Edwin and James Nelson, David Stilson, Turiel Haywood, George and John Brown, John B. Foster, Wm. Blood, Lemuel Stilson, James Otis, Benjamin Tibbetts, Edward McKechnie, Nathan Shorey, Timothy Little-

field, John Bacon, James Haywood, Francis Stilson, Charles White, James P. Hill. For teaching this array of pupils the teacher received the liberal salary of twenty-four dollars a month.

Schools were maintained in 1836 in fourteen districts, of which the largest were Nos. 1 and 5, the former having 212 scholars on its census roll, and the latter 204. The smallest district in the town had fourteen pupils. The total number of pupils returned for the town was 1,049, and the school money expended amounted to $1,131.18. In district No. 1 with its eighty pupils in attendance the sum of $197.50 was paid for instruction, of which $117 went to Crosby Hinds, who got $26 a month for a term of eighteen weeks; and $80.50 to Martha A. Sheldon, who taught twenty-three weeks at $14 a month. The average attendance was fifty. On the first visit of the committee thirty pupils were found present and on the second, forty-one. Seventeen pupils took grammar, sixty were found in arithmetic classes, and seventeen gave attention to geography.

In district No. 5 J. G. Dickenson received $173 for teaching, his rate of wages not being given; and Celia A. Colburn was paid $54 for a term of eighteen weeks.

The entire teaching force for the year consisted of Crosby Hinds, Martha A. Sheldon, Thomas Wright, Adeline Tozier, Philip N. Kimball, Sophia Thayer, David Purington, Martha W. Nelson, J. G. Dickenson, Celia A. Colburn, Serena Whitman, Martha Bowman, E. M. Thurston, Mary Marston, Wm. L. Eaton, Charlotte Mathews, Jacob Tuck, Elvira Cowan, Chas. Morrill, Louisa N. Ingalls, Danforth Thomas, H. C. Warren, Mary Ladd, Lyman Corson, Caroline Pullen and Maria Libby.

The highest wages paid a woman teacher was the $14 received by Martha A. Sheldon in district No. 1, which was more than was paid to some of the male teachers. In six of the districts women teachers were paid salaries of $4 a month. In earlier years seventy-five cents a week had not been considered a niggardly price to pay for the services of a woman teacher. The only mention of extra studies in the schools of this year was in reference to those of districts Nos. 7 and 12, in the former of which two pupils were set down as having studied history, and in the latter, six. In many of the districts the length of the

school year was twenty-two weeks; in the village schools it was more; in the smaller districts it was somewhat less. The whole amount paid the twenty-six teachers was $771.37. As the teachers in the two largest districts received $370.50 of this amount, it is evident that the rest of the corps were not achieving wealth at a dangerously rapid pace. The average number of pupils was reported as 502, but these figures were evidently not accurate, as in several of the districts the agents failed to make the returns necessary to determine the point correctly.

In March of 1835 a movement had been set on foot to build a new schoolhouse in the village, but nothing came of it; and the same year an attempt to unite districts No. 1 and No. 5 also failed, the committee from No. 1 consisting of the Rev. Calvin Gardner, Alpheus Lyon, James Stackpole, Jr., Eben F. Bacon and William Pearson, reporting against the plan as inexpedient.

In 1837 it was voted that the scholars on the west side of the Crommett stream, under eight years of age, draw their money to be expended in a private school to be kept on the west side for their benefit. The next year the following classification of pupils was made for the village schools: All between the ages of four and twelve years, and no others, were to be permitted to attend the summer schools; and all between the ages of ten and twenty-one years, and no others, might attend the winter schools, or those taught by a master.

In 1841 it was voted to open a woman's school on the Plain, so called, if a suitable place could be obtained. Three schools were maintained in the village that summer. An article providing for the giving up of the old schoolhouse lot for one more convenient was voted down in the district meeting of No. 1 in 1843. There was evidently some trouble with the management of the scholars at this time as the district meeting records show a vote of thanks extended to the schoolmaster for having enforced discipline, and to the committee for having backed him up by turning refractory pupils out of school. In 1845 by vote of the town districts No. 1 and No. 5 were united.

In 1846 the building of a schoolhouse on the Plains, which seemed to have failed of accomplishment earlier, was authorized at a cost of $250; and it was also voted to furnish two school rooms in the town hall. In the same year arrangements were

made for having the more advanced pupils attend the academy and the institute. The next year boys under twelve and girls under fourteen were admitted to the summer schools, and it was also decided to admit "foreign" children under "such restrictions as the district committee might prescribe." It was also decided that the English elementary branches be taught in the schools of the district and no others, except at the discretion of the classification committee. James H. Hanson was clerk of district No. 1 for several years from 1847.

A little earlier than this the district fathers had begun a contest over the matter of a new schoolhouse. It was a case of the north part of the village against the south, apparently, and it was waged eagerly, and not without traces of considerable bitterness.

Again and again action would be taken at a district meeting providing for the erection of a building, only to be overthrown when the opposing forces were mustered in sufficient strength at a later meeting. In 1853 it apparently became plain that nothing was being gained for either side, and the time-honored method of compromise was brought into use. A committee consisting of James Stackpole, Samuel Plaisted, Joseph Percival and George Wentworth, was chosen to name a committee of ten to consider and report upon the whole matter. This larger committee was made up of Solyman Heath, Josiah H. Drummond, James Stackpole, Joseph O. Pearson, Samuel P. Shaw, R. B. Thurston, John B. Bradbury, C. M. Morse, Ephraim Maxham, and Charles H. Thayer. The committee reported in favor of two brick buildings, one for the north end, the other for the south; and the long fight was over. One of the buildings thus provided for was the main part of the present high school building; the other what is now a brick tenement on College avenue, moved there from the present site of the North grammar school building, and used, until the Myrtle street building was erected, for school purposes.

In 1853 it was voted to sell the old brick schoolhouse and lot on College avenue, and so departed an interesting landmark of the earlier days. Two years later Latin and French were authorized as studies in the high school. In 1859 the teachers of high and grammar grades were requested to present to parents a weekly report of the conduct and scholarship of pupils in their

charge, and it was decided that at the end of the term a printed statement regarding the same should be printed and circulated. In 1864 pupils of high school rank were sent to Waterville Academy where Dr. Hanson received $4.50 a term for their tuition. This arrangement was continued until the establishment of an independent high school in 1876.

A remarkably able series of school reports were prepared by the committees of 1864 and the following years. They were printed and distributed among the voters and must have been of no little service in gaining their attention and enlisting their sympathy in the cause of education. The report for 1864 dealt broadly and intelligently with many topics that are of as much interest to-day as they were then. Among the subjects treated in this report were: "Interest in Education;" "School Reports;" "Kind of Education Needed;" "Qualification of Teachers;" "Selection of Teachers;" "Normal Schools;" "Interest and Co-Operation of Parents;" "Small Districts;" "Text-Books;" "Selection of Studies," and others of more particular interest to the time. The comments and recommendations of this report were eminently sensible and pedagogically sound. Its author was either the Rev. W. H. Kelton, or the Rev. David N. Sheldon, Mr. Kelton's name appearing as chairman of the committee, but the thought and the language of the report frequently suggesting Dr. Sheldon as its probable author.

Other well known members of the superintending school committee from 1864 until the town became a city were Prof. Moses Lyford of Colby, the Rev. J. O. Skinner, Prof. E. W. Hall of Colby, J. G. Soule, who died January 1, 1888, after a continuous service of thirteen years, Hon. S. S. Brown, Dr. A. W. Small, formerly of Colby, now of the University of Chicago, and Mrs. Martha Baker Dunn.

Just before the town became a city, its citizens had a chance to feel proud over the acquisition of a fine new school building, the North Grammar schoolhouse, which was formally opened February 28, 1888. A few years later came the erection of what is known as the South Grammar building, and in 1897 there was built for the accommodation of the upper part of the city what is in most respects the best school building in the city, the Myrtle street schoolhouse.

With the establishment of a city form of government for Waterville there came a recognition by its new board of education of the need of a more systematic plan of supervision than had existed hitherto, and choice was made of William C. Crawford, a graduate of Colby in the class of 1882, to be the first superintendent of schools. The board that elected Mr. Crawford consisted of S. S. Brown, chairman; Reuben Foster, Charles F. Johnson, Charles H. Redington, Franklin A. Smith, D. P. Stowell, and Prof. Julian D. Taylor of Colby. Superintendent Crawford found it necessary under the circumstances practically to reconstruct the entire school system, and this he did with little disturbance and yet so efficiently that his successors in office have all realized the good effect of his labors. He remained with the Waterville schools for about four years and a half, leaving them to accept a position in Massachusetts. Those who have followed him in the office of superintendent are C. F. Leadbetter, J. E. Burke, J. H. Blanchard, W. L. Waters, E. F. Hitchings, and Elwood T. Wyman. Of the seven all except Mr. Blanchard and Mr. Hitchings have been graduates of Colby College.

The masters of the high school since its permanent organization in 1876 have been: Edward H. Smiley, Warren C. Philbrook, Jefferson Taylor, Lincoln Owen, Dennis E. Bowman, ——— Nowell, A. H. Evans, S. K. Marsh, and John E. Nelson. At the end of the present school year Mr. Nelson resigned his position after holding it four years, and will be succeeded by Richard W. Sprague of the class of 1901, Colby College. It is interesting to note that every one of the masters in the list quoted has been a Colby graduate.

There are in the city to-day about 3,500 people of school age, and of these about 1,300 are registered in the various schools. These are housed in eight buildings, all the pupils from the outlying sections being conveyed into the city. The growth of the schools in the last fifteen years has been remarkable. Within that period four new buildings have been erected, and two others have been remodeled, to provide for the accommodation of about 1,000 pupils, and yet there is a demand that must soon be met for a new grammar school building in the southern section of the city, and for a new high school building. Against the $300 expended for schooling in the first year of Waterville's corporate

life, there is now to be set the annual expenditure of $30,000 for the school department. The schools of the city have kept pace with its growth. They have enlisted the honest efforts of faithful men and women who have served as members of superintending school committees, of boards of education, as superintendents, as teachers; they have enjoyed to a remarkable degree the good-will and appreciation of the community; and they have bestowed upon thousands of boys and girls a gift richer than any other earthly possession—the gift of an education.

COBURN CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.

CHAPTER X.

COBURN CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.

By Franklin W. Johnson, A. M., Principal of the Institute.

The school which now bears the name of Coburn Classical Institute was founded in 1829 as Waterville Academy. It had its origin in a deeply felt need of a preparatory school for Colby, then Waterville College. Hon. Timothy Boutelle, then treasurer of the College, had given a lot of land a year or two before and funds were raised by Jeremiah Chaplin, D. D., president of the College, and others for the erection of a school building.

The first principal of the school was Henry W. Paine, at that time an eighteen-year-old senior in Waterville College, later one of the most distinguished lawyers in Massachusetts. The number of students in attendance during the first year was sixty-three, of whom forty-seven were young men. The greater part of the work of the school was in the ordinary English branches as will be seen from the fact that only seventeen students are catalogued as studying Greek or Latin. Among the students of the first year were Mrs. Rebecca Moor Drinkwater who died in March, 1902; Daniel R. Wing, long time proprietor of the Waterville Mail; John B. Foster, LL. D., for many years a professor at Colby; Eldridge Getchell, treasurer of the College for many years, and William Mathews, LL. D., the well-known essayist. Of all the students of that early day Dr. Mathews alone survives. His writings still grace the pages of our periodical literature.

Mr. Paine opened the school in August, 1829, and gave up his office at the end of nine months on account of the fatal illness of a brother. Robert W. Wood had charge of the school for the remainder of this year. Joseph Hodges, Jr., was an assistant

teacher during this year. The next principal was George I. Chase, just graduated from Brown University, afterwards professor and acting president of that institution. He began his duties in August, 1830, but closed his work in May, 1831, after nine months' teaching. In August, 1831, Henry Paine, a graduate of Waterville College in the class of 1823, became principal and retained this position for five years. There is extant a catalogue belonging to this period for the year ending July 21, 1834. The following names appear under the heading "Superintending and Examining Committee:" Rev. Rufus Babcock, Jr., George W. Keeley, Rev. Calvin Newton, Alpheus Lyon, Esq., Dr. Hall Chase, Dr. Samuel Plaisted, Phineas Barnes, J. Everett Farnam, Samuel Randall, Jr. Mr. Paine had two assistants besides a teacher in elocution. The attendance for the year was 205, of whom 131 were young men. Of these there were "attending to the Ancient Languages" for the first term twenty-five, for the second term thirty-seven, "attending to the French Language" nine. The school year contained forty-eight weeks. The following statements from this early catalogue show how small was the expense of attendance upon the school. "The price of tuition in the common English studies is $3.25 per quarter. In Latin, Greek and French languages, in Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, the Natural Sciences and the higher branches of Mathematics, $4.25 per quarter. The expense of fuel and other incidental expenses is proportionated on the students. Board, including lodging and washing, can be obtained in respectable families for $1.50 per week."

Mr. Paine was followed in the principalship by a Mr. Freeman for a short time; he was followed in turn by Moses Burbank, and he by Lorenzo B. Allen who served until 1837. Mr. Allen is said to have been "an excellent classical scholar and a true Christian gentleman." He was afterwards president of Burlington University, Iowa. Next Charles B. Train, later attorney-general of Massachusetts, became principal. Nathaniel G. Rogers, a graduate of Colby, became principal in 1838, but resigned after a short time. At about this time there were various men who presided over the school for four or five months each but no accurate record of their names or order of service

is to be obtained. It is evident that during this period the school was in a most precarious state of existence. Indeed for about two years, 1839-1840, the school was wholly suspended. During this period the Waterville Liberal Institute was established and attracted many students who would otherwise have attended the Academy. This school occupied the building now used as a dwelling house at the south corner of Elm and School streets. It seems that during this period of temporary suspension the Academy building was used for at least one term of the district school. The school was revived in 1841 when Charles H. Wheeler, then a student in Waterville College, afterwards an Episcopal rector in Providence, R. I., became principal. He taught for two terms and was followed in the latter part of 1842 by Nathaniel Butler, father of the late president of Colby College. He remained at the head of the school for one year.

During the first fourteen years it will be seen that the school was conducted by young men, in most cases students or recent graduates of the College. Among the teachers not already mentioned was Elijah P. Lovejoy, the first anti-slavery martyr. From the quality of the men who were instructors it is certain that the school must have afforded abundant inspiration to the students of these early days.

With the hope of strengthening the struggling school, in the winter of 1841-2, an act of incorporation was obtained from the legislature and a board of trustees was established to have charge of the school. The act was as follows:

An Act to incorporate the trustees of the Waterville Academy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, as follows:

Sect. 1. Samuel Plaisted, Stephen Stark, Zebulon Sanger, Edwin Noyes, Harrison A. Smith, David Garland, Amasa Dingley, Johnson Williams, Stephen Thayer, Samuel Taylor, and their successors, are hereby created a corporation by the name of the Trustees of Waterville Academy, and, by that name may sue and be sued, and may have a common seal, and make any by-laws for the management of their concerns, not repugnant to the laws of this state; and may take and hold by gift, grant, or otherwise, any real or personal estate, the annual income of which shall not

exceed fifteen hundred dollars, and may give, grant, convey, or lease, the same, and may choose all officers necessary for the management of their concerns, for the purpose of promoting piety and morality, and for the instruction of youth in such languages, arts and sciences as the said trustees may direct.

Sect. 2. Samuel Plaisted is authorized to fix the time and place of the first meeting of said trustees, and to give to each four days notice thereof, in writing.

Approved February 12, 1842.

It does not appear that this incorporation was of any considerable help to the school. A far more potent factor in the revival which immediately followed was the selection as principal of James H. Hanson, a graduate of Colby in the class of 1842. Mr. Hanson took charge of the school in September, 1843. There were but five pupils at the opening of the year. Before the end of the first term the number had quintupled. In less than ten years the attendance had reached the large number of 308.

During all these years the school had no endowment and no source of income save the very low tuition fees. The income of the principal was small, the duties arduous. After twelve very successful years Mr. Hanson was worn out by his extremely hard work and resigned the principalship in 1854, going to Eastport, Maine, where he remained for three years as principal of the high school.

George B. Gow succeeded him until the summer of 1855. James T. Bradbury was then principal until the winter of 1857, when Isaac S. Hamblen took charge of the school. His principalship extended three and one-half years, to the end of the spring term of 1861. His management of the school was very successful. The average attendance during his administration was 218 and forty-nine were prepared for college. He was forced to resign his position because of ill health. Following him as principal came Ransom E. Norton for one term, Randall E. Jones for three terms, John W. Lamb for two years and three terms, from the summer of 1862 to the winter of 1864-5, and Augustus D. Small for two terms in 1865.

In 1864 the College had received new life through the gift of Gardner Colby. Following this a determined effort was made

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to strengthen the Academy which had been declining for several years. At the urgent request of Dr. Champlin, then president of the College, James H. Hanson returned to Waterville from Portland where for six years he had been at the head of the Boys' High school, and for two years had been conducting a private school for boys. In 1865 he again took charge of the Academy with the same success which attended his earlier principalship. At this time several of the trustees created by the act of 1842 had died and it appeared that no successors had been elected to fill the vacancies. Those who remained, at the suggestion of Dr. Champlin, gave back their charge to the trustees of the College and the separate corporation ceased to exist. The trustees of the College then placed the affairs of the Academy in the hands of the College faculty. The name was changed to Waterville Classical Institute.

In 1869 a Ladies' Collegiate Department was added and the legislature granted the power to confer degrees in accordance with the following act:

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled*, as follows:

Section 1. The managers of Waterville Classical Institute may prescribe a course of study for young ladies, equivalent to that of any female college in New England, and may, with the concurrence of the board of instructors, confer upon all who shall satisfactorily complete such course the collegiate honors and degrees that are generally granted by female colleges."

In accordance with this act a course of three years was established which was the next year changed to one of four years. The degree of Baccalaureate of Letters was conferred upon those who successfully completed this course. This was for many years a most important feature of the school until the increasing number of women entering Colby and other colleges caused the number pursuing this course to diminish. It was given up in 1896. The graduates of this course in all number 185.

Although the return of Mr. Hanson to the principalship brought new vigor to the school, it was still for several years without endowment. The need of funds in order to secure the permanent prosperity of the school was deeply felt. In June,

1872, the Maine Baptist State Convention was held in the city of Bath. President Champlin there presented the subject of the endowment of the Waterville Classical Institute and also the establishment of two other academies, one in the eastern and the other in the western part of the State. At the annual meeting of the trustees of the College held in July, 1873, the president called the attention of the board to the matter. The subject was referred to a committee, of which the late Rev. W. H. Shailer of Portland was chairman. This committee later reported advising that $100,000 be raised for the endowment of three preparatory schools. Before the next annual meeting of the Colby trustees, Principal Hanson received the following letter:

"SKOWHEGAN, April 4, 1874.

I agree to subscribe the sum of $50,000 to endow the Waterville Classical Institute, on condition that $50,000 more shall be subscribed to endow two other institutions of similar character,—one east and one west,—and provided further, that at least $40,000 of the said $50,000 by me subscribed shall be set apart and kept as a permanent fund, the interest only to be used annually forever.

"I agree to pay said $50,000 as fast as the other $50,000 shall be collected and paid into the treasury, and no faster.

ABNER COBURN."

Immediate steps were taken to comply with the terms of this bequest subscriptions amounting to about $35,000 were secured by Rev. A. R. Crane, D. D., during two years which he devoted to a canvass of the State. Upon the withdrawal of Dr. Crane from this work, the collection of unpaid subscriptions was turned over to Principal Hanson. To this he devoted himself in addition to his duties as principal of the school. It was not until 1883 that the entire $50,000 was paid in. Waterville Classical Institute received from this source $50,546. Hebron Academy at Hebron and Ricker Classical Institute at Houlton received proportionate amounts in accordance with the conditions of Governor Coburn's bequest. From this it will be noticed that these two flourishing schools owe their first considerable endowment to the bequest of Abner Coburn to Waterville Classical Institute, and in no small degree also to the labors of Principal Hanson.

At the commencement exercises, July 1-3, 1879, was celebrated the semi-centennial anniversary of the opening of the school. In addition to the usual exercises, on Thursday, July 4, special exercises were held at the Baptist church consisting of an address by Ex-Governor Nelson Dingley, Jr., a poem by Miss Abbie J. Flagg of Chillicothe, Missouri, a paper of reminiscences of the early history of the school by William Mathews, LL. D., and another containing its later history by Rev. George B. Gow. After the exercises at the church the procession formed and with Col. I. S. Bangs as marshal, escorted by the Waterville band, marched to the town hall where dinner was served to 230 guests. Principal Hanson presided over the after-dinner speaking. Among those who spoke on this occasion were Hon. Henry W. Paine, LL. D., the first principal; William Mathews, LL. D., Prof. J. B. Foster, John W. Drummond, Rev. I. S. Hamblen, a former principal; Hon. Joshua Nye, Ex-Governor Nelson Dingley, Jr., and others. Of this semi-centennial celebration a prominent newspaper said: "It fairly rivaled in interest the commencement at Colby."

Governor Coburn had placed the school on a firm financial basis but his benefactions did not end there. After the sad death in 1882 of his brother Stephen Coburn and the latter's son, Charles M. Coburn, who had been graduated from Colby only the year before, Governor Coburn at once stated his intention of erecting on the Institute lot a memorial to his brother and nephew. Preparations were soon made for the erection of a building which was dedicated with appropriate exercises during the College commencement of 1884. This building is of brick with red sandstone trimmings, is three stories high and is surmounted by a tower. It represents a cost of more than $50,000 and is one of the finest school buildings in New England. It bears on its front a sandstone tablet on which is the following inscription:

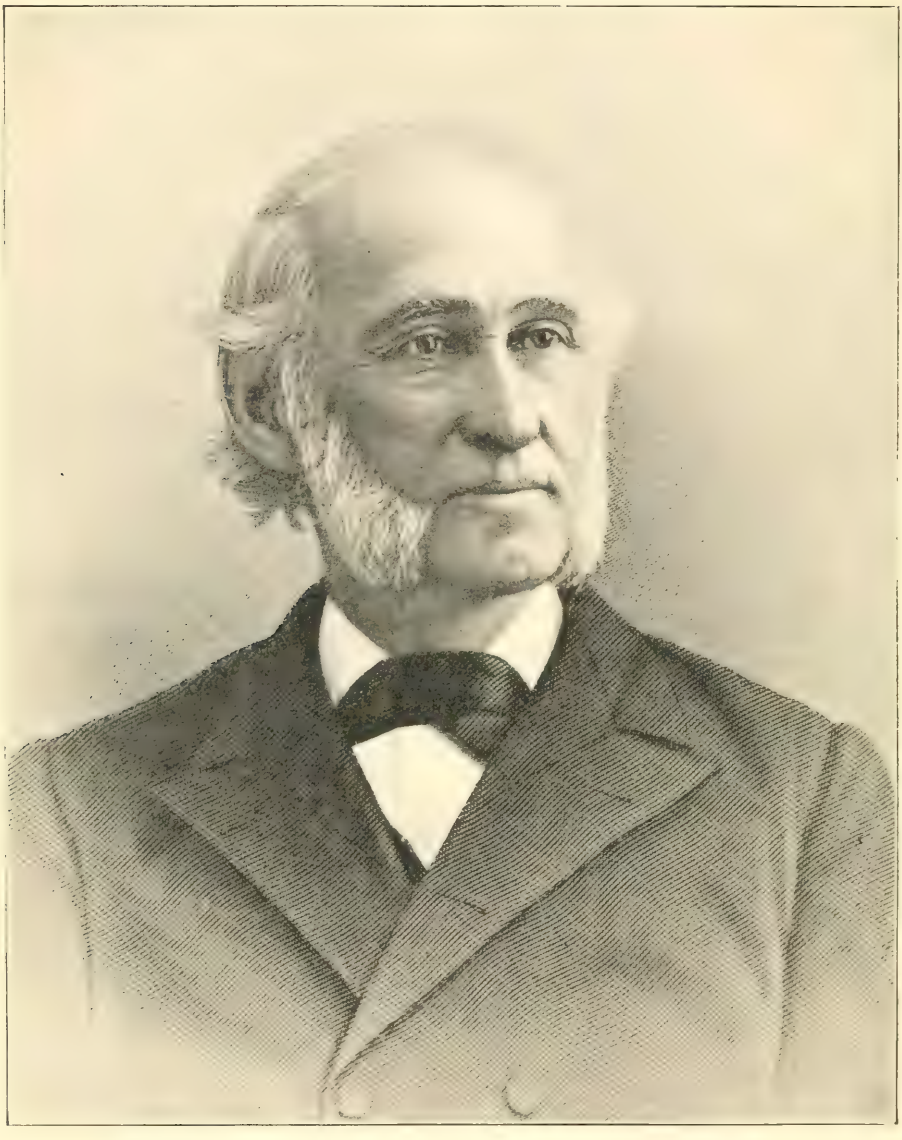
Erected A. D. 1883
by Abner Coburn
in memory of
Stephen Coburn
and
Chas. M. Coburn
who died July 4, 1882.

In 1883 the name of the school was changed to Coburn Classical Institute in consideration of Governor Coburn's benefactions.

A circular dome was later added to the building and equipped as an astronomical observatory. It contains a six-inch equatorial telescope with clock-work attachment. The whole is a gift of Mary D. Lyford and her son, Hon. Edwin F. Lyford of Springfield, Mass., in memory of Moses Lyford, for many years a professor in the College.

The old school building which for fifty-four years had occupied the spot now occupied by the more commodious building was removed to the rear of the grounds where it was afterwards torn down and removed. This building, an illustration of which accompanies this chapter, was long familiar to Waterville citizens and is linked with pleasant associations in the minds of hundreds of former students. The following sketch of the school and house of the early days was written by one who was long connected with the school as pupil and teacher.

"Through the Zion's Advocate many an obscure boy or girl in an obscure corner of Maine heard of Waterville Academy and began to build air castles and to earn and save money enough to pay the twenty-five cents a week for tuition so as to be enrolled in the catalogue as a member of a school that was so near a college. When the town was reached and the plain brick building with its symmetrical belfry appeared, long cherished hopes seemed about to be realized. A timid knock at the heavy front door, the only one in the building, had to be repeated before the principal appeared. A cordial welcome from him was never lacking but when the door opened and you were ushered within some of your rose-colored anticipations vanished. There were no gilded towers without nor marble walls within, but a front entry with a place on the right that opened from the principal's room for storing wood for the big box stove, brooms, shovel, tongs and other needed articles. The long poker was kept under the stove. There was a suspicion of fear when the poking was done for there was a crack in the bottom of the stove and burning cinders could always be seen on the zinc under the stove. To the left as you entered the front door was an unattractive stair-case which led to the room of the preceptress above. On



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the east side of the upper room a door opened into a small room over the stairs, called the apparatus(?) room, which contained an orrery, an old electric machine, a battery, and other trash. The room on the other side was the clutter room of the upper floor. There were long benches on the north side of the preceptress' room and the platform for rhetorical display and the teacher's desk on the south side. As you entered the principal's room below and stepped upon the cold, brick floor and saw the rows of ugly looking seats with their heavy wooden forms, whittled and marked with the names of former pupils, you had a chance to revel in the ruins of your air-castles and felt that the district schoolhouse at home was more attractive than the academy. But when the school work began and the principal, who was wood-sawyer, janitor, and endower of the school, appeared, surroundings were forgotten and the eager, enthusiastic class, guided by the masterful hand of the teacher, felt that no mistake was made when they first came to Waterville Academy."

Although the establishment of the Waterville High School and the improvement of the schools in every part of the State had caused the attendance of the school to decrease, the school continued without marked change until Dr. Hanson's death. At this point a brief sketch of his life is appropriate, for during the sixty-five years of the school's history up to that time, he had been at its head forty-one years; in fact, he was the school.

James Hobbs Hanson was born in China, Me., April 11, 1817. He was fitted for college in China Academy under Henry Paine, who went to China after leaving Waterville Academy. He was graduated from Waterville College in 1842, and spent the next year teaching in the town of Hampden, Maine. The trustees of Waterville Academy found Mr. Hanson at home in China, where he was spending the summer at work on his father's farm, and invited him to take charge of the academy in the autumn. They could offer him no compensation beyond what he could receive in tuition fees. He began the work on these conditions and at the end of the first term found a balance of $40 on the wrong side of his account book. The next term brought no greater returns and Mr. Hanson decided to leave the school for

a position under Mr. Paine in China Academy. In response to earnest entreaties of the trustees, who promised to make vigorous efforts in the school's behalf, he decided to remain. This decision alone probably determined the continuance of the school. Reference has already been made to Mr. Hanson's resignation in 1854 and his return in 1865, after teaching for three years in Eastport and eight years in Portland. From this time he gave himself unsparingly to the school until his death which occurred, April 21, 1894. Less than a week before his death he was about his accustomed duties in the schoolroom. The words of one of the speakers at the semi-centennial celebration express appreciatively the work of Dr. Hanson. "Waterville Academy owes its name and usefulness to the patient, self-denying toil of its present honored and already venerable principal. But for him no semi-centennial would have called us together. What kind of labor has he not performed? What work did he ever ask another to do which perhaps he might better do himself? What work was he ever asked to do that he declined, however overworked he might already be? When other men wrought six hours in the classroom, he wrought twelve. I speak in no hyperbole. And then, when the long weary work in the classroom was at length over, the midnight hours saw him still at his task. Too poor to employ the needed assistance, too conscientious to leave anything undone that might be of use to the most ungrateful pupil, he toiled on seeking no reward but the satisfaction of doing his whole duty. If, through superior scholarship, severe habits of self-mastery, and a natural capacity for work beyond the great body of even strong men, he was able to do this and not die, he only counted himself happy that he could lay all his wealth, more precious than gold, upon the altar, a votive offering to his divine Master and his beloved pupils. It is surely a little thing that we, who have entered into the fruit of all this, should rise up, to-day, and call him blessed. Our preceptor has thus far been the academy's endowment."

Dr. Hanson's reputation as a classical scholar was extensive and served as a great attraction to students preparing for college. Students came in large numbers from other schools to receive the last year's drill under his instruction. His reputation was greatly enhanced by the books which he edited. The Latin Prose

Book appearing in 1861, and the Latin Poets in 1865. These were recognized by classical teachers as a great contribution to the text-books of the time and were widely used for many years. He received the degree of LL. D., from Colby in 1872. He was for many years a trustee of the college.

The high estimation in which Dr. Hanson was held by the large number of students and friends of the school is shared by Mrs. Hanson who, before her marriage, had been a teacher in the school, and for many years during Dr. Hanson's life, and at the time of his death worked by his side in the schoolroom.

Rev. Asa L. Lane was acting principal for one term after Dr. Hanson's death, when Franklin W. Johnson, a graduate of Colby in the class of 1891, was elected principal, beginning his duties in September, 1894. This position he still holds. Mr. Lane resigned his position as instructor in science in July, 1901, after twenty-five years of continuous service in this position. He was a scientist of high reputation throughout the State. He left as a permanent endowment to the school the large collections which he had made illustrating the various departments of the natural sciences. These have been placed in a room furnished by the graduating class of 1902 which will hereafter be known as the "Lane Museum."

The Boutelle Library receives its name from Timothy Boutelle, whose daughter, Mrs. Edwin Noyes, presented the school $2,500 as an endowment fund for the library. The library occupies the most attractive room in the building. It now contains 3,517 volumes, with card catalogue, and forms a valuable adjunct to the work of the school.

In 1897 the house and lot at the south corner of Elm and Spring streets was purchased. The house was renovated and has since been used as a dormitory for young ladies. The house is known as the "Hanson Cottage."

From 1865 to 1901 the Institute remained under the control of the trustees of the College. During Dr. Hansons' life, however, its management was virtually in his hands. He secured the teachers, contracted and paid the bills, received tuitions, and retained the balance, if there was any, for his own compensation. His successor took charge of the school on a different basis. A committee of the trustees had oversight of the school's

affairs and the finances were managed like those of any other department of the College. But the increasing demands made upon those responsible for the management of endowed educational institutions, made it evident that strength would be added to the Institute if it could be under the control of a separate corporation. Accordingly the matter was brought to the attention of the College Board who acted favorably on a proposition to entrust the control of the school to a separate corporation. The following act of incorporation was passed by the Legislature and approved March 8, 1901:

"AN ACT to incorporate the Trustees of Coburn Classical Institute.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, as follows:

"SECTION 1. Nathaniel Butler, Franklin W. Johnson, George D. B. Pepper, Horace Purinton, Leslie C. Cornish, Edwin C. Whittemore, Horatio R. Dunham, and Cyrus W. Davis are hereby created a corporation by the name of the Trustees of Coburn Classical Institute, for the purpose of maintaining a literary institution in the city of Waterville with all the powers of similar corporations including the power to make and establish by-laws and regulations for the management of its affairs and the proper government of the institution.

"SECTION 2. Said corporation shall be governed and its powers exercised by a board of not exceeding seventeen trustees, of which the president of Colby College and the principal of Coburn Classical Institute for the time being shall, ex-officio, be members. At the organization of the corporation, the number of other trustees shall be fixed by the by-laws and shall be divided as nearly as may be into three classes; one class shall be elected for one year, one for two years, and one for three years; and at each annual meeting thereafter, members shall be elected by the board in place of those whose terms shall expire, and any vacancies in the other classes shall be filled.

"SECTION 3. Said corporation may use the real estate held in trust for it, and the income of all funds held in trust for it, by the president and trustees of Colby College, in accordance with the trust by which they are so held and with such arrangements as

shall from time to time be made with said president and trustees; and may also take and hold, for the purposes of its creation, property in its own right to the amount of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

"SECTION 4. This act shall take effect when approved."

Additional members, beside those mentioned in the above act were elected as follows: George K. Boutelle, William T. Haines, George O. Smith, Fred M. Preble, Allan P. Soule, George W. Lord, Norman L. Bassett, J. Frederick Hill. At the first meeting of the Board, held June 22, 1901, George D. B. Pepper, D. D., LL. D., was chosen president; Norman L. Bassett, LL. B., secretary; and Horace Purinton, treasurer. The management of the school passed into the hands of the new corporation, July 1, 1901. The value of this change has already been seen during the past year in which the school has been strengthened in various ways and plans have been set on foot for increasing the permanent funds of the institution.

No exact statement can be made of the number of students enrolled during the history of the school. As many as 5,000 different students must have been in attendance during these years. The school has always prepared a large number of students for college. More students have entered college from this school than from any other Maine school. At least 700 have received their preparation here. Among the most prominent of these are Nelson Dingley, Jr., Ex-Governor of Maine and for many years an influential member of Congress. Llewellyn Powers, Ex-Governor and now member of Congress, Bartlette Tripp, formerly U. S. minister to Austria-Hungary, William Mathews, LL. D., professor and author; Nathaniel Butler, D. D., recently president of Colby College; Charles F. Meserve, LL. D., president of Shaw University; Judge William P. Whitehouse, Judge Albert M. Spear.

Established as a feeder for Waterville College, the school has always fulfilled that mission. Those who have known conditions intimately have stated that, but for this school, the college would have been obliged, at times, to close its doors for lack of students. Since the foundation of Colby's four preparatory schools, Coburn has sent more graduates to the college than the other three

schools together. The school continues to send the larger part of its graduates to Colby though a large number of colleges now attract its students. During the past year graduates of Coburn have been enrolled at seventeen institutions as follows: Bates, Bowdoin, Boston University, Brown, Colby, Colgate, Columbia, Dartmouth, Harvard, Mount Holyoke, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, University of Maine, University of Vermont, Vassar, Wellesley, Worcester Polytechnic Institution and Yale.

In scholarship Coburn justly claims pre-eminence among Maine schools. Evidence of this may be found in the record of the graduates on entering college. In 1883 Colby offered the Merrill prizes to the members of the freshman class who should secure the highest rank in competitive examinations upon the work required for admission to college. Of the twenty prizes thus given, Coburn graduates have taken fourteen, while graduates of all other schools have taken six. Of these six, the prize has been taken only once by a graduate of a Maine school. Colby draws its students from every part of Maine and in many instances from other states. This high standing of Coburn students in scholarship in competition with graduates of all other Maine schools is the best possible indication of the quality of the school's work.

During the seventy-three years of its history, the school has been of incalculable benefit to the community. Until the establishment of the public high school, the academy provided instruction of a high degree of excellence to the pupils of the town. A large number of young men and women of ambition and promise also were attracted from various parts of Maine and other states who made their residence temporarily here. The school has thus shared with the college in making Waterville noted as a center of education and culture. To this is due, in no small measure, the attractiveness which the city presents to those seeking a place of residence. A still further consideration is the advantage to the city in a business way accruing from money which is brought into the business of the city by the considerable number of students each year attending the school.

Within recent years the condition of the Maine academies has been changing. The rapid growth of the high schools both in number and efficiency has caused a great many of the old acad-

emies to disappear entirely or to become merged in the high schools of their respective towns. Recent legislation, while temporarily assisting the weaker academies, has served rather as an injury to the stronger schools of this class. The broadening of the scope of instruction and changes in methods have necessitated a larger number of teachers. Lower rates of interest have diminished the income from invested funds. All these causes have combined to present a difficult problem to such schools as Coburn. The only solution rests in a considerable increase in the funds of the school. It is not too much to expect with confidence that the friends of the school in Waterville and elsewhere will rally to the support of an institution which is soon to close a proud record of three-quarters of a century.

CHAPTER XI.

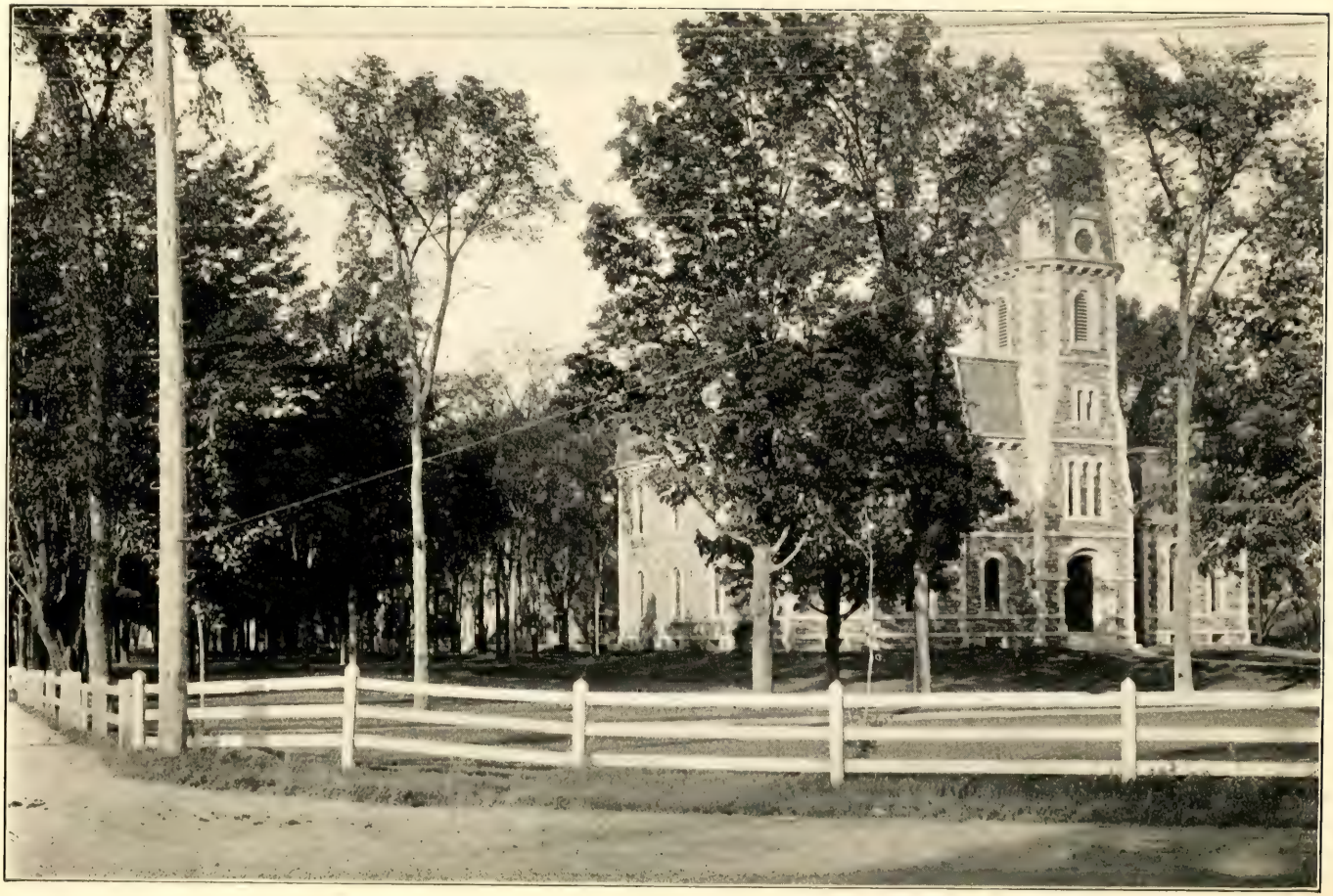
COLBY COLLEGE.

By Edward W. Hall, LL. D., Librarian and Registrar.

Colby College originated with the Bowdoinham Baptist Association which in 1810 appointed a committee to consider the propriety of petitioning the legislature of Massachusetts "to incorporate an institution in the district of Maine for the purpose of promoting literary and theological knowledge." Similar action was taken in 1811 by the Lincoln and the Cumberland Associations, and a petition prepared by the joint committees was presented to the Senate of Massachusetts by Rev. Caleb Blood in 1812. This petition stated that although the Baptists were undoubtedly more numerous in the district than any other denomination, yet they had no Seminary over which they had any control, and in which their religious young men might be educated under the particular inspection of able men of the same sentiments.

The petitioners asked the legislature to grant them "for the furtherance of their object a tract of good land, and cause it to be located as nighly in the centre of the district as your wisdom may find convenient. For, it is contemplated, that the seminary be in the very tract which your honorable body may see fit to grant for its encouragement."

This first petition for incorporation was not successful. The following year Rev. Daniel Merrill of Sedgwick was appointed to present a second petition and succeeded in obtaining a charter, approved February 27, 1813, for establishing "a Literary Institution for the purpose of educating youth, to be called and



MEMORIAL HALL AND CAMPUS, COLBY COLLEGE.

known by the name of the Maine Literary and Theological Institution." The title given was at that time a favorite designation attached to many seminaries of learning in which collegiate and theological classes were united.

The trustees named in the charter soon organized with Rev. Sylvanus Boardman as chairman and Rev. Otis Briggs as secretary, and entered upon the preliminary work of securing a suitable location for the Institution. By a resolve dated February 15, 1815, township No. 3, originally purchased from the Indians, and embracing the territory now occupied by the towns of Alton and Argyle on the west bank of the Penobscot river, was granted to the Institution. This township had been selected by the trustees as "the best selection, in their opinion, that can be made from the unlocated lands of the commonwealth for the establishment of the Institution." It yielded an excellent growth of timber, the sale of which maintained the young seminary for many years. The plan of locating the Institution on the very township granted was found impracticable, and in 1816 the legislature granted permission to locate and establish the buildings in any town within the counties of Kennebec and Somerset. The corporation appointed a committee in 1817 to visit Farmington, Bloomfield and Waterville, towns which had expressed a desire to have the school, and eventually decided in favor of Waterville. The town authorities pledged three thousand dollars and the citizens subscribed two thousand in aid of the enterprise.

A tract of land eighty-six rods wide, extending from the Kennebec to the Messalonskee was purchased of R. H. Gardner in 1818 for $1,797.50 which amount was contributed by citizens of Waterville. This lot, containing 179 acres, was afterward increased by the purchase of the Briggs estate adjoining it on the south. The southern boundary of this land, which also extended from the Kennebec to the Messalonskee, coincided with the south line of the lot on which the Dutton house, owned by the College, now stands.

In June, 1818, upon petition of the trustees a bill was reported granting four additional townships of land and $3,000 annually for the maintenance of the Institution, but was referred to the next legislature for final action. At that session a number of printed petitions signed by citizens in several towns in Maine and

Massachusetts, were offered urging the passage of the bill. The language of these petitions, presented by Hon. Wm. King, a trustee and later governor of Maine, was severely criticised, and Gen. Alford Richardson, a trustee and member of the legislature expressed great dissatisfaction on that account. This trivial circumstance led to the failure of the bill by a vote of 13 to 10, and entailed upon the Institution many years of poverty and sacrifice.

Rev. Jeremiah Chaplin of Danvers, Mass., who had charge of the theological students of the Massachusetts Baptist Education Society was chosen professor of theology in February, 1818. Accompanied by his wife, two children, and several of his pupils, he sailed from Beverly, Mass., on board the sloop "Hero" which brought the little company as far as Augusta. The remaining twenty miles to Waterville were accomplished in a long-boat, which Mrs. Chaplin in her journal describes as provided with sails and having a booth or cabin at one end. When the breeze failed them, the young men of the party landed and dragged the boat by a rope. On their arrival at Waterville they were met by a number of citizens, among whom was Hon. Timothy Boutelle who made a short address of welcome and provided for their entertainment. Mrs. Chaplin's journal gratefully records the courteous reception accorded them by Mrs. Boutelle, Mrs. Clark and Mr. Partridge at this time, and it is mentioned that she found friendly neighbors who did not "seem to be such ignorant, uncultivated beings as some have imagined." It is gratifying also to read the following statement: "Many of those whom I have seen appear to be people of education and refinement, nor have we been destitute of Christian company."

The new seminary was opened and instruction by Professor Chaplin commenced July 6, 1818, in a house standing where the Elmwood Hotel is now situated. In May, 1819, there were seventeen students in the theological department. Tuition was fixed at $4.00 per quarter, board was obtained for $1.00 a week, and wood for $1.50 per cord. An "Address to the Public," issued in 1819, proves that the school was established not as a theological seminary, but also for "those who are desirous of engaging in any of the learned professions."

Rev. Avery Briggs was chosen professor of languages and the literary department was opened by him in October, 1819, with twenty-five students. The first session of the legislature of the State of Maine in 1820, authorized the college "to confer such degrees as are usually conferred by universities,"—the sum of $1,000 annually for seven years was also voted, one-fourth for the tuition fees of needy students, a principle which was generally followed in all the money grants to the College made by the legislature, which only amount to $14,500.

The collegiate character of the young seminary was definitely declared in 1821 when the name of Waterville College was adopted. In May, 1822, Rev. Jeremiah Chaplin was elected president and on August 21 the first commencement exercises were held. A large concourse of people from towns in the vicinity assembled to witness the literary exercises. The procession, which continues to be a prominent feature of the day, was led by a band of music and a company of militia in uniform. George Dana Boardman and Ephraim Tripp constituted the graduating class, and both served the College as tutors.

Two buildings had now been erected on the College grounds after cutting away the dense growth of trees. A dwelling house for the president had been completed in 1819 on the site now occupied by Memorial Hall. In 1821 the South College was built and eighteen rooms finished besides fitting up a part of the building for a chapel. The second dormitory, known as the North College and now called Chaplin Hall, was built in 1822. The mason work of both college buildings was done by Mr. Peter Getchell and the carpenter work by Mr. Lemuel Dunbar.

The theological department of the College was of short duration. The first triennial catalogue, issued in 1825, gives the names of fifteen graduates in theology. No record of any other students in this department appears in subsequent triennials.

President Chaplin resigned in 1833, leaving the College provided with two brick dormitories, two dwelling houses for college officers, a large boarding house, a farm of 180 acres, two workshops, a good chemical and philosophical apparatus obtained at a cost of $1,500, and a library of about 2,000 volumes.

After his death in 1841 the trustees passed resolutions "in grateful remembrance of the able, untiring and successful labor

of the late President Chaplin," and a memorial tablet was placed on the wall of the College chapel.

In 1831 a manual labor department was established to enable students to earn part of their College expenses by manufacturing doors, blinds, sashes, tables, chairs and similar articles. Three workshops were built for this department by the students themselves, who also in 1832 built the large boarding house long known as the Commons House, and now occupied by the college superintendent of buildings and grounds. In 1835 a printing office was added, with a valuable press under the charge of Edgar H. Gray of the class of 1838. A variety of job work, the annual catalogues, and a thirty-four page catalogue of the library were issued from the "College Press." The enterprise proved unprofitable and the shops were removed from the College grounds in 1842.

Rev. Rufus Babcock, Jr., succeeded President Chaplin in 1833. It was a critical period. The College was in debt $18,000 and could not meet more than three-fifths of its current expenses. The popularity and efficiency of the new president soon completed a subscription to pay the debt and the catalogue for 1834 recorded the names of over one hundred students. The central brick building now called Champlin Hall was erected in 1836. The basement story was divided into four recitation rooms, above which was the college chapel reached by a broad flight of steps outside. The story above the chapel was occupied on the north side by the library and on the south by the apparatus and class room for natural philosophy. The value of the College property was now $50,000. Rev. John O. Choules returned from England in 1836 with gifts of 1,500 volumes for the library, including a set of the folio volumes of the Records Commission and the Royal Observatory.

An attempt was now made to resume instruction in theological studies, but it was not continued after the resignation of Dr. Babcock in July, 1836, who was obliged to seek a milder climate. The resolutions adopted by the trustees are expressive of their sense of the "zeal and ability, the dignity and urbanity, with which he discharged the arduous duties confided to him."

Rev. Robert E. Pattison, who had served as professor of mathematics in 1828-29, was chosen to succeed Dr. Babcock.

Under his care the attendance was largely increased and the quality of the instruction rose to a high rank. Another effort was made to relieve the College from financial embarassment but without success. Dr. Pattison resigned the presidency in December, 1839, and several of the professors also tendered their resignations. By the influence of Prof. George W. Keely, the acting president, instruction was maintained and one more attempt made to secure funds. The citizens of Waterville responded liberally and $10,000 was at once subscribed, of which the ill-paid professors subscribed $2,000. Agents were sent out through Maine and Massachusetts and by December, 1840, subscriptions amounting to $50,000 were obtained.

In August, 1841, Mr. Eliphaz Fay, an eminent teacher in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., was chosen president. The recent crisis affected the attendance, reducing the number of students in 1841-42 to only seventy-six. The resignation of President Fay was accepted in August, 1843, and Rev. David N. Sheldon, then pastor of the Baptist church in Waterville was chosen his successor. Under his care and with the co-operation of an able and devoted faculty three of whom were subsequently eminent as college presidents, the earlier prestige of the College was revived and students presented themselves in larger number.

Ten years passed in comparative quiet. The small income of the College was yet sufficient to meet its wants. In 1853 Dr. Sheldon retired to resume the work of the ministry, and Dr. Pattison, the beloved president of the College in 1836-1839, was recalled to the direction of its affairs. His second term of three years was marked by the intellectual vigor and devotedness of a Christian character of rare excellence.

Prof. James T. Champlin, whose text-books on the Orations of Demosthenes were for thirty years in general use in American colleges, was promoted to the presidency of the College in 1857. Some efforts were made to solicit endowment funds. The classes entering in 1858 and 1859 were unusually large, but before graduation the outbreak of the War of the Rebellion had called many into the service of the nation. Only sixty-two students remained in 1864-65. Professors Smith, Lyford, Foster and Hamlin constituted the faculty of instruction.

With the invested funds reduced to $15,000 and rapidly growing less, the outlook was indeed dark. The dawn of brighter

days, however, was approaching. Mr. Gardner Colby of Boston, part of whose childhood had been spent in Waterville, came forward with an offer of $50,000 on condition that the friends of the College raise $100,000. Much enthusiasm was awakened by this generous offer, and Dr. Champlin, aided by members of the faculty, canvassed the state vigorously, completing the required subscription in about two years. In recognition of Mr. Colby's munificent gift, the trustees obtained from the legislature in 1867 an act changing the name of the College to Colby University.

Mr. Colby's gift called forth other considerable gifts. Aided by the alumni a memorial building was built of stone in 1869 at a cost of $50,000. Here the library found a home especially designed for its use, though its 9,000 volumes seemed lost on the spacious shelves built to contain 30,000 in the far distant future. The new chapel accommodations wrought a marked change in the daily services, now held at eight o'clock instead of at six in the morning and five in the afternoon. In the Memorial Hall was placed by the alumni a marble tablet inscribed with the names of twenty College men who had laid down their lives for the Union.

The commencement dinner in 1870 was marked by great enthusiasm, culminating in pledges of $50,000 for a building for the department of natural sciences then directed by Prof. Charles E. Hamlin. The building was finished in 1872 and styled Coburn Hall. The old chapel was remodeled into convenient lecture rooms and named Champlin Hall. The early six o'clock recitations were abandoned. Steam heating was introduced into the renovated North College now called Chaplin Hall. These improvements were made under the direct supervision of President Champlin and paid for by subscriptions solicited mainly by him, and yet the invested funds had increased to $200,000.

The semi-centennial of the College in 1870 was the occasion of an address by Dr. Champlin in which he reviewed the early history of the College and its prospective advancement. Hon. D. L. Milliken of Waterville, a trustee and benefactor of the College, was instrumental in obtaining from the State in 1864 a grant of two half townships of land, the last gift from that source.

In July, 1872, Dr. Champlin tendered his resignation but remained in office at the request of the trustees one year longer, when he retired to devote himself to literary pursuits.

Rev. Henry E. Robins, D. D., of Rochester, N. Y., came to the presidency in 1873. He aroused new interest in the College especially among the Baptist churches of the State, being firmly convinced that only in this way could a permanent and growing constituency be gained. New courses of instruction were added and those long established infused with new life. The South College was renovated, the gymnasium made an important factor in college training, and the library, in the year of the great awakening of library interest, was placed in charge of a paid librarian. The collection of the two literary societies, the Literary Fraternity which was maintained from 1824 to 1878, and the Erosophian Adelphi from 1836 to 1876, were united with the College library. A gratifying increase in attendance followed, the highest number being 157 in 1879. On the death of Mr. Colby in 1879 the College received a bequest of $120,000. The arduous labors of President Robins so undermined his health that he was obliged to spend the year 1880-81 in foreign travel, leaving Prof. S. K. Smith, D. D., as acting president, and in 1882 he resigned his position. Hon. Percival Bonney was chosen treasurer in 1881 and served twenty-one years in that office.

Rev. George D. B. Pepper, D. D., succeeded President Robins in 1882 and administered the affairs of the College with great fidelity until failing health compelled him to resign in 1889. The average attendance during this period was about 120. Dr. Pepper developed measures for the improvement of the work and finances of the College and advanced its reputation. Hon. Abner Coburn, dying in 1885, bequeathed $200,000 to the College of which he had been a faithful trustee for forty years. Hon. Richard C. Shannon, who was graduated in 1862, erected in 1889 the brick building called the Shannon Observatory and Physical Laboratory, for the department than in charge of the eminent astronomer, Dr. William A. Rogers. President Pepper, in 1885, obtained the establishment of a new professorship of geology and mineralogy, to which Dr. W. S. Bayley of the U. S. Geological Survey was called. The professor of history, Dr. A. W. Small, devoted a year's leave of absence to university

study in Baltimore, supplementing an earlier course in Berlin. At Dr. Pepper's retirement the endowment funds had risen to $505,767. His unexpected resignation was accompanied by a strong recommendation that Prof. Albion W. Small, Ph. D., be appointed his successor. The suggestion was at once ratified by the board of trustees and President Small, the first graduate of the College to be chosen to that office, assumed his duties in August, 1889. His intimate knowledge of the conditions and limitations of the College enabled him to devise measures for improving its educational facilities and exerting a wider influence. To meet the growing demand for the higher education of young women Dr. Small conceived the plan which was at once put into successful operation, of arranging for the instruction of the young women in separate classes, thus forming a co-ordinate college system.

The plan of giving to the students some participation in the government of the collegiate body, proposed by Dr. Pepper, was developed and set in operation by President Small. In 1891 the number of students was 184. The University of Chicago called Dr. Small in 1892 to be the honored head of its department of sociology.

An able successor to President Small was found in the young pastor of the Free Street church in Portland, Rev. Benaiah L. Whitman, D. D., in whose first year, 1892-93, 206 students were enrolled. A department of Biblical instruction, with Dr. Pepper at its head, was maintained largely by special contributions from 1892 to 1899. Courses in university extension work were offered by several of the Colby professors between the years 1892 and 1900. The gymnasium was enlarged and furnished with baths and modern equipment in 1893 and physical training became an important adjunct to the curriculum. The vigorous and efficient administration of President Whitman attracted the notice of Columbian University in 1895, and he was called to the presidency of that institution.

A second graduate of the College, Dr. Nathaniel Butler, whose father and grandfather had served as trustees of Waterville College, was induced to leave an important position in the University of Chicago to become president of Colby. Dr. Butler entered upon his duties in January, 1896, bringing a wide experi-

ence in college instruction and high ideals of the function of the college in the American educational system. Under his competent direction intellectual, physical and social education each received due consideration. The misleading title of "university," assumed when our country had no real universities, was exchanged in 1899 for that of "College" at his instance.

A subscription to raise $60,000 for new buildings and other purposes, received the approval of the citizens of Waterville at a public meeting called by the board of trade. The desired amount was obtained, Rev. N. T. Dutton acting as financial agent. The Alumni Chemical Hall was erected in 1898 at a cost of $30,000. A pledge that in due time a building for the Women's College should be built and furnished was received from a friend whose name is not yet made public. Rev. C. E. Owen, after the decease of Mr. Dutton, was given charge of a second subscription of $60,000 and his appeals have met with favorable response.

President Butler gradually brought the manifold details and diverse interests of all departments of college activity into harmonious and systematic working. A marked improvement in College spirit and loyalty was awakened in the student body. His scholarly addresses at many literary and educational gatherings reflected great honor upon the College and made its name more widely and honorably known.

But the University of Chicago which reluctantly parted with Dr. Butler in 1896, again claimed him in June, 1901, to take charge of an important division of its work. His resignation seemed like a public calamity, affecting not only the College, but the entire community, which had through him been brought to take an unusual interest in the welfare of the College.

A farewell dinner was given to Dr. Butler by the citizens of Waterville and a silver loving-cup presented as a token of their high esteem.

The trustees elected as the successor of President Butler, Rev. Charles L. White, D. D., of Hampton Falls, N. H., a graduate of Brown University, who entered upon his duties September first, 1901, and consequently at this centennial of Waterville is at the beginning of his presidential career.

CHAPTER XII.

THE SECRET FRATERNAL ORDERS OF WATERVILLE.

By Norman Keith Fuller, Esq.

The time is not far distant when it will be proper to add to that trite expression, "The permanence of our republican government rests on the school, the church and the home," a fourth institution, the secret fraternal order. The large number of fraternal orders in the country, their remarkable growth and the prominence of many of the men who are members, bespeak for them a prosperous future and a yet larger influence in the development of our republic.

Waterville was only in its infancy when the first fraternal order, the Masonic, was established here; it had been incorporated as a town only eighteen years, its first church had been established only two years and a bridge across the Kennebec, connecting it with Winslow, was not constructed until four years later. It will thus be seen that from its early history the secret fraternal orders have been a part of the life of the city, growing and developing with it, until to-day one is surprised at the large number which not only exist, but thrive, in a place the size of Waterville. Not all orders, however, have found Waterville a fertile field. Some have met an early death. But when we contemplate the large number that find a welcome home here to-day we have ample proof that Waterville people are not slow to appreciate an institution which, regarded in all its varied phases, represents so much that is indispensable to the highest happiness and welfare of our citizens.

"I think, am sure, a brother's love exceeds
All the world's loves in its unworldliness."

The various orders are treated in the order of their establishment in this city.

WATERVILLE LODGE, No. 33, F. & A. M., was the thirty-third Masonic lodge formed in the State and was so numbered. Its organization dates from the summer of 1820, in which year the grand lodge of Maine was formed, and the district of Maine separated from Massachusetts, and erected into an independent State. The charter of the lodge, bearing date June 27, 1820, was granted in compliance with the petition of thirteen brethren then living in Waterville, Fairfield, Clinton and Winslow. It is worthy of mention that the charter of the lodge bears the signature of William King, as grand master of the grand lodge, who was also the first governor of the new State of Maine; of Simon Greenleaf, as deputy grand master, who became a distinguished jurist and author, and a professor in the Harvard Law School; of William Swan, as senior grand warden; of Nathaniel Coffin, as junior grand warden; of William Lord, as grand secretary.

Of the charter members Jephthah Ames was an axe-maker. He resided in Waterville but a short time and removed to New Hampshire. Major Ebenezer Bolkcom was a highly esteemed and wellknown citizen. He died in Georgia whither he went to recuperate his health about 1850. Elias Cobb was studying law with Mr. Boutelle. Ellis Burgess was keeper of a public house at West Fairfield. Col. Ephraim Getchell came from Berwick and afterwards removed to Carmel. Henry Johnson came from the state of New York to Clinton, and there is a tradition that he was concerned in some way in the Hamilton and Burr duel in 1804, and that that was the occasion for his emigrating to the then district of Maine. General William Kendall, the father of Capt. William Kendall, of circular-saw celebrity, was a man of much importance. He owned nearly all of the land on which is now located Fairfield village. In honor of him, the village was for many years called Kendall's Mills. Thomas Stinchfield was a clothier, Hezekiah Stratton was a merchant. Calvin Wood was a mill-man and lumber-man. Capt. Nahum Wood lived in Winslow, and was a carpenter. David Nourse was a boatman. Dr. Stephen Thayer was a wellknown physician.

The meetings of the lodge have been held in eight different places. The lodge was organized October 26, 1820, in Thomas Kimball's hall in the tavern kept by him on the western side of Maine street. It stood very nearly on the site of the building now occupied by Mr. Harriman for a jeweller's store and Mr. Dunham for a shoe store. The meetings were held here for nearly four years. From July, 1824, until suspension of work in 1831, when the anti-masonic excitement prevailed, the lodge met in the Bank house, so-called, a large wooden structure situated at the foot of Main street, on the western side. For the next fourteen years only one meeting was held and that was held in the office of Alpheus Lyon. From the resumption of work in February, 1845, until about 1850, the lodge met in the hall of the Waterville Liberal Institute, on Elm Street, corner of School street, in a building which still stands on the same site, converted into a dwelling. From December 16, 1850, to February 3, 1851, the fraternity had temporary quarters in Phœnix hall, the same room which is now used for the typographical and printing work of the Waterville Mail. The next meeting place of the lodge was in the third story of the building now occupied by Wardwell's dry goods store. The fraternity used this room for twenty-four years from February 10, 1851, to April 12, 1875. The Commandery newly organized, held the last meeting here on the 25th of March, 1875. The sixth hall, which was occupied by the lodge from 1875 to 1890, was in the old Plaisted building which was located on the site of the new brick Plaisted building. The seventh place of meeting was in Ware's hall, on the upper floor of the building now occupied by the Merchants' National Bank.

The eighth and present place of meeting is the new Masonic Temple on Common street, which was consecrated in full masonic form by the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Maine on Saturday, June 13, 1891, just seventy years to a day from the consecration of the lodge. The day was a proud one for Waterville Masons. Distinguished visitors from other places including Palestine Commandery of Belfast, joined with the local members of the fraternity and their ladies in the celebration. The exercises were very elaborate and included an oration by Rev. J. L. Seward, of the Unitarian church. The first meeting

of the lodge in this temple on March 23, 1891, had been the occasion of a strange coincidence. It happened to be precisely sixty years to a day since the last meeting, March 23, 1831, before the dark days of Masonry. As if to commemorate the event the electric lights all went out. This was owing to the high water in the Kennebec river. Oil lamps were quickly provided by the aid of which the exercises of the evening were completed. The only thing lacking to make the temple complete was procured in 1901, when the various masonic bodies purchased at a cost of fifteen hundred dollars, a new pipe organ, one of the finest toned organs in the city.

Though believing in religion, and though practicing charity, the Masonic order is primarily and essentially fraternal. As indicating the prominence of some of the men who have been Masons in this city it is worthy of mention that, with one exception, all of the mayors of Waterville, from its incorporation as a city in 1888, to the present time have been Masons.

On August 14, 1901, by request of the city government, the corner stone of the new city hall was laid with due ceremony under the auspices of the Masonic lodge, represented by the officers of the grand lodge of Maine.

In the eighty-two years since it was chartered, Waterville lodge has had forty-one different masters, as follows: Benjamin Adams, David Shepherd, Joseph R. Abbott, Alpheus Lyon, Milford P. Norton, Daniel Cook, Richard M. Dorr, Samuel Wells, Asil Stilson, Alden Palmer, Jeremiah Arnold, Thomas W. Herrick, Wadsworth Chipman, Josiah H. Drummond, Charles M. Morse, Edward G. Meader, Charles R. McFadden, Willard B. Arnold, Frank W. Knight, Nathaniel Meader, Jonathan Meader, Isaac S. Bangs, Edmund F. Webb, Charles H. Alden, Llewellyn E. Crommett, R. Wesley Dunn, Frederick C. Thayer, Franklin A. Smith, Andrew L. McFadden, Edwin F. Small, Horace W. Stewart, True B. Page, William H. K. Abbott, Anson O. Libby, Warren C. Philbrook, Frank Walker, Charles F. Johnson, Martin F. Bartlett, Herbert M. Fuller, John M. Webber, Cyrus W. Davis.

There have been connected with Waterville lodge either by demit from other lodges or by having taken one or more degrees,

or honorary members, a total of 669 men, the present membership being 266.

The Teconnet Chapter Royal Arch Masons was organized in this city in 1892, by dispensation from the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Maine.

St. Omer Commandery of Knights Templar was organized with sixty charter members, September 27, 1874. The eminent commanders have been: George Wilkins, Isaac S. Bangs, Nathaniel Meader, Frederick C. Thayer, Frank A. Smith, Andrew L. McFadden, Horace W. Stewart, E. L. Veasie, Fred A. Lovejoy, W. A. R. Boothby, Warren C. Philbrook, Arthur H. Totman, John Phillips, James Frederick Hill, Charles F. Johnson and Mortimer E. Adams.

Martha Washington Chapter, No. 15, of the Order of the Eastern Star, was organized February 24, 1894.

Ticonic Division, No. 13, Sons of Temperance is as its name implies, a temperance organization, and was instituted November 27, 1845. This order did much to pave the way for the establishment of the prohibitory law in this State. Among the early patriarchs were T. O. Sanders, Eldridge L. Getchell, W. M. Phillips, Edward L. Smith, E. H. Piper, R. Perley, Simeon Keith, Edward C. Low, John P. Caffrey, Jones R. Elden and George S. C. Dow.

Ticonic Division was reorganized in 1858 with the following charter list: H. C. Leonard, Llewellyn E. Crommett, Charles M. Morse, Charles R. McFadden, Charles W. Wingate, Jones R. Elden, Joshua C. Bartlett, Thomas W. Herrick, Charles R. Phillips, Hiram P. Cousins, George L. Robinson, Jeremiah Arnold, Edward C. Lowe, Joshua Nye and Moses Hanscom. The worthy patriarchs since reorganizaton have been: Everett R. Drummond, Levi T. Boothby, Samuel Osborne, Thomas Ransted, Mrs. Estelle Ransted, Byron Kimball, Mrs. Laura F. Mason, James Coombs, Hiram O. Ray, Inez White, Vonia Pressey, Irving P. Barnes, Estelle Ray, S. H. Holmes, Mary Wilson, C. P. Toward, Stephen J. Cunningham, A. W. Starbird, Myra Coombs, Edwin Barnes, Frank J. White, Arthur Barton, Amelia Smith, Emily Ray and Leverett Dow. The order has a present membership of about thirty.

In 1846 a lodge of the I. O. O. F. was founded in Waterville by Amasa Dingley, and named SAMARITAN LODGE No. 39.

Among the charter members were James Smiley, George H. Esty, Solon S. Simons, and Henry B. White. Eldridge L. Getchell, Sumner and Joseph Percival, Simeon Keith, Nathaniel R. Boutelle and Ephraim Maxham were among the early members. After continuing eight years the lodge became dormant, but twenty years later, when Odd Fellowship revived, a new charter was granted under the old name and number, and on January 14, 1874, the grand officers instituted the present lodge with eleven charter members, as follows: Edward C. Lowe, Geo. H. Esty, Henry B. White, Joshua Nye, W. G. Penny, Joseph Percival, Nathaniel R. Boutelle, D. M. Black, Ephraim Maxham, Geo. Jewell, and Levi T. Boothby. The Noble Grands of the lodge, beginning with 1874, have been: Henry B. White, a charter member, Edward C. Lowe, George H. Esty, Joshua Nye, D. M. Black, Levi T. Boothby, Henry T. Chamberlain, Charles H. Drummond, George S. Dolloff, Evander Gilpatrick, Calvin W. Gilman, Charles H. Jones, Simeon Keith, E. A. Longfellow, W. J. Maynard, Newton J. Norris, J. L. Perkins, F. A. Robbins, Weston B. Smiley, J. E. Scribner, E. N. Small, E. L. Spaulding, William I. Towne, J. L. Towne, Charles R. Tyler, C. Henry Williams, Eugene W. Woodman, M. H. Blackwell, Joseph M. Barker, John Dailey, Charles M. Turner, William C. Cannon, Edgar N. Keene, William A. Hager, Chandler W. Wormell, Josiah W. Morrell, William H. Dearborn, Horace S. Howard, Charles L. Getchell, George H. Watts, and D. R. McLean.

Odd Fellowship is primarily fraternal, but it has always done much in a charitable way, relieving the sick and dying, aiding the widow, protecting and educating the orphan. Its members are enjoined to illustrate by their acts and carry out, as far as possible, the sublime maxim,—"All things whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them." The lodge now has a membership of two hundred and twenty. It occupies one of the finest halls in the city, in the new Haines block on Common street.

ENCAMPMENT No. 22 was chartered at Fairfield August 9, 1874, as Somerset Encampment No. 22. In January, 1883, it was

changed to AHIRAM ENCAMPMENT No. 22. CANTON HALIFAX No. 24 was chartered June 5, 1889. DORCAS REBEKAH DEGREE LODGE No. 41 was instituted April 25, 1892.

WATERVILLE LODGE, GOOD TEMPLARS, was organized January 17, 1876, with Frederick S. Clay, W. C. T. The following were charter members: J. L. Perkins, H. M. Rice, Eugene Hyland, Willie Hyland, Albert E. Estes, William Thayer, Frederick S. Clay, James N. King, E. J. Lowe, Lizzie Amazeen, Hannah Leavitt, Ada E. Estes, Lizzie S. Wheeler, Annie Phelon, Abbie E. Ridley, Mrs. S. R. Tibbetts, Effie E. Wheeler, Hattie E. Haynes, Flora E. Morton, Belle Morton, J. M. Garland, J. L. Towne, C. E. Estes, Edith Furbush, J. H. W. Lawrence, and Henry Ware. Samuel Osborne, the colored janitor at Colby College, has always been an active member, having held office in the grand lodge of Maine. He was chosen a delegate to the supreme lodge which holds its session at Stockholm, Sweden, his expenses being paid as a testimonial by his many friends. The order has a present membership of ninety-eight.

WATERVILLE LODGE No. 5, A. O. U. W., an insurance and fraternal order, is in a flourishing condition, with a present membership of two hundred and eighty-five. It was organized here March 22, 1882, with twenty-two charter members, largely through the influence of J. W. Garland. January 1, 1890, Pine Tree Lodge No. 19, of Fairfield, with thirty-three members was consolidated with Waterville lodge. The presiding officers have been William T. Haines, Fred D. Nudd, C. P. Toward, C. P. Sherman, Albert E. Ellis, Charles F. Johnson, Orrison O. Cross, Edwin Towne, David P. Stowell, George A. Warren, C. F. Merrill, Everett E. Haynes, and Joseph O'Conner.

On April 5, 1893, the DEGREE OF HONOR, FIDELITY LODGE, No. 3, was organized, and since then the HELPING HAND ASSOCIATION. The lodge occupies spacious rooms on the third floor of the Arnold block.

HAVELOCK LODGE No. 35, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS was instituted May 17, 1883, and holds a high position among the fraternal organizations of the city. The following were the charter members: W. A. R. Boothby, Andrew L. McFadden, E. M. Mars-

ton, Appleton Webb, Edward C. Luce, Appleton H. Plaisted, A. C. Crockett, Leonard D. Carver, Alfred Thompson, Frank Redington, Frank J. Goodridge, W. S. Dunham, J. M. Wall, William F. Swan, A. J. Lyon, Phenny Lyon, John N. Webber, Reaford Patten and F. W. Kincaid. The chair of the C. M. has been filled by the following: A. W. Allen, Charles F. Ayer, Stephen F. Brann, Luther G. Bunker, Samuel A. Burleigh, Edgar J. Brown, George S. Dolloff, John A. Davidson, Frank J. Goodridge, F. A. Lincoln, Warren C. Philbrook, Henry C. Prince, Luke B. Spencer, Frank W. Smith, Selden E. Whitcomb, Everett C. Wardwell, and H. Leroy Simpson.

The lodge has a present membership of one hundred and fifty, and is proud to number among its members the grand chancellor of the grand lodge of Maine, in the person of Hon. Warren C. Philbrook.

The Uniform Rank, Bayard Company No. 9, which is the military branch of the order, was instituted November 10, 1890. It has a membership of fifty-two. It drills and is governed by the same military tactics as are used in the U. S. Army.

The past captains are A. W. Stewart, Eugene W. Allen, F. A. Lincoln, Henry C. Prince, Hiram O. Ray, Luther G. Bunker and Edgar J. Brown.

Commandery No. 332, U. O. G. C., was instituted February 3, 1888, with twenty-five charter members. It has a present membership of seventy-five.

The presiding officers from the beginning have been Jefferson Wood, Thomas W. Scribner, Herbert M. Fuller, H. W. Ludwig, Samuel W. Fuller, N. F. Tower, Mrs. H. M. C. Estes, Lewis M. Small, L. S. Tupper, Luke Ivers, Joseph H. Knox, Byron A. Kimball, Angelos W. Merrill, Mrs. E. M. Brann, Alden A. Wright, Mrs. F. F. Merrill, Mabel Lacomb, J. S. Lewis, and Fred S. Harding.

The objects of this order are social, beneficent and fraternal. During the fourteen years it has existed in the city $13,500 have been paid to local beneficiaries.

L'Union Lafayette, founded in 1890, is a social and insurance order, wholly local, and has a present membership of two hundred and ninety.

Its presidents have been Joseph Matthieu, Achille Joly, A. P. A. Pichette, Adelard Holde, Fred W. Clair, Abraham Reny, Peter D. Fortier and Gedeon Picher.

Waterville Lodge, No. 221, New England Order of Protection was instituted June 19, 1893, with the following charter members: William T. Haines, Warren C. Philbrook, W. Fred P. Fogg, Carroll W. Abbott, Colby Getchell, R. E. Attwood, Gustavus L. Weeks, S. A. Estes, Clarence R. Miller, Granville Sibley, E. A. Bailey, Waldron F. Kennison, George V. Spaulding, Clarence E. Tupper, F. M. Shores, J. K. Soule, and S. H. Rhoades.

This order is a ritualistic, benevolent and fraternal one, with a present membership of about sixty. A rather remarkable thing in connection with Waterville lodge is that in the nine years of its existence death has not entered its ranks.

The following have filled the warden's chair: W. Fred P. Fogg, Gustavus L. Weeks, George F. Gile, Colby Getchell, Waldron F. Kennison, E. A. Cox, Eugene W. Woodman, and Russell S. Barton.

Court Sebasticook, No. 1,495, Independent Order of Foresters, was organized March 2, 1894, by James Grover, with forty-six charter members, among whom were Charles F. Johnson, Harvey D. Eaton, J. Frederick Hill, Frederick C. Thayer, Mark Gallert, Henry C. Prince, Charles E. Matthews, Elwood T. Wyman, Cyrus W. Davis and F. August Knauff.

It is an insurance and fraternal order. The past chief rangers are Harvey D. Eaton, Charles F. Ayer, Hartwell W. Pollard and W. Parker Stewart. Frank J. Hughes is the present chief ranger.

The American Benefit Society, an insurance order, has two lodges in the city. Waterville Lodge, No. 40, started December 31, 1895, with twenty-four charter members and has a present membership of fifty.

Its presidents have been John J. Reid, George L. Cannon and George F. Davies.

Richelieu Lodge, No. 4, was organized January 28, 1896, with thirty charter members and has a present membership of sixty.

Its presidents have been Fred W. Clair, Gedeon Pitcher, Achille Joly, Joseph Bujeau and Abraham Reny.

WATERVILLE COUNCIL, No. 148, KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS was organized February 9, 1896, with thirty-nine charter members. It is a social, fraternal and insurance order, and has a present membership of sixty. It meets in the Knights of Columbus Hall on the west side of Main street.

The following have filled the chair of grand knight: John B. Friel, John P. Baxter, Fred W. Clair, John Hogan and Arthur Darviau.

KENNEBEC COUNCIL, No. 14, ORDER UNITED AMERICAN MECHANICS was instituted in this city in Soper's Hall, November 6, 1896. with thirty-one charter members, as follows: Frank Brann, Alphonso H. Cook, William H. Andrews, E. A. Mills, John Fish, Milan S. Thomas, Russell C. Taylor, C. C. Ellis, Hiram E. Eddy, Alonzo E. Mathews, George B. Huff, Oscar N. Getchell, M. L. Strickland, Fred L. Merrill, Warren C. Casey, John King, C. A. Farnham, William H. Belleveau, James T. Flynn, George A. Warren, Charles A. Holway, Algenon C. Glazier, Charles W. Davis, Leroy R. Kitchen, Charles C. Bridges, James H. Pooler, E. D. Mitchell, Charles E. Wright, Charles H. Gibson, Thomas G. Rose and Claude C. Cole.

The O. U. A. M. is a patriotic, social, fraternal and benevolent secret association, composed entirely of those born in the United States of America, or under the protection of its flag. Its motto is, "Honesty, industry, and sobriety." The local lodge after meeting in Soper's Hall until December 1, 1897, leased its present fine hall in Milliken block on the corner of Main and Silver streets.

The following is a list of the senior ex-councillors: E. F. Parker, Everett E. Haynes, Frank W. Lewis, George A. Warren, Leroy R. Kitchen, William M. Pulsifer, Charles Bridges and David H. Bowker.

THE FORESTERS OF AMERICA are represented in this city by two lodges. The first, COURT CANADA, was organized among the French citizens in 1896, with six charter members. The second, COURT AMERICA, No. 14, was organized February 25, 1897, with

thirty-five charter members. This order is purely a beneficial and benevolent organization. Its purposes are the mutual protection and assistance of its members in sickness and distress.

The past chief rangers are Fred D. Nudd, Edwin J. Littlefield, Harry E. Hinds, George W. Hoxie, Edward L. Hanscom, Dana P. Foster, James A. Weymouth and Fred E. Hoxie.

THE MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA, WATERVILLE, CAMP No. 8,465, was organized in this city August 9, 1900. It is a fraternal insurance order, and started with a charter list of sixteen members, as follows: Warren C. Philbrook, Luther G. Bunker, W. E. Choate, Thomas Suttie, Bliss T. Watts, E. L. Marston, Peter M. Libby, Alden A. Wright, Flavius H. Mace, W. M. Ladd, Ernest M. Horne, C. H. Page, J. E. Lashus, Charles A. Grondin, Frank Blanchard and Fred E. Libby.

THE MACCABEES is represented by two lodges, both of which were organized in 1901. TICONIC TENT has a membership of one hundred and forty, and HOPE TENT, No. 12, a membership of fifty-two. This is an insurance order.

At Colby there are five Greek letter fraternities: DELTA KAPPA EPSILON, chartered at Colby in 1845, has a membership of twenty-four; ZETA PSI, chartered in 1850, has a membership of eighteen; DELTA UPSILON, chartered in 1852, has a membership of twenty-seven; PHI DELTA THETA, chartered in 1884, has a membership of twenty-one; ALPHA TAU OMEGA, chartered in 1892, has a membership of ten. There are two sororities, both of which are local.

SIGMA KAPPA, founded in 1874, numbers thirty-two members and BETA PHI, founded in 1895, numbers twenty-eight.

At one time there existed in the city an organization of Grangers, of which Martin Blaisdell, Fred Pooler and George Balentine were prominent members. It is long since defunct.

The Knights of Honor, No. 289, an insurance and fraternal order, was established here in 1870 and existed for about fifteen years.

Bombazeen Tribe of Red Men, No. 39, was instituted in 1894. Although it had a membership of seventy-five the attendance at the meetings was so small that the charter was given up in 1901.

The Ancient Ascenic Order, the prime purpose of which was insurance, was established here in 1898, but only lasted one year.

THE CANIBAS CLUB.

Club life for men has its sole representative in this city in the Canibas Club. This club is a local organization for social purposes and was formed on Washington's birthday, 1889. Its first president was Gen. I. S. Bangs; first vice-president, Dr. F. C. Thayer; second vice-president, H. W. Stewart; secretary and treasurer, George K. Boutelle, Esq. Its first board of directors included E. L. Jones, E. L. Veazie, Frank Redington, John N. Webber and W. M. Dunn. The club moved into its present elegant quarters on Main street just below the Unitarian church, November 13, 1889.

Its officers for the present year are: President, Oscar G. Springfield; vice-president, F. B. Hubbard; secretary and treasurer, E. M. Horne. Directors, W. S. Dunham, G. F. Terry, W. J. Fogarty, C. E. Mathews, E. L. Jones. The present membership of the club is fifty-nine.

CHAPTER XIII.

SOCIAL LIFE IN WATERVILLE.

By Martha Baker Dunn, author of "Memory Street," Lias' Wife, etc.

The social life of any moderate-sized town or city is usually a difficult thing to classify or even to formulate. It is apt to be sporadic rather than general, and subject to a reaction and reaction as pronounced though perhaps not as regular as the ebb and flow of the tide; yet to say as one is sometimes on first thought tempted to do, that any spot where human beings live has no social life, is to forget that the most significant part of the history of the world is made up of the daily intercourse of men and women with each other, and that the impulses born of such intercourse, the ties and emotions that grow out of it, constitute the underlying forces that mould society.

Little record of the social life of Waterville up to the beginning of the nineteenth century seems to have been preserved even in tradition. In 1791 the population of Winslow, which then included the territory on both sides of the river, is estimated at 779 persons of whom more than half lived within the present limits of Waterville, and loved, hated, married, bore children, salted their bread with tears or ate it with joy, died and were buried even as they are to-day.

Among the names of citizens engaged in business and paying taxes on the west side of the river at that time we find Crommetts, Lows, Tozers, Soules, Stackpoles and others, names still well known in Waterville annals, and had some one of these bygone worthies been inspired to keep such a journal of current events

as was done by Gen. Henry Sewall of Augusta he might have materially aided the labors of the modern historian.

The few diaries and memorandum books available which furnish any records of those early days contain only the sparsest and most commonplace details, records of barter and sale, the time of sowing crops and similar intensely practical matters. There is, however, in the memorandum book of one of the residents of ancient Winslow a single personal note which stands, unexplained, amidst the monotonous sequence of weather, crops and traffic, leaving one to wonder whether there may, perchance, have been a heart-throb registered in its brief statement.

"August 15th Sarah Johnson went away;" that is all the record tells us. Who Sarah was, where and why she went, what made her departure of such importance, and whether she ever came back, these are questions which arise at once, but the answers are lost in the oblivion of time. So far as the curiosity of the present generation is concerned, Sarah's going away was a permanent event.

The times when things are beginning are frequently strenuous ones. In the early days of new settlements the actors in the scene find enough in the struggle and stress of everyday life to weary their muscles and satisfy their thirst for excitement. Probably the first residents of Waterville were sufficiently occupied in conquering the wilderness and solving the problem of daily existence, and neither felt the need nor saw the opportunity for many festivities. Such entertaining as did take place was undoubtedly more or less primitive in its nature.

We read in the histories of the time that the colonists kept up intercourse with their distant friends and acquaintances and managed in spite of obstacles to pay occasional visits to those living in other settlements. The river was then much more commonly used as a thoroughfare of travel than it is at present. Horseback journeys were also very frequent.

About 1793 pleasure carriages began to appear in Maine and in that year General Sewall records the purchase of his "new topped sleigh." As early as 1784 mention is made in Mr. Sewall's diary of a sleighing party from Augusta to Ebenezer Farwell's in Vassalboro, "returning the same night." Very

possibly this journey was made on the ice, as the roads at that time were still very bad.

Among the amusements mentioned as being in vogue at that period were "spinning bees and wool-breakings" for spinning and carding. These gatherings not infrequently ended in a dance.

When Col. Lithgow was in command at Fort Halifax we are told that, being a very gallant man, he was accustomed in the winter time to command his men to sweep the ice and slide the ladies. There was at that time an island in the Kennebec river just below Ticonic falls which during the warm weather was much resorted to by the officers and their wives for pleasure parties. This is the first record of local gaieties which appears.

General Ezekiel Pattee, the pioneer innkeeper of ancient Winslow, which at that time included ancient Waterville, kept a tavern within the precincts of Fort Halifax. Here, tradition tells us, he at one time entertained "company from Boston" who came down to view the landscape o'er and ask questions quite after the manner of the modern summer boarder. At this inn Aaron Burr was once a guest, but whether the presence of the noted lady-killer fluttered the pulses of the local belles no record remains to tell. Tradition, however, reports that Col. Burr was profoundly moved by the striking beauty of a daughter of Col. Lithgow. The lady however, despite the poetry which he sent her, would have nothing to do with him.

On June 10, 1795, the Reverend Joshua Cushman was ordained as pastor of the Winslow church. The ordination services were held on the Plains, where a huge evergreen bower supported by twenty pillars had been erected for the purpose. This was a memorable occasion. Ten churches were represented by their pastors and also by many of their people. During the first part of Mr. Cushman's pastorate, he preached alternately on the east and west sides of the river and the ceremonies of his ordination were of common interest to both settlements and offered opportunity for a notable reunion of relatives and acquaintances.

With the beginning of the nineteenth century the history of social life in Waterville assumes more definite form, but it is still a matter of tradition rather than of record—the stories of the past with which mothers interested their children, the family annals handed down from generation to generation.

By that time society was beginning to crystallize and take shape and the line of class distinction seems to have been at the same time more and less sharply drawn than in the present day. A row of mills was then growing up along the banks of the Kennebec, and the mill men, lumbermen and men engaged in general business furnished one class, while the representatives of the learned professions and the college instructors, after the organization of the college, were drawn together by similarity of tastes and interests. Dr. Moses Appleton and "Square" Timothy Boutelle, however, both prominent figures in the society of the time, united business interests with professional practice and the final division of classes was probably then, as now, governed in part at least by congeniality and circumstance.

Mr. Boutelle may be characterized as an aristocrat with democratic tendencies, and perhaps also as something of a politician, and when he entertained no one was left out.

The less polished guests sat around the long table elbow to elbow with those of greater pretensions, and with legs nonchalantly crossed to show themselves fully at ease in the social scene, emptied their glasses with the best.

This was before the days of temperance societies and no hospitable gathering was complete without the serving of wines and liquors.

Tea parties, card and dancing parties, and similar functions given at private houses, would seem to have been much more common in Waterville during the early part of the last century than at any time since then, and though these entertainments were in some ways distinguished by a dignity and formality exceeding that of modern times, they also displayed features which in our generation would be considered questionable.

The oldfashioned tea parties were generally given during the winter months. The ladies were invited for the afternoon and were urged to come early and bring their work. The gentlemen were expected to take supper and spend the evening. When the ladies gathered about three o'clock each one was served with a small glass of hot spirits and water to drive out the cold, after which reviving draught they sat down to gossip and needlework in great cheerfulness of spirit. On the arrival of the gentlemen

at supper time a similar restorative was administered to them, and neither sex was allowed to brave the chill air of a winter night without a fortifying draught of hot cherry bounce as a preparation for the walk home.

The lady who first described these tea parties to me, as she had often heard the story told by a venerable relative who participated in them, assured me that the modest potations in which these bygone dames indulged were only sufficient to loosen their tongues and promote a gentle hilarity, but alas! the record kept by a member of the other sex maliciously asserts that sometimes our excellent and stately ancestresses overstepped the mark and were betrayed into great gaiety of spirits. Even if this is the case however, there is little reason to doubt that our ancestors on occasion so far outstripped their gentle companions that any comparison would be out of the question. These were days, too, when everybody drank more or less and clergy as well as laity looked upon alcohol as "one of the good creatures of God."

At the card parties for sometime after the beginning of the last century cards were almost invariably played for small stakes, the sum put up being not less than sixpence.

There lies before me as I write, furnished through the courtesy of a gentleman in whose family it was handed down, an invitation to a "Social Ball," given in "Mr. Kimball's hall" on Wednesday evening, February 26, 1819, the hour set for arriving at the ball being 5 P. M. The invitation, which is written on the back of a playing card, is signed by M. Appleton, T. Boutelle, J. Stackpole, Jr., J. Morrill and J. Williams, all of whom were to officiate as managers.

One of the noticeable features of this invitation lies in the fact that most of the signers had at that time already reached or passed the period of middle age, showing that the men of that day did not display undue haste in retiring from the active participation in social duties.

With the foundation of Waterville College a new and important element was introduced into the social life of the town. In the early history of college festivities the annual commencement ball became, perhaps, the most notable society event of the year. It was eagerly looked forward to, guests from out of town were invited to swell the dancing list, and the young women of the

period reserved their most modish costumes to enhance the brilliancy of the occasion.

It is hardly necessary to state that, at a period when ideas in regard to amusements were much stricter than at present, these functions were never held under the patronage or with the approval of the college authorities.

The custom of the president's reception, following or preceding the annual commencement exercises was instituted by Rev. Jeremiah Chaplin, the first president of the college. During Dr. Chaplin's presidency and for some years after the guests at these receptions included very few of the town's people. The president and professors of the college with their families, the young men of the senior class with their relatives and friends from out of town who had come to witness the ceremonies of graduation, comprised the usual list of guests who were expected to gather at the president's house without formal invitation.

A lady, who at the age of sixteen, clad in the conventional white muslin which tradition pronounced to be the fitting garb of the debutante, made her first entrance into society at one of President Chaplin's commencement receptions, has described to me the simple yet dignified character of these gatherings. The more formal courtesy of that earlier day had a grace of its own, and, it is a question whether in relinquishing the form we have in all respects made a corresponding gain in substance.

It was, I think, during the presidency of Dr. G. D. B. Pepper that the college receptions first began to include the town's people to any noticeable extent. Both Dr. and Mrs. Pepper were people of large hospitality, and besides their naturally generous instincts in this respect they recognized the fact that whatever served to strengthen the bond between the town and the college would tend towards the substantial interest of the latter. Under this new order of things the number of guests soon became too large for entertainment at a private house and the receptions were transferred to Memorial Hall and from thence, during the past few years, to the new chemical building, where more ample and convenient quarters are afforded.

It is difficult to realize at the present day how wide a separation formerly existed between college and town, a separation

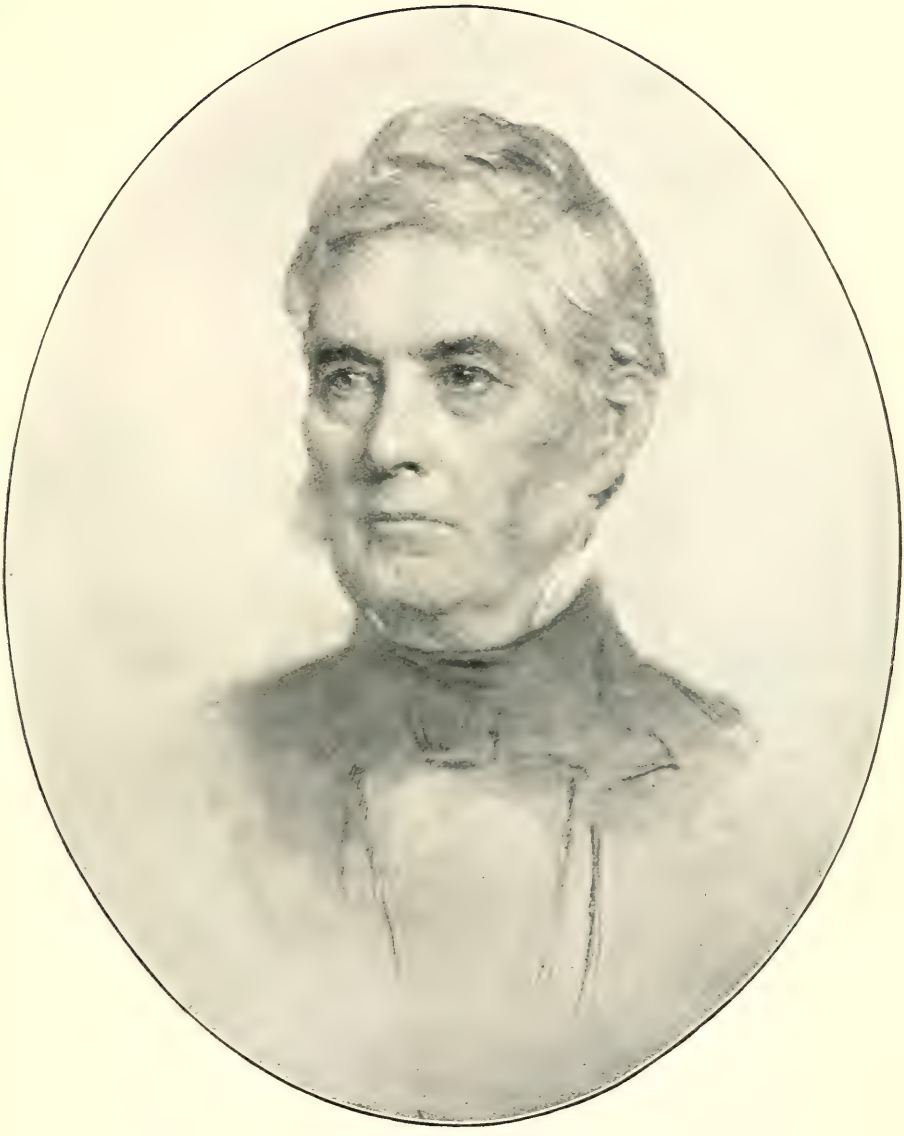
marked not merely by the frequent and vigorous "scraps" between town and gown, but also recognized in the habits of daily life and the current phraseology of the time. The dwellers in Waterville were divided by an imaginary line into Silver-Streeters and Pious-Hillers, the division being perhaps not so much one of territory as of denomination, and representing the line of cleavage between the Baptist and Universalist congregations. In pursuing my inquiries in regard to the Waterville of former days I have more than once encountered persons who have told me with an air which showed that some of the ancient feeling still lingers, "I know nothing about up-town parties. I never attend them."

In studying the story of the social life of any bygone period, one finds that the real flavor and picturesqueness of the tale comes out in the comedies and tragedies of daily life, the personal details too numerous to be included in any brief narrative.

The parties given by the Appletons, Boutelles, Redingtons, Plaisteds, Stackpoles, Nourses and the rest, gain immensely in interest when one knows something about the individual lives of the people who talked and danced and laughed and loved amidst the background these scenes afforded. The Gilmans were one of the conspicuous families of the town, and the vision of the second Mrs. Nathaniel Gilman walking up the aisle of the Baptist church on her "appearing-out Sunday," clad in shimmering corn-colored satin and leaning on her husband's arm, reproduces itself on the fading canvas of tradition

> Like a picture, when the pride
> Of its coloring hath died.

It was an age of portrait painting, and the faces of many of these fair women and brave men still look down upon us from the walls of the old houses. We hear the story of the famous red damask upholsteries which came from New York in a sailing vessel to furnish the Gilman drawing-room, the coming-out party given for Miss Anna K. Gilman at the age of fourteen and the belles and beaux who helped to make the occasion memorable. There were other coming-out parties too and similar gaieties, and we are told with some pride in the superior courtesy of former times that in those days when a young lady was invited to



GEN. FRANKLIN SMITH.

a ball or large party it always meant that a carriage would be provided for her.

A lady who came to Waterville in her girlhood sixty years ago has spoken to me with just enthusiasm of a group of women conspicuous in the town during the early years of her residence. These women were many of them distinguished for their fine personal presence no less than for beauty and strength of character.

Among them may be named Mrs. Gardner, Mrs. William and Mrs. Horace Getchell, Mrs. Crooker, Mrs. Joseph Marston, Mrs. Dr. Plaisted, Mrs. R. B. Dunn, Mrs. Solyman Heath, the tradition of whose beauty and sweetness still lingers, Mrs. Peace Meader, the lovely Quakeress whose name was emblematic of her character, and others too numerous to mention.

Perhaps no woman ever made Waterville her home who possessed the charm of temperament to a greater degree than Mrs. Keely, wife of Professor George W. Keely. Vivacious, versatile, delightful in conversation, a fine literary critic, a natural grande dame, her place in the society of the town was a unique one and the stimulus of her individuality was felt beyond her own immediate circle of acquaintance. It was she who gave the impulse which made the Waterville of her day a headquarters for painters in oil. Madam Keely's memory lingers in the minds of those who knew her with the pungent fragrance of a pot-pourri of mingled roses and spices.

About 1852 was formed the first Waterville Literary Society of which I find any record. It had a membership of twenty-five persons and was called the Shakesperean Club. This club held weekly meetings during the winter season at the houses of the various mmbers, and continued in existence uninterruptedly until the breaking out of the Civil War put an end to the ancient order of things. The membership was about equally made up of men and women, and included college professors and professional and business men of similar tastes and varying ages.

The late Dr. Sanger of Bangor, whose youth was passed in Waterville, used to declare that this was the only town in the State where such a club could be maintained for so long a period. The object for which it was formed, the study of the standard dramatists, was regularly and systematically pursued. A stand-

ing committee for the assignment of parts was appointed, with the understanding that the parts when given out should be conscientiously studied with a view to a rendering at once critical and dramatic.

In this committee Mr. Edward Meader served continuously during the whole period of the club's existence, and Mr. Appleton Plaisted during a large part of the time.

It is related of the Rev. Mr. Wood, at that time pastor of the Baptist church, a man of strict tenets and naturally lugubrious cast of countenance, that he not only excelled but delighted in the representation of comic parts and did not hesitate to join in a jovial song when his assumed character demanded it. Mrs. Ephraim Maxham, wife of the then editor of the Waterville Mail, was especially skilled in the rendering of tragedy.

The history of the Shakesperean Club is one of which Waterville may well be proud. It had its social features, intimate friendships were formed there, courtships even grew out of it, but primarily and essentially it was an organization for work and its stability and singleness of purpose were the bonds of its preservation.

With the breaking out of the war the former things passed away. The new conditions brought their own deep and absorbing interests. Waterville sent two full companies of volunteers to the front and among their officers were William and Francis Heath, both notable members of the Shakesperean Club. No time now for reading Shakespeare; the men of the hour were writing their own tragedies in blood. The old Wars of the Roses were forgotten in the blossoming of this new red rose of courage which sprang gloriously to life amidst the crimson stain of battle. When at the close of the struggle the old interests revived, the club was reformed including many of the former members, yet it was not the same.

The story of the intervening years had gone deep into the hearts of the community, from which many had gone out never to come back. William Heath had found a hero's grave. Yet life goes on in spite of sorrows, and the breath of peace crept over the land as softly as the green grass of springtime spread its garb of verdure over the deserted battlefields. Time brought

its healing, and when the Shakesperean Club merged into the Roundabout people had begun to smile and hope and enjoy again.

The new club continued the study of the dramatists, forming itself upon the lines of the old, but it gradually became less purely intellectual in its character and more given to feasting and social enjoyments. It continued in active existence for some five or six years and its memory is still gratefully cherished by those who shared its privileges and hospitalities.

Previous to the war the secular entertainments connected with the church had, for the most part, been confined to the meetings of the Ladies' Sewing Circle, at whose mystic rites gentlemen were sometimes allowed to participate to the extent of supper and a social evening. It was after the close of the war that the churches began to assume their present position as centres of social as well as spiritual life. In the Waterville of to-day church societies, socials and functions of many kinds play an important part in bringing people together, promoting fellowship, and strengthening the ties between friend and friend. The Men's and Women's Christian Association, the W. C. T. U., the young people's societies of the different churches, the various branches of missionary work, have all helped to advance social intercourse no less than to accomplish the legitimate object of their being.

The Woman's Temperance League, formed about 1898, was, while it lasted a strong factor in binding together those who were associated in trying to do very necessary work under very uncomfortable conditions. While it was the direct object of the league to conduct an aggressive campaign against liquor selling the women who composed it believed that the most permanent result of any attempt at moral regeneration is that which comes through social influence and social contact and the receptions and other functions given under their auspices made their faith manifest in their works.

The social life of the Waterville of to-day may perhaps be best classified under three or four general heads:

That which centres around the church and the various organizations growing out of church work.

That which has its origin in the secret orders, some of which have separate branches for women.

The social features resulting from the interests and activities of the various clubs.

The purely society functions, balls, assemblies, whist parties, afternoon teas, etc.

The secret orders have a chapter of their own in this volume and need not be dwelt upon here, further than to say that their multiplicity and activity have made them prominent factors in modern social intercourse.

No club numbering both sexes has ever arisen in Waterville to take the place of the old Shakesperean and Roundabout Clubs; in fact, the club epidemic in any form has never been able to obtain a very extensive hold in our city.

The Canibas Club, the only men's club which has maintained continuous form here during any extended term of years, was founded in 1888. This club, which has numbered among its members many of the well-known business and professional men of the place, has pleasant headquarters on Main street in a suite of rooms conveniently fitted up for its use. It is a purely social organization, but with the exception of one or two receptions given during the early years of its existence has never contributed largely to the general social life of the city.

The Waterville Bicycle Club also occupies rooms on Main street and furnishes a rallying point where wheelmen congregate. The Colby Club, recently founded by the resident graduates of Colby College, held its first public meeting at the Elmwood hotel on the evening of February 14, 1902. This club, which is still in its infancy, was founded to promote good fellowship among the resident alumni and advance the interests of the college.

In 1887 through the inspiration of Mrs. Sarah Ware, who was in the best sense one of the representative women of Waterville, the Woman's Association was formed, in which women of all denominations united for the furtherance of all kinds of women's work. Besides its general usefulness in many directions this association has proved a common ground where women may work—and enjoy—together, independent of society distinctions or church affiliations. In the winter of 1891-2 the Woman's Literary Club was founded as one of the branches of the association.

This club, a large one from the start, during the past winter, 1901-2, numbered 214 members. It has maintained regular meetings fortnightly during the winter season since its organization, offering at each meeting a carefully prepared literary and musical programme. A committee is appointed to lay out each season's work.

Many interesting papers have been prepared and read by members of the club, the musical numbers have been uniformly excellent, and the large average membership and attendance testify to the success of its management. As the club has as yet no home of its own independent of the rooms of the Woman's Association, its meetings have sometimes been held at private houses, sometimes at church vestries or at the Classical Institute. The annual reception given by its members to invited friends of both sexes, which has in the past proved a most enjoyable society event, this year gave place to a banquet at the Elmwood hotel for women alone. One hundred and sixty women who participated in the banquet and listened to the subsequent exercises are prepared to testify that women on that occasion won laurels as after dinner speakers.

Among smaller Waterville clubs, past and present, may be mentioned the Saturday Club, a club both literary and social in its character, which after several years of existence has for the present, at least, discontinued its meetings; the Literature Class, which numbers about a dozen members, and has for the past three years held weekly meetings during the winter months; the F. H. Club, organized in 1894 for work and play, a club which though limited in its membership is much given to hospitality and has at different times entertained many invited guests; the Happy Seven, a society comprising seven young ladies strongly bound together by ties of friendship and association. This society, which has existed for some years, has been prominent in benevolent work as well as in social events. When, a short time since, the little circle was for the first time broken by the death of Mrs. Alice Barrelle Hall the sympathy of the whole community went out to the mourning friends.

Of the numerous whist clubs which have existed in Waterville the Salmagundi has been the most prominent and most perma-

nent in its organization. It numbers among its members women well known in society and in addition to its social features has contributed generously towards the purchase of books for the public library.

The Silence Howard Hayden Chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution has also played its part in the social life of Waterville.

In spite of all the branches of social activity which have been enumerated as entering into the life of our city, it is undoubtedly true that Waterville has never fully lived up to its social capacities. Yet even while we criticise, we love the city of our residence, the Waterville that is growing up around us. It is a city of wide streets and spreading trees, of comfortable homes wherein home-loving people live. We find strong social ties here, warm friendships, generous sympathy in times of need, and though we may and do in our complaining moods assert that Waterville "has no general society," we look back lovingly on many and many a "good time" within her borders. May the next century of her growth find her still going on from grace to glory!

CHAPTER XIV.

WATERVILLE AGRICULTURALLY CONSIDERED.

By E. P. Mayo, Editor of Turf, Farm and Home.

The present city of Waterville agriculturally considered is one of the most charming, picturesque, interesting not to say profitable of all the most favored and far famed "garden spots" in New England. The present area of the city as has doubtless been told already in this volume, was formerly a part of the town of Winslow, and the present thrifty town of Oakland was set off from Waterville proper and given the name of West Waterville February 26, 1873, hence if in this chapter on the agriculture of Waterville we over-reach the present bounds of the municipality, it will be in order to include the old town as it was originally bounded. We find in the early history of the town after it was set off from Winslow that the Kennebec river was the eastern boundary, Somerset county its northern, Richmond lake, McGrath and East pond its western boundry. The western area of the town has now been narrowed up to the present Oakland line.

A wide diversity of soils is found in this town so that almost every crop that can be successfully cultivated in this latitude has been and is to-day grown successfully within our limits. On the river below the city the soil is light and sandy, while on the "neck" so called, it is underlaid by a slaty ledge which lies very near the surface and often crops out. On the Messalonskee the soil is clayey, but all is strong and productive, and yields the best of crops.

Waterville was fortunate from an agricultural point of view in having among its early settlers a goodly number of men of means

who were agriculturally inclined. As a result of this good material there was a desire manifested very early in the life of the struggling young town to have an agricultural society organized, and this agitation resulted in the North Kennebec Agricultural Society, which was incorporated by the Maine legislature July 31, 1847, and its first exhibition was held in Waterville in October of that year. The annual address, which in those days was a very important part of an agricultural exhibition was delivered by Dr. E. Holmes of Winthrop. The original limit to this society included the towns of Fairfield and Smithfield in Somerset county, Waterville, Belgrade, Winslow, Clinton, Sebasticook now Benton, China and Albion in Kennebec and Unity and Burnham in the county of Waldo. From the records of the society from its inception, now before me, kindly loaned by Mr. Geo. Balentine, I find that the officers chosen at the organization of the society were as follows, Samuel Taylor, Jr., president; Ebenezer H. Scribner and Thomas Fowler, vice-presidents; Harrison A. Smith, secretary; Joseph Percival, treasurer and collector; Stephen Stark, agent; William Dyer, librarian; Samuel Taylor, Jr., Asher Hinds, Sumner Percival, John F. Hunnewell and Reuben H. Green, trustees. A glance through the subsequent elections shows that the society kept up its prestige for selecting men of ability and influence as its officials. We would like if space would permit to give the entire list of officers, but must be content with simply naming a few of the number who held the office of president of the society. After Samuel Taylor Jr., the first president, came Sumner Percival, E. H. Scribner Robert Ayer, Thomas S. Loring, Isaac W. Britton, Col. Isaia Marston, Daniel Jones, B. C. Paine, Joseph Percival, and man others of equal calibre.

One of the first acts of the society, even before it had a hom was to raise $75 for the purchase of standard agricultural work for a library. This indeed was starting an agricultural societ on a firm enduring foundation, and the vote and the class o gentlemen who were invited to give the annual addresses give us a good insight into the makeup of the men who formed thi organization. In 1850 we find by the records that the societ voted to send a petition to the legislature for a State Board o Agriculture, showing that at that early day even, they realize

the need of a state organization around which they could build their local society. One of the votes recorded a half a century ago also gives a hint of the old time urbanity that prevailed in those days, also the appreciation of the power of the press in the efforts of this organization. Here is the vote: "Voted to instruct the secretary to furnish the proceedings of this meeting to the public press."

One of the strange things about the records of this society, wonderfully well preserved as they are, is that great pains was taken to record the list of premiums offered with the committees of awards, but no record was kept of who won the prizes. This omission will readily be seen as a serious defect as the historian of to-day is unable to pick out the names of the successful exhibitors, as he might have done had the list of the winners been recorded. But one vote recorded is worthy of more than a passing notice, and that is where the trustees vote that unless an animal exhibited possesses superior merit no awards shall be made to such animal, but if the owner desires, a statement shall be made and published that such an animal was the best one shown at the exhibition. Let the average agricultural fair manager think for a moment what the commotion would be if such a rule should be enforced by one of our Maine societies to-day, and yet who shall say that it would not have a salutary effect on exhibits as well as exhibitors.

If space would permit, we could fill the entire limits of this book with interesting data taken from the records of this society. ne item that catches our eye is a vote of thanks passed at a meet- g of the trustees October 4, 1859, to Col. Thomas S. Lang for s liberality in always giving to the society all purses won by his rses, and as the record adds, "He ever strove to win all the izes that he could in order that the society might be the more nefited thereby."

In January, 1854, it was voted to appoint a committee to ascer- n what grounds could be secured for a track, and upon a vorable report the grounds located in the southern part of the y were purchased and a fine half mile track constructed ereon. Later this track was leased to the Waterville Horse ssociation for their annual exhibition. The original lease of is property is pasted in the records before us, and is well

worthy a word of attention. We think only one of the men whose names are upon it is alive to-day. It bears the signatures of Ira R. Doolittle, J. A. Judkins, Gideon Wells, T. S. Lang, J. L. Seavey, Foster S. Palmer, Asher Savage and Ruel Howard, and is dated August 22, 1863. We think Mr. Savage is the only survivor of this list of notable men of their day. This horse association was short lived and only lasted a few years, just how many it is difficult to ascertain as we have been unable to find any records of the society whatsoever.

The North Kennebec Agricultural Society survived the drain upon it made during the War of the Rebellion and gave successful exhibitions each year until the early '80's, when owing to the multiplication of societies in the nearby towns included in its original territory, the interest began to decline, until finally the annual fairs were given up and the track leased to private parties and the property was finally sold for the enlargement of our present beautiful cemetery.

Hon. Timothy Boutelle, and Mr. Joseph Percival should probably be mentioned first among those who had to do with the beginning of stock husbandry in Waterville. Col. Reuben H. Green of Winslow, who was in his day one of the best known breeders in the State commenced breeding Durham stock, and to him undoubtedly the early farmers of the town are indebted for the introduction of the best Durham blood brought to Maine. Mr. Percival and his brother were the first to introduce Devons into Kennebec county. The Jerseys, now so popular among us were first introduced by Dr. N. R. Boutelle, Levi Dow, W. A. P. Dillingham, Henry Taylor and Samuel Kimball. Hon. Timothy Boutelle and John D. Lang of Vassalboro introduced the first Ayrshire stock. From these beginnings many of our farmers of moderate means were able to obtain valuable specimens of their several breeds, and the success of agricultural operations in this vicinity are largely due to them. In addition to bringing their Durhams to Waterville Col. Green was one of the first to bring the Bakewell breed into this State. The full blooded Merinoes that have been the means of making so many good dollars for breeders in Waterville and elsewhere were first introduced by Dr. N. R. Boutelle, E. Maxham and other enterprising farmers in the nearby towns. Joseph Percival of this town and Warren

Percival of Vassalboro, were the first to breed Cotswold sheep with any degree of success. We have present with us in this community to-day in the person of Mr. Geo. E. Shores, now in his 91st year, one of the men who has ever been in the front rank of agricultural effort in this section. Mr. Shores was born on his father's farm in the western part of this town, the father having moved here from Berwick just a hundred years ago. The mother of the subject of this sketch rode on horseback from the river to their farm, following the spotted line. Mr. George Shores was born in 1812, and came of good hardy stock. His mother lived to the age of seventy-five years, and his father died at the age of eighty-two. In 1867 Mr. Shores left his farm, which he had developed into one of the best in town and came out to the village as it was then called to live. He purchased a large tract of land running from College avenue to Main street covering what has long been known as Oak hill. This farm of 160 acres has been cut up into building lots and but little of the original purchase is left. Mr. Shores has always lived a very active life and has seen the town grow from a straggling village with a few poorly cultivated farms scattered here and there to a thriving city with all the modern improvements surrounded with the best and the most highly cultivated farms. He is to-day the connecting link between the old Waterville and the new. He was years ago associated with the late Hall C. Burleigh, then of Fairfield in the cattle business. They went to Compton, Canada, and purchased a number of valuable Hereford cattle for breeding. They were the first of the breed in this section and naturally attracted no little attention. This stock then purchased has been the foundation stock for a majority of the Herefords since bred in this section. Mr. Shores was a large exhibitor at all the fairs and at one time sold a pair of white faced yearlings for the astonishing sum of $300. He also purchased the stallion Somerset Knox and after keeping him a short time, sold him to New York parties for the fabulous price in those days of $2,700. Mr. Shores is enjoying unusually good health and his family hope to have him with them for a number of years yet to come. He enjoyed the centennial celebration with keen zest and rode the entire route of the procession without any signs of fatigue.

Waterville has for more than a century been prominent as a centre for the breeding and ownership of valuable horses and it seems very appropriate that she should have within her limits to day among the many valuable horses born and bred on her soil one whose name is known not only through the length and breadth of this country but even across the sea, and it seems most appropriate and fitting that the portrait of such an animal should adorn this book. It will easily be guessed that the horse referred to is the veteran Nelson 2.09 now in his 20th year.

Nelson, 2.09, is registered No. 4,209. He was sired by Young Rolfe, 2.21¼, he by Tom Rolfe, 2.33½. The dam of Nelson was Gretchen, by Gideon 145. He was bred and is now owned by Mr. C. H. Nelson of this city, who has trained and developed him, and driven him in all his great races. He was a great colt and attracted much attention even as a two-year-old, when he won the two-year-old stake race for Maine colts at the Maine State Fair, Lewiston. As a three-year-old he won the Maine State Fair cup for fastest three-year-old, also the cup for fastest stallion of any age, taking a record of 2.26¾—the fastest half mile track record to that date and for several years afterward. As a five-year-old he won the New England stake for five-year-olds. When seven years old he lowered his record to 2.14½. In 1890 he was worked at Franklin Park, Massachusetts, and shipped to Bangor in August, where he started to lower the half mile track record, which he did, trotting in 2.15¼. From Bangor he started on a long journey to Fort Wayne, Indiana, and from there to Kankakee, Ill., where he trotted a full mile in 2.12, which at that time was the world's stallion record. Two days later he lowered the record to 2.11½, and two days later than that at Rushville, Ind., he circled the oval track at that place in 2.11¾. One week later at Terre Haute, Ind., he cut the record down to 2.11¼, and twelve days later at Cambridge City, Ind., he again lowered it to 2.10¾, after which he was shipped to Maine, when with one week's rest he was shipped back to Chicago, where he was the idol of the great horse show, after which he returned to his home at Sunnyside Farm for the winter. In 1891 he again went west, where he was greeted on every side with the utmost enthusiasm, wherever he appeared. The floral tributes bestowed upon him were most profuse and elegant, and

"NELSON." 2.09.

such as a prima donna might well be proud of. He commenced his tour, which was nothing short of a triumphal procession at Saginaw, Mich., and continued at Detroit, Grand Rapids, Freeport, Elgin, Rockport, Independence, Iowa, Richmond and Cambridge City, Ind. At Grand Rapids he lowered the record to 2.10, and again returned to Maine to spend the winter. In 1892 he was driven many exhibition miles on New England tracks, and at Trenton, N. J., lowered the half mile track record to 2.11¾. In 1893 he made his present record of 2.09 at Rigby park, Portland, since which time he has trotted exhibition miles before large concourses of people on different tracks in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and at St. John, N. B. To-day he holds the world's stallion record to high wheels over oval track and has probably trotted more fast miles than any horse in the world.

Nearly a century ago another Waterville horse made fame and fortune for Waterville in the historic old town of Charleston, Mass. The late Hall C. Burleigh used to delight to tell the story of O. B. Palmer, a relative of his, who seeing a purse of $1,000 posted for any horse that could trot a mile in three minutes started for Boston with the chestnut gelding that they called Zuarrow. He made the mile in 2.57 an unprecedented record for that day, and received his purse besides several wagers that he had made on the result, having full faith in the capacity of his horse to accomplish the feat. He afterwards sold the animal and the name was changed to Boston Blue, and as such the Waterville horse won great renown. The grounds of the North Kennebec Agricultural Society in the zenith of their days were the scene of many a spirited contest between horses of note. Although Col. Lang did not reside within our town, he was located so near that Waterville got the benefit of his ownership of the great Gen. Knox as well as Gideon and others of his most celebrated steeds. It was at this track in October, 1867, that Gilbreth Knox, then owned by J. H. Gilbreth of Fairfield, trotted a half mile in the remarkable time of one minute and fifteen seconds, but probably the most remarkable race ever trotted over the Waterville track was the contest between Gen. Knox and Hiram Drew, a horse no less celebrated in his day. This event

occurred October 22, 1863, and although it came when the excitement over the war was at its height a very large concourse of people from all parts of the State gathered to witness the contest, which is recalled even to this day by the oldest lovers of racing as one of the great events of their lives. Both horses had a great many friends everyone present being a partizan and the contest waged hotly until the last deciding heat had been trotted when Knox was declared victor.

In the above we have written wholly of the past, but there is a present and a future for Waterville agriculture, and perhaps there has been no time in the last century when so much thought and intelligent calculation was given to agricultural operations as at the present time. We have not space to go into details as to who is doing the work of to-day, but should not be doing our subject justice did we not mention the fact that at Sunnyside Farm, the home of the great Nelson, there is to-day one of the largest breeding establishments to be found in northern New England, and one cannot travel far enough east or west, north or south to get beyond the reputation that the good horses at this farm are making not only for our town, but for our State as well. Passing a little way farther up the street toward Oakland, we come to the farm of Mr. R. H. Union, who is largely engaged in breeding Jersey cattle and Ohio Improved Chester swine. Mr. Union has a very large patronage for his products in the city, and is doing a very prosperous business.

At Mountain Farm Mr. G. F. Terry is breeding Jerseys and Chester White swine, also cultivating a very large growing orchard, with the best of results.

We might mention a long list of others who are doing good work and keeping up the reputation of our town as one of much importance agriculturally considered.

The records of the town show that in 1850 Waterville included what was afterwards set off as West Waterville, had a population of 3,964, in 1860 it had increased to 4,392, with 870 polls, while the real estate was valued at $1,348,330. To-day Waterville has a population of 10,332, and the assessors report the valuation of 1902 as follows: Polls, 2,618; real estate, $4,274,325; personal property, $934,838, or a total of $5,219,163.

CHAPTER XV.

THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES OF WATERVILLE.

By Reuben Wesley Dunn, A. M., President of the Somerset Railroad, and Treasurer of the Dunn Edge Tool Company.

Waterville seemed destined by her situation to become a manufacturing center. On the east flows the Kennebec, the outlet of the largest lake in Maine, as well as of numerous smaller bodies of water. A fall of nearly forty feet between the principal power at Fairfield and the bay, as it is called, has been estimated as capable of developing 8,000 h. p. In the west part of the town is found the Messalonskee, the outlet of the lake of the same name into which are discharged the waters of East, North, McGrath, Ellis, Great, and Long ponds or lakes lying partly in Smithfield, Belgrade, and Oakland. This stream flows northerly about four miles with a fall in that distance of about 150 feet of which about 100 feet are in the village of Oakland and within less than a mile from the outlet. Turning to the east and then to the south it empties into the Kennebec about two miles below Ticonic Falls. As it passes through Waterville it makes a further fall of about 100 feet. The flow of water in this stream is far more constant than in the Kennebec. It has been estimated that by controlling the dams at the foot of the several lakes and carefully storing the water when abundant and letting it down in the dry season, the power on the Messalonskee would be about 25 h. p. for each foot of fall.

Note. The writer of this chapter is indebted to the History of Kennebec County published in 1892 by H. W. Blake & Co. of New York, for much valuable information.

There were no railroads one hundred years ago, and navigation on the Kennebec, open but about two-thirds of the year, was limited to boats of small capacity. Hence but little attention was paid to manufactures till after the problem of transportation had been solved. Local demand for bread stuffs and lumber called for the erection of grist mills and saw mills which naturally were the first manufactories in Waterville. The power on the Messalonskee was the first to be utilized. About twenty-five years before Waterville's separation from Winslow, Dr. McKechnie constructed a dam and built and operated a mill for grinding grain and sawing lumber at what is now known as Crommett's Mills. The site is now occupied by the pumping station of the Maine Water Company. A few years later, but also some years before the close of the 18th century, Asa Emerson, whose name has ever since been associated with the stream, built a dam and a saw mill on the site below the foot of Silver street recently occupied by the Webber & Philbrick Foundry and Machine Shop. About the same time, or perhaps a little later, Silas and Abijah Wing built a dam on the last privilege on the Messalonskee or Emerson stream, some distance below the present plant of the Union Gas and Electric Company. Here they erected and for some years operated a saw mill and a grist mill. In about 1810 Samuel and Joseph Hitchings purchased this property and later Samuel Hitchings added another building for the manufacture of wool carding machines, and for turning bed posts. Not long after, on this same dam, Deacon Daniel Wells built a carding and clothing mill for which Samuel Hitchings made the machinery. All the buildings and machinery on this dam, except the carding mill, were swept away by the great freshet of 1832. A grist mill at West Waterville was carried away at the same time. This is the only time that high water has ever done any considerable damage on this stream.

While these developments were in progress near the mouth of the stream, Jonathan Coombs had built a dam at the outlet, and sometime before 1800 was sawing logs and grinding grain for the settlers in the west part of the town.* The Coombs mill has

* In writing of the manufacturing establishments in Waterville, we have included the industrial enterprises of West Waterville, now Oakland, since that town was a part of Waterville until 1873.

been worn out and replaced, destroyed and re-built, and changed owners several times, but the grist mill still exists and continues to do business at the same old stand. The saw mill, as well as the carding and fulling mill on the same dam, also built by Mr. Coombs, gave place some fifty years later to the Ellis Saw Company, and fifteen years after to the Hubbard & Blake Scythe and Axe Factory.

Very early in the 19th century, Leonard Cornforth settled in West Waterville, now Oakland, and built a dam, a stone grist mill, a saw mill, and a carding and clothing mill on the site now occupied by the scythe finishing shop and axe shop of the Dunn Edge Tool Company. Bed posts and wagon hubs were turned by Clark Stanley in the basement of this saw mill in 1834. A bark mill and a tannery owned by Nahum Warren was operated on this dam in the early part of the century. In this bark mill Holbrook and Richardson placed axe machinery and were the first to make axes on the Messalonskee. Just before the middle of the century, Passmore, Young & Taft purchased the bark mill, axe factory and fulling mill, and in 1849 began the making of scythes. This property passed through several hands and numerous changes, till with the saw mill and grist mill it was purchased by Reuben B. Dunn and in due time became the property of the Dunn Edge Tool Company.

About 1830, or a little earlier, James Crommett built a saw mill, grist mill, carding and clothing mill on the east side of the stream at Crommett's Mills. These mills were operated with various changes, by the Crommetts, B. P. Manley, James S. Craig, Greenlief L. Hill, Mr. Allen, Fred Bailey, Jeremiah Furbish, W. S. B. Runnels, Bangs Bros., Mr. Dane, Hayden & Robinson, A. G. Bowie, Fuller & Haynes, and others. From 1872 to 1878 Mr. Furbish did a large business here in manufacturing doors, sash and blinds. On the same side of the stream and a short distance below, Winslow Marston made friction matches from 1858 to about 1890. Those who were connected with the fire department during those years will remember how frequently they were called upon to extinguish the fires caused by Winslow's matches.

About the same time that James Crommett was building the mills which gave his name to that locality, James Stackpole,

Erastus O. and Sumner Wheeler were building and operating a saw mill on the west end of the same dam on or near the site of the first, or Dr. McKechnie mills. More than forty years later (1873) Henry R. Butterfield purchased this privilege and half of the next dam below. Here for some years he made shovel handles. He also erected, in 1875, a building which was occupied for a few years by W. H. Dow & Company in the manufacture of furniture. In 1880 the Fiber Ware Company purchased this shop and made fiber ware tubs, pails, wash basins, etc., till their works were burned in 1884.

Probably few of the present citizens of Waterville are aware that a cotton mill was built in this town forty years before the Lockwood Company was heard of. It was about 1830 that Windsor & Barrett erected a factory for the manufacture of cotton goods on the privilege next below the James Crommett mills and on the same side of the stream. But it was opened and operated as a carpet factory. A Mr. Gilroy was the manager, and in this mill were made genuine Wiltshire goods of such excellent quality that it is said that his customers did not live long enough to wear them out. Fine all linen table cloths were also woven in this factory, which are well remembered by some who are still living in Waterville and vicinity.

Mr. Gilroy was followed by Israel Johnson who converted the factory into a shop for the manufacture of woolen mill machinery. In 1836 Wm. Pearson and Sons bought the property, added more buildings and established a large tannery. Some years later they sold out to the Plaisteds of Gardiner who conducted the business on a large scale. From 1854 till 1865 the tannery was shut down, when H. S. Ricker and Son purchased and refitted it. It has been run with more or less regularity by Mr. Ricker until recently. This privilege, in connection with that formerly occupied by Winslow Marston's match factory, has been purchased by Frank Chase who is building a dam and a woolen mill.

THE WATERVILLE IRON WORKS.

In 1833 Joseph P. Fairbanks, of the family who built the famous Fairbanks scales, came here from St. Johnsbury, Vt., and with Arba Nelson built a dam and foundry on the former site of the Asa Emerson saw mill below the foot of Silver street.

Fairbanks, Nelson and Company (the "Co." were two others of the Fairbanks family) operated here for a few years when they were succeeded by the Waterville Iron Manufacturing Company. John Webber and Fred P. Haviland were stockholders and directors in this company, and in 1843 purchased the whole property. The business was largely increased and conducted by them and their sons after them for many years. From 1873 to 1882 the proprietors were Frank B. Webber, Chas. T. Haviland, and Frank B. Philbrick. Mr. Haviland then retired, and Messrs. Webber and Philbrick have since been the sole owners of the business. They were burned out in August, 1895. The following year they removed to their present location on the bank of the Kennebec river about one-eighth of a mile north of Temple street. Here they erected new shops, much larger and more convenient than those which had been destroyed, and fitted with all the modern machinery and appliances adapted to the business. They now employ about thirty men and their annual pay-roll amounts to about seventeen thousand dollars. They derive the power for running their machinery from a twenty horse power electric motor, and the electricity is supplied by the Waterville and Fairfield Light and Power Company. Under the name of the Waterville Iron Works they carry on a general foundry and machinery business, but much of their work is in making pulp mill machinery.

The next enterprise to be established on the Messalonskee, was a tannery built by Alfred Winslow in 1836 on the Coombs dam at West Waterville. The product of this tannery for several years was manufactured into boots by Mr. Winslow and Wm. Jordan, who gave employment to twenty-five men. This property after passing through several hands was purchased in 1887 by the Dustin and Hubbard Manufacturing Company. This company was succeeded in 1892 by the Oakland Machine Company. Ten years later the Oakland Woolen Company was organized and at the present time is erecting a woolen mill on this site, which the machine company has vacated for that purpose.

In 1849 Joseph Bachelder who had been making chairs for several years in a wooden building just north of the present site of the Flood block on Maine street in Waterville, removed to

West Waterville. He located his factory on the west end of the Coombs dam where the manufacture of chairs and settees has been conducted by him and his sons to the present time.

In 1850, or soon after, another dam was built on this stream. This was on the privilege just below the Emerson bridge and only a few rods above the Webber and Haviland foundry. Erastus O. Wheeler was the proprietor, and on this dam Samuel Appleton, Zebulon Sanger, and John Ransted built a paper mill and made newspaper stock. They were succeeded by the Warrens and the Monroes of Boston, who made paper from cedar bark. The mill finally burned and the wooden shank factory of Roberts and Marston occupied the site from 1873 to 1879 when the business was removed to North Anson where white birch wood was more abundant. This privilege with the others below it was afterwards purchased by the Union Gas and Electric Company who in 1899 erected a dam nearly forty feet in height and built a plant for the development of electricity. This is now operated in connection with the system of the Waterville and Fairfield Railway and Light Company furnishing light and power to their patrons in Waterville and Winslow.

It was also in 1850 that a dam was built one-quarter of a mile below the Coombs dam in West Waterville, by Daniel B. Lord. Lord and Graves manufactured axes and hoes on this dam for several years. After passing through several hands the shops and east end of the dam were bought in 1865 by John U. Hubbard and Wm. P. Blake. Here the Hubbard and Blake Manufacturing Company made scythes and axes till they sold out to the American Axe and Tool Company in 1889. The latter company continued to make scythes here until 1901. This privilege, also the easterly end of the Coombs dam, has recently become the property of the Waterville and Fairfield Railway and Light Company.

Among the most important industrial establishments on the Messalonskee, have been the West Waterville scythe and axe factories. The first scythe factory was built in 1836 by Learned and Hale on the present site of the Cascade Woolen Mill. This firm was succeeded by S. and E. Hale, by Hale and Stevens, and by Dunn and Jordan. In 1854 Burgess and Atwood built a scythe shop at the head of the Cascade fall, which was afterwards

owned and operated by Mathews and Hubbard. In 1857 Reuben B. Dunn organized the Dunn Edge Tool Company which purchased these two plants. A few years later the old shops were removed and new ones erected on the first two dams north of the road leading from Oakland to Waterville. The present scythe plant of the Dunn Edge Tool Company is said to be the best and most conveniently arranged in America. The annual capacity is fifteen thousand dozen. Their axe shop is not excelled in convenience or efficiency by any of its size. The annual capacity is six thousand dozen. The annual pay-roll of this company is something over thirty thousand dollars. Their goods are sold in all parts of the United States and Canada. The present officers of the company are Willard M. Dunn, president; Reuben W. Dunn, treasurer and manager; Wm. M. Ayer, superintendent.

The Emerson and Stevens Manufacturing Company commenced business manufacturing scythes and axes a little over thirty years ago. Their works are on the west end of the dam opposite the Hubbard & Blake shops. They have a capacity of about three thousand dozen scythes and two thousand dozen axes, annually, and are still in operation. Next above the Emerson and Stevens Company's works, and taking power from the same dam, is the foundry and machine shop of Geo. F. Allen. The business was first established in 1862 by Albion P. Benjamin, with whom Mr. Allen was for many years associated under the name of Benjamin & Allen. The manufacture of threshing machines at one time formed an important part of their work.

In 1883 the Cascade Woolen Mill was incorporated with a capital stock of $125,000. A ten set woolen mill was built on the Dunn Edge Tool Company's lower dam, and has been in successful operation ever since. Thomas P. Curtis of Boston, is treasurer and manager, and Geo. H. Winnegar is superintendent. One hundred and ten hands are employed and the annual product amounts to about $250,000.

The development of the power on the Kennebec dates from 1792 when Nehemiah Getchell and Asa Redington moved here from Vassalboro. They built a dam at Ticonic Falls from the west shore to Rock Island and erected the first saw mill. A little later additional mills were built by Mr. Redington and James Stackpole, and by Nehemiah and William Getchell sons of

Nehemiah Getchell named above. Two of William's sons, William and Walter, were associated many years in the firm of W. & W. Getchell. They operated the Getchell saw mill, built by their father and uncle, from 1830 to 1849 when it was destroyed by fire. They at once re-built and ten years later were burned out again. The fires of 1849 and 1859 are noted as the most disastrous which ever visited Waterville. In each case nearly the entire manufacturing property on the river at this point was destroyed, together with dwelling and other property.

But the Getchells again rebuilt and continued the manufacture of lumber till 1867 when they sold out to the Ticonic Water Power and Manufacturing Company who in turn sold to General Franklin Smith. Mr. Smith removed the old mill and erected a larger and more modern one in its place, together with a house framing establishment. This was operated by the firm of Smith & Meader till 1880 when it was removed to make room for the second Lockwood mill.

Other saw mill owners and manufacturers of lumber on Ticonic Falls during the first half of the 19th century were John, Samuel and William Kendall, Isaac Farrar, Zebulon Sanger and his sons William, Samuel and Silas, Asa Redington son of the Asa Redington named above, Dunlap, Hobson, John P. Sheldon, Samuel Doolittle, David Page, Josiah Morrill, Colonel Scribner, Colonel Symonds, William and Daniel Moor, French Brothers, and Jacob and William Wing. The latter made sash and blinds in a brick mill which occupied a part of the site of the Lockwood Company's mill No. 1. They were succeeded by Furbish & Drummond, afterward Drummond & Richardson.

In 1816 Wm. Pearson came here from Exeter, N. H., and built a tannery on the Kennebec near the site now occupied by the boiler house of the Lockwood Mills. He continued the business here for twenty years, tanning sole leather. In 1836 he removed to a location on the Messalonskee at Crommett's Mills, noted on a previous page.

Very early in the century Moses Dalton built a grist mill and carding mill near the site now occupied by A. F. Merrill's mill. Some thirty years later Samuel Redington renewed the Dalton mill or built another on the same site. This was later operated successively by Pelatiah and William Penney, Gideon Wing,

COTTON MILLS OF THE LOCKWOOD COMPANY.

Horace Tozier and Col. I. S. Bangs. The latter was burned out in 1883, but re-built and sold to A. F. Merrill. W. S. B. Runnells succeeded Mr. Merrill and was himself succeeded by Mr. Merrill and Llewellyn Morrill. The latter has since retired and Mr. Merrill continues alone in the business.

About sixty years ago William and Daniel Moor erected on the dam at Ticonic Falls a large mill four stories in height. Here they manufactured lumber, made shovels and ground plaster and feed. In the great fire of 1849 this building was destroyed. Another similar building was erected by the Messrs. Moor, on the same site, only to be burned in the second conflagration of 1859.

THE LOCKWOOD COMPANY.

For more than fifty years little attention was paid to manufacturing outside of lumber. Logs were plenty and cheap and lumber found a ready market. But after a time conditions changed and it became evident that Waterville must make use of her magnificent water power in some other lines. In 1865 a plan was formed for organizing a company to buy up and control all the power on the river at Waterville and Winslow. If this could be done it was hoped that some larger manufacturing plants might be induced to locate here. In other cities in the State large cotton mills were in operation, and why should not Waterville become a spindle city?

The shore and water rights on both sides of the river were owned by different individuals, widely scattered. To reach those living in or near Waterville and Winslow was not very difficult. But to find all of the owners and secure a clear title to the property at a fair price, involved much labor and was attended with many difficulties. This work was undertaken by George Alfred Phillips, who had long been a prominent citizen of Waterville. To his tireless energy and perseverance in the face of many discouragements the credit is due for uniting under one control all the water rights and sufficient land adjacent to the river on both sides to render large developments possible.

On February 7, 1866, a corporation was chartered by act of the Maine Legislature, known as the Ticonic Water Power and Manufacturing Company. On February 24th, of the same year, the incorporators met at the office of Solyman Heath and organ-

ized by choice of Solyman Heath, George A. Phillips, James P. Blunt, James Drummond, and John P. Richardson as directors; Everett R. Drummond, clerk, and Geo. A. Phillips, treasurer.

When the books were opened for subscription to the capital stock, some subscribed generously with evident faith that the investment would prove profitable; others took a few shares each, to help along the enterprise. In 1868 and '69 a dam was built entirely across the river, with bulk heads, head gates and race-ways, and some attempts made to utilize the same. Power was rented to Dennis L. Milliken for a grist mill, and to Smith & Meader for their large saw mill and framing mill.

The attention of those interested in cotton manufacture was called to this power and efforts were made to secure the erection of factories here. Nothing was accomplished until 1873 when Reuben B. Dunn was induced to purchase the stock in the water power company, pay off its debts and further develop the property. Mr. Dunn had been prominently connected with manufacturing industries in different parts of the State, principally in making scythes and axes at North Wayne and West Waterville, and in cotton manufacturing at Auburn, Maine. He had been identified with the Maine Central Railroad for many years as a director and president, but had recently disposed of his interests there and retired from the management. He was now more than seventy years of age, which is regarded by most men as the time to withdraw from the active conflicts of commercial life. But his energetic spirit would not allow him to rest. He entered upon this new project with the same courage and enthusiasm that he had displayed in his many previous business enterprises.

In the summer of 1873 plans for a cotton mill of 33,000 spindles were produced, made under the personal supervision of Amos D. Lockwood. Mr. Dunn and his two sons, Williard M. and Reuben W. then proceeded to make contracts and get ready to build the mill. The ground was cleared, excavations made and a portion of the foundation wall put in that season. The following winter was devoted largely by the Messrs. Dunn to interesting Mr. Lockwood and other manufacturers in the enterprise financially. When the legislature again assembled, a company was chartered under the name of the Lockwood Cotton Mills. This name was later changed to Lockwood Company.

On February 21, 1874, the first meeting was held and the corporation duly organized by choice of Reuben B. Dunn, Amos D. Lockwood, John W. Danielson, Geo. A. Phillips, Willard M. Dunn, Reuben W. Dunn, and Josiah H. Drummond as directors; Willard M. Dunn, clerk, and Amos D. Lockwood, treasurer. It was decided to raise $600,000 by sale of capital stock. Mr. Dunn subscribed for a large amount, as also did Mr. Lockwood and some of his friends. But it became necessary to secure subscriptions for about $400,000 from other sources. It was a time of business depression and capital was cautious, but the Dunns took hold of it with determination and it was finally accomplished.

It was not until the spring of 1875 that the financial difficulties were overcome and the completion of the enterprise fully assured. On April 9th of that year, all the real estate and water rights of the Ticonic Water Power and Manufacturing Company, which had been conveyed the previous year to the Ticonic Company, were deeded by the latter company to the Lockwood Company. The consideration was $125,000 and payment was made in the stock of the Lockwood Company. The building contracts were assumed by the new organization and mill No. 1 made ready to receive the machinery. This was put in and set up during the last half of 1875. In February, 1876, the first cloth was woven. Thus Waterville celebrated the Nation's centennial by the starting up of her first cotton mill.

But the Lockwood Company did not stop here. As soon as it had been demonstrated that Lockwood cottons were destined to occupy a prominent place in the dry goods market the directors began to discuss the project of enlarging the plant. It was soon decided to erect mill No. 2, of 55,000 spindles. Plans for this large addition were also made by Mr. Lockwood and accepted by the directors. In the summer of 1880 the ground was cleared and excavations for foundations were begun. The following year the building was erected, machinery installed, and early in 1882 the new mill was in operation.

In the meantime the capital stock had been increased to $1,800,000. The new stock was disposed of without difficulty, much of it being taken by citizens of Waterville and other towns in Maine. From the first it has proved a good investment.

Semi-annual dividends of three per cent had been paid for four years, on the first issue, and with the exception of two brief periods of general business depression the entire capital, since 1882, has yielded the same net percentage of profit each six months.

Immediately following the death of Mr. Lockwood in 1882, John W. Danielson was chosen treasurer. Mr. Dunn, the president of the company, died in 1887 and was succeeded by James H. McMullan. These officers still continue. The directors are James H. McMullan, Portland; John W. Danielson, Providence, R. I.; Seth M. Milliken, New York; Josiah B. Mayo, Foxcroft; Willard M. Dunn, Waterville; Frank A. Wilson, Bangor, and J. DeForest Danielson, Providence, R. I. The latter is also assistant treasurer. Alpha M. Kennison is clerk; Stephen I. Abbott, manufacturing agent, and Wm. H. K. Abbott, superintendent. Deering, Milliken and Company, New York, are selling agents.

The number of employees is about 1,300 and the amount paid in wages, annually, is about $415,000. About 6,250,000 pounds of cotton are annually consumed in making nearly 20,000,000 yards of cloth, varying in width from 36 to 108 inches. The total number of looms is 2,100.

HATHAWAY SHIRT FACTORY.

Among the most important of our minor industries is the Hathaway Shirt Factory. C. A. Leighton, proprietor. This was established in 1849 by Chas. F. Hathaway and was familiarly known as The Laundry. During the first twenty-five years the work was confined to the manufacture of gentlemen's fine shirts. The Hathaway shirts are widely known for their superior quality. In 1874 the manufacture of ladies fine muslin underwear was added. In 1879 Clarence A. Leighton became associated with Mr. Hathaway and since the death of the latter in 1895, has been sole proprietor. One hundred and fifty to 175 hands are employed and the annual pay-roll is about $60,000. One hundred sewing machines are kept in constant use. These are run by steam and electrical power, about 25 h. p. being required. The buildings, heated by steam and lighted by gas

HON. REUBEN B. DUNN.

and electricity, together with the equipment are up to date in every particular. Mr. Frank W. Smith has been for many years the efficient superintendent.

THE NOYES STOVE COMPANY.

The Noyes Stove Company's foundry, on Chaplin street, is another of our substantial industries. This occupies the site of the foundry established in 1867 by Asher P. Fletcher. After a few months Mr. Fletcher formed a co-partnership with Joseph Percival. They carried on the business till April, 1868, when Mr. Fletcher withdrew. Mr. Percival also retired soon after. His nephew, Mr. Geo. G. Percival, occupied the building two or three years as a chemical laboratory, and there made and put up extracts for the market. In 1872 the foundry was used by a company who made a patent kettle and other hollow ware. The enterprise was soon abandoned, and in 1873 John Goodell and Company came here from Bangor, purchased the plant and converted it into a cook stove foundry. In 1886 Noyes & Goddard purchased the entire interest of Goodell and Company. They conducted the business until April 15, 1902, when E. D. Noyes became the sole proprietor. In October, 1892, the works were destroyed by fire, but were at once rebuilt and in the January following were again in operation. A 10 h. p. gasoline engine furnishes the required power. Fifteen men are employed in the shops, and eight salesmen on the road. Twelve hundred cook stoves are made and sold every year. They are distributed by the salesmen all over northern New England. The amount paid in wages annually is about $16,000.

CAR SHOPS OF THE MAINE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Soon after the Androscoggin and Kennebec Railroad was opened to Waterville, which was in December, 1849, the company established its repair shops here. They were located on the south side of Chaplin street near College street. The machine shop and round house occupied one building, the blacksmith shop another, while the third was used by the wood working and painting departments. After consolidation with the Penobscot and Kennebec, under the name of Maine Central, and the natural increase of business which followed, additional buildings were erected on both sides of Chaplin street. In 1870 the Maine Cen-

tral leased the Portland and Kennebec, and later absorbed other roads, all of which make up the present Maine Central system. For some years the consolidated company continued to do its repair work in the several places where it had shops, but finally decided to abandon all these and erect a new plant in some place where, so far as practicable, all the work should be done. Among other cities to contend for the location were Portland and Waterville. At one time Portland seemed to have been selected. Land was purchased for the purpose and the public were informed that the new shops were to be located there. But Waterville did not give it up. A delegation of her citizens was sent to interview the president and directors, liberal terms were offered, and generous treatment assured.

Waterville was finally selected and in 1886 work of construction of the new shops began. The following year they were completed and were pronounced to be the most perfect in design, and convenient in arrangement, of any similar plant in the United States. They are built of brick, a portion being two stories in height, and cover nearly four acres of ground. They furnish employment to 250 men, most of whom are skilled mechanics, who receive annually about $168,000 in wages. One hundred and fifty h. p is required to run the machinery. This is generated by two boilers of 260 h. p. one engine of 150 h. p., and one air compressor of 80 h. p. The shops are lighted by electricity. The work is not confined to repairs alone, but new cars both passenger and freight are built here.

THE RIVERVIEW WORSTED MILLS.

In 1899 the Riverview Worsted Mills corporation was organized in Waterville, with F. C. Thayer, president; Thomas Sampson, treasurer; C. F. Johnson, clerk. The capital stock is $50,000. The mill was erected at once, on land purchased of the Lockwood Company near the bank of the Kennebec river, a few rods north of Temple street. Manufacturing began in February, 1900. The product consists of fine fancy worsteds for men's wear, woven on eighty looms of the latest and most approved pattern. The employees soon will number about 300, and the annual pay-roll be increased to $150,000 anually. Electric power is furnished by the Union Gas and Electric Company. George W. Overend is the agent.

THE WHITTEMORE FURNITURE COMPANY.

The presence of the Whittemore Furniture Company in Waterville is due chiefly to the efforts of Wm. T. Haines, and Frank Redington, members of the local board of trade. Mr. W. E. Whittemore had been making furniture in Foxcroft, and later in Fairfield. Fire destroyed his shop in Fairfield and he was not unwilling to locate here. Additional capital was needed, to provide which a corporation was organized in August, 1899, with a capital stock of $50,000. Mr. Haines was chosen clerk; Frank Redington, F. C. Thayer, W. E. Whittemore, Geo. K. Boutelle, and H. R. Mitchell, directors; Frank Redington, president; F. C. Thayer, vice-president; W. E. Whittemore, treasurer and manager. Land was purchased on Sanger avenue, and a large wooden building with two stories and basement was erected. A year later another building was added. The business is manufacturing and selling to the trade throughout New England, all kinds of upholstered furniture and frames for the same. From twenty to twenty-five men are employed and the annual pay-roll is nearly $10,000. A 10 h. p. electric motor furnishes power, which is supplied by the Waterville and Fairfield Railway and Light Company.

BRICK MAKING.

Brick making has been a prominent industry in Waterville from the earliest history of the town to the present time. The inexhaustible supply of clay and sand lying in close proximity, as well as an abundance of water, relieves the situation of difficulties which have often been experienced elsewhere. In the early days bricks were made on the land west of Water street, just south of the Lockwood Company's tenement houses. B. F. Blanchard was one of those who occupied this yard. The product was disposed of in part at home and in part transported down the river by boat.

For many years during the middle of the century, Geo. Wentworth made bricks on upper Main street, west side, just north of Hayden brook. About a dozen men and several horses were kept busy during the season, and the product found a ready sale in Waterville and other towns round about. Shipments by rail

were made in considerable quantities. Stacy Wentworth, brother of George, also engaged in the same business prior to 1850 on land a short distance southwest of his brother's yard. A short distance south and on land of Deacon Osborn, a pottery was operated for several years by a Mr. Bruce. Jugs, nappies and other earthern ware were made which were sold all over the surrounding country.

When the first Lockwood mill was erected a large yard was opened just below Ticonic bridge, in Winslow, and the bricks for both No. 1 and No. 2 mills were made there. A smaller yard had previously been opened on land of the Ticonic Water Power and Manufacturing Company, now of the Lockwood Company in Winslow, by Wallace H. Carter. In 1876 Norton & Purinton purchased Mr. Carter's plant and enlarged the business. In 1885 they opened a large yard on College avenue, near the Fairfield line. In 1887 Mr. Norton retired and Horace Purinton and Company succeeded. In 1893 the Winslow yard was given up and the business in the Waterville yard enlarged. About fifty men are employed here for twenty weeks in the year and receives in wages about $1,200 every week. Nearly 4,000,000 bricks are made each year, a part of which are consumed at home and the balance shipped away. Electric power is used, about 15 h. p. furnished by the Waterville and Fairfield Railway and Light Company.

In 1892, '93 and '94, Proctor & Flood manufactured about 750,000 bricks per year, on College avenue, just south of the Holland brook. In 1895 Mr. Proctor leased the Winslow yard, which H. Purinton and Company had formerly occupied. After a few years the corporation of Proctor and Bowie Company was formed and they are now making annually about 1,500,000 bricks in the Winslow yard. They also operate a steam wood-working mill for building supplies, such as mouldings, casings, flooring, stair work, etc. A 30 h. p. electric motor supplies the power. In mill and brick yard they employ about thirty-three men and pay them in wages about $25,000 annually.

The wool pulling and sheep skin tanning business of A. P. Emery deserves mention among the minor industries of Waterville. This was established by Alben Emery, father of the present proprietor, who came here from Fairfield. In about 1847

the elder Mr. Emery purchased a building which stood upon the college campus and had been used as a workshop by the students, and moved it to the south side of North street, just west of Hayden Brook. Here he began the business of pulling wool from sheep's pelts, and here it has been continued to the present time. From about 1860 to 1892 the business of tanning the skins was also conducted. From 3,000 to 10,000 skins were handled annually and from three to five men employed.

About 1840, and for several years thereafter, B. F. Blanchard employed from twelve to fifteen men slaughtering cattle and dressing and shipping the meat. This went chiefly by boat to Boston. The tallow also was rendered and shipped to the same market. The establishment was located on the bank of the Kennebec a short distance below the bridge, and near the present site of the wheel-house of the Lockwood Company's No. 1 mill.

The manufacture of carriages and sleighs was once carried on quite extensively in Waterville. Purmot Hill, whose descendants continue to reside among us, conducted such a business from 1820 to 1873, on the east side of Main street, nearly opposite the location of the central fire station. Some eight or ten men found constant employment in Mr. Hill's shop.

About the same time Samuel Stilson was engaged in the same line of business on the north side of Temple street, about where Augustus Otten's bakery now stands. Excellent work was done in both these establishments and the product was readily disposed of at home and in neighboring towns.

For ten or twelve years Waterville supported a manufactory where men's thick boots were made. Dunn & Harvey were the first proprietors, beginning work about 1849 or 1850. They carried on the business in a large wooden building on the present site of the Masonic Block, on the south side of Common street. They employed about twenty-five men in the shop and as many more outside. The senior partner, Wm. Ellery Dunn, died about 1857 when J. C. Merritt and Company purchased the business. The latter firm continued till about 1860 when the shop was closed.

THE HOLLINGSWORTH AND WHITNEY COMPANY.

An important enterprise, established and operated entirely by a foreign corporation and located outside of Waterville, yet contributes in so high a degree to the prosperity of our city as to merit a place in this chapter. The Hollingsworth and Whitney Company, operating large pulp and paper mills in Gardiner, Maine, decided about 1891 to enlarge their business by building additional mills in some other location. Their attention was turned toward Madison at first, and negotiations looking to the purchase of the lower privileges on the Kennebec at that point, were begun. The owners were the Manufacturing Investment Company who had previously erected a large sulphite mill on the next power above. Failure to agree on some points affecting the purchase by one company of the product of the other company's plant, brought negotiations to an end, and Winslow was suggested as a desirable location for the new mills. The Lockwood Company's upper power was unoccupied, and the "Island" on the Winslow side of the river, opposite Colby College, was an excellent site on which to build. This entire property was soon purchased, and in 1892 the ground-wood mill and the paper mill were erected, and a dam and head gates built at the head of the island. About 450 men found employment here. Seven years later a sulphite mill was added, and the number of men employed has increased to 675, who receive in wages about $30,000 per month. In addition to the water power, both steam and electric power are used. The latter is supplied by the Union Gas and Electric Company.

CHAPTER XVI.

BANKING IN WATERVILLE.

By Horatio D. Bates, Cashier Merchants National Bank.

Since early in its history, Waterville has enjoyed ample banking facilities. The old Waterville Bank founded in 1814 furnished all of the circulating medium then required and a surplus to loan in Boston. In 1831 the Ticonic was organized to succeed the Waterville, occupying the field alone until 1850, when another bank called the Waterville Bank was started. The Peoples began business in 1855, and in 1876 the Merchants was added to the list, but the closing up about that time of the Waterville National left the number of banks the same as before. The need of a depository for savings was met by the founding of the Waterville Savings Bank in 1869 and in 1887 The Waterville Loan and Building Association commenced business. In 1889 the charter of the Waterville Trust Company was granted to W. T. Haines and his associates, but the company did not commence business until 1893. In the present year of Waterville's centennial we have four commercial banks, the Ticonic, Peoples, and Merchants National Banks, and the Waterville Trust Company, having a combined capital of $500,000, surplus and undivided profits of $187,868, business deposits of $620,000 and loans including stocks and bonds of $1,600,000. There are three depositories of savings: The Waterville Savings Bank with deposits of $1,200,000, and the savings department of the Trust Company with deposits of $592,452, and the Loan and Building Association with capital dues of $85,608.

There are no defalcations to record in Waterville's banking history, and the nearest approach to failure was the scaling down

of 12½ per cent, in the deposits of the Waterville Savings Bank and the passing of one dividend in 1876. With this exception our banks have weathered all the financial storms, have paid good dividends, and are to-day in exceptionally strong condition. Our city is the banking center for North Vassalboro, China, Albion, Corinna, Hartland, Newport, Burnham and Clinton, and has a share of the business of Dexter and Fairfield. Banking conditions at present are very favorable. Although rates for money are not as high as in past years, the volume of deposits is larger than ever before, and the local demand for funds makes it unnecessary for the banks to buy notes of Boston brokers, a class of paper in which there is a much greater chance of loss than in loans made to home borrowers. The banks at the present time are charging six per cent. on most loans, a five per cent. rate being made to large depositors or on loans of good size with choice collateral. The Savings Bank and the Trust Company, on its time deposits, are paying depositors three and one-half per cent. and the Savings Bank charges six per cent. on its real estate loans. The national banks are holding a minimum of two per cent. bonds as security for circulation, all having sold their twos down to this limit within a year, tempted by the high prices. The growth of the banking business since the industrial awakening of the town is shown by the increase in deposits and loans since 1876, in which year the four national banks reported deposits of $126,000, and loans of $524,000, against business deposits at the present time in the three national banks and the Trust Company of $620,000, and loans of $1,600,000. The increase of savings deposits in the same time has been from $400,000 in the Savings Bank to $1,792,452 in this bank and the savings department of the Trust Company, and $85,608 capital dues in the Loan and Building Association.

There have been several attempted robberies of Waterville banks. The Ticonic, when located in the little building south of Ticonic Row, was twice entered, but the vault withstood the efforts of the burglars. Before the days of time locks an attempt was made to enter the house of Mr. Homer Percival, then cashier of the Peoples Bank, then living in the house on the corner of Spring and Elm streets, now occupied by Dr. C. W. Abbott. It happened that there was sickness in the house that night and the

robbers were frightened away by the lights and the people moving about. It was thought that the intention was to force Mr. Percival to go to the bank and open the safe.

An attempt to rob the Waterville National Bank was made on the night of November 22, 1876, the bank at that time being located in the second story of a wooden building at the south corner of Main and Silver streets, where the Milliken Block now stands. A circumstance favorable to the attempt was that a lecture was given in town hall that night by Theodore Tilton. The four men concerned in the affair got permission to leave their team at Luke Brown's on the corner of Pleasant and Mill streets, saying they were going to the lecture, and their presence on the street excited less suspicion than it otherwise would. Augustus Wood, the night watchman was approached by these men about twenty minutes of eleven and before he could make an outcry was gagged and thrown down, after being put upon his feet and led blind-folded to a shed in the rear of the Catholic church. Here his gag was removed, his keys taken and he was obliged to answer all the inquiries put to him as to his beat, etc. The gag was then put in his mouth and he was securely bound with window cord. Two of the gang then went to the bank and were climbing up to reach a rear window when George H. Vigue, a private watchman, came toward the bank looking for Wood, whom he had been in the habit of meeting at stated times while on his beat. L. D. Carver, now State Librarian, had an office on the same floor as the bank and slept in a room in the rear. He was awakened by the robbers and heard one say, "There's that cussed private watchman, let's go and do for him." Mr. Carver took his revolver and without waiting to dress, rushed down the stairs. Before he had reached the sidewalk the men had seized Vigue, one striking him a heavy blow on the head. He succeeded in breaking away from them however, and to use his own expression, "hollered like a loon." The men ran down Silver street, their flight hastened by two shots from Vigue's revolver. They went to the place where the other men were and then all escaped in the team which had been left at Mr. Brown's. Vigue's outcry brought a number of people from the Williams house, and before long a general alarm was rung. When it was learned that the robbers had escaped, a search was made for

Wood, who was found by J. Fred Hill where the robbers had left him. The next morning Levi Dow and Fred Hill followed the track of the team as far as Augusta, the traces and the testimony of the people along the road showing that the ride was a fast and furious one. Though this happened nearly twenty-six years ago, Dr. Hill well remembers the remark of Dr. Hanson when Constable Dow came to the Institute for him the next morning: "Well, Mr. Hill, if you think you had rather be a detective than a scholar you may go, and your education is entirely sufficient for the business." No arrests were ever made in connection with this affair which was the talk of the town for a long time.

THE OLD WATERVILLE BANK.

The banking history of Waterville dates from 1814, in which year the old Waterville Bank was organized and its charter granted by the legislature of Massachusetts. This was the first banking institution commencing business above Augusta on the Kennebec river and served besides Waterville, Skowhegan, Norridgewock and other up-river towns. At the first meeting of its directors, held at the dwelling-house of Nath'l Gilman, Esq., on the 21st day of March, 1814, Mr. Gilman was chosen president and served in this capacity for the nineteen years of the bank's existence. A small, one-story, wooden building was erected for the use of the bank, its location being just south of Ticonic Row on lower Main street. The original bank building was occupied also by the Ticonic Bank, the successor of the Waterville until 1865. This building afterward was moved to Ticonic street and was used as a dwelling-house until destroyed by fire.

The first board of directors of the bank consisted of Mr. Gilman, Asa Redington, Samuel Redington, Thomas Rice and Daniel Cook. Among others who later served as directors were Asa Redington, Jr., Lemuel Paine, Timothy Boutelle, Jonathan Farrar, Moses Appleton, Joseph Southwick, Calvin Selden, Thomas B. Coolidge, Samuel Weston, James Stackpole, and John Ware of Norridgewock, great uncle of John Ware of this city. Asa Redington, Jr., was first cashier. He was elected July 1, 1814 and served until September, 1818. The highest salary he received was $500. He was succeeded by his father, Asa Red-

ington, who served from September, 1818 to November, 1826. His salary was $500 until July, 1826, when on plea of the poor business done by the bank it was reduced to $250. When the senior Redington was chosen cashier in 1818 his place on the board of directors was taken by his son, they thus exchanging places. Asa Redington, senior, evidently did not care to serve at the small salary granted him in 1826, and upon his resignation Alpheus Lyon was elected, November 2, 1826. Mr. Lyon's pay was $300 until November, 1829, when it was reduced to $200. Asa Redington was chosen, on Mr. Lyon's resignation, to his old place as cashier, January 18, 1830, and continued to July, 1832. Daniel Cook was the last to fill the office. He was elected, July 1, 1832, and voted a stipend of $100 for undertaking to close the affairs of the bank. The profits of country banks in those days were from the loaning of their circulating notes, so the first business engaging the officers of the bank was the signing and issuing of its bills, and a good portion of the money seems to have found ready borrowers. The bills were signed by president and cashier and bore a blank space in which it was customary to write the name of some person as payee. For example, at one directors' meeting it was voted "To fill up five hundred three dollar bills payable to D. Cook." So these notes were made payable to D. Cook or bearer and then loaned to any one whose note was discounted by the bank. The bills were redeemable in specie at the bank's counter and the constant problem was to keep them in circulation. At times loans were made of the banks circulation on ninety days with a charge for interest of only half that time, the object being to keep the bills away from the bank and its redemption obligations.

The strength of banks issuing currency was not so carefully considered as in the laws made at a later period and it appears that quite an amount of the stock in this bank was issued upon credit. That is, the stockholder subscribed for his shares and gave his note in payment for part or whole of the stock, leaving it with the bank as collateral. The legislature of 1833 passed a banking act in which this practice of loaning by banks on its own shares was prohibited. There is constant reference in the records of the Waterville Bank to these loans on hypothecated shares and they appear to have been an annoying feature of the business. There

was a constant endeavor to get them paid up or reduced by restricting the amount per share which should be loaned upon them. The Waterville Bank, however, was not a "wildcat" bank, and its bills seemed to have a good standing in their time, and provision was made for the outstanding remnant when the bank went out of business. The only statements of the bank's condition that have been preserved bear the dates 1814 and 1815 and the one of latest date, February, 1815, is given herewith. The capital of the bank appears to have been increased to $100,000 subsequent to this report, the records showing a reduction from that amount later.

ASSETS.

Real estate	$ 2,200 00
Stamps	100 00
Loans	55,156 36
Bills of other banks	1,514 00
Treasury note	1,000 00
Specie with Prest.	3,270 95
Specie with Cashier	2,581 54
	$65,822 85

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$50,000 00
Bills in circulation	11,425 00
Profits	1,583 97
Deposits, individual	1,170 23
Deposits, United States	1,318 65
Deposits of assessors' money	68 00
Deposits to Cr. of I. G. Neal	257 00
	$65,822 85

Interesting features of this statement are the small amount of deposits and the fact brought out that the president was custodian of part of the bank's funds. When specie was needed for business the directors passed a vote that a certain sum should be turned over by the president to the cashier, taking his receipt for the same. The president had a strong box in the bank in which he kept the money of which he had charge. It was the rule of the bank that every note, at least those taken of local borrowers, should bear not less than three names. The record of the seventeen years of the bank's active existence, from 1814 to 1831 is

told quite fully in the minutes of the directors' meetings (the stockholders' records not having been preserved) and is typical of the country bank of that period. It would appear that there was not sufficient local demand for the bank funds after the first wants of the community were supplied, and large sums were placed in the hands of agents in Boston, to be loaned by them. There is record of $80,000 being intrusted to Chas. Scudder, a Boston merchant who enjoyed at one time the confidence of the directors. Mr. Scudder evidently made some poor loans to others or to himself for in a settlement with the bank in 1821 he paid about $1,600 in cash on claims against him for over $20,000. The bank was also obliged to compromise a claim against Mr. Brooks, another Boston agent. The bank also had in Boston a correspondent bank where its circulation was redeemed and part of its funds lodged.

When the Suffolk system, so-called, was inaugurated it was the endeavor of the Suffolk bank to make itself a general redemption agent for the country banks, and each bank was expected to keep a sum of money there, without interest, to redeem its bills when presented. The Waterville bank did not take kindly to this arrangement and refused to keep a redemption fund with the Suffolk. Mr. A. A. Plaisted relates that his grandfather, Moses Appleton, went to Boston at one time with a large sum in specie for the purpose of taking up a like amount in bank bills held by the Suffolk. This bank, to punish the Waterville institution for not coming into the new arrangement refused to take the money and sent a clerk down by stage to demand specie at the bank counter, Dr. Appleton returning in the same stage, bringing back the coin. The bills were redeemed and the specie took another trip to Boston. In these early days there were no express companies and money was sent to Boston or brought home by any trusty person who happened to be making the trip by stage or otherwise. This service appears usually to have been voluntary and unpaid but there is a vote recorded at one of the directors meetings "that the cashier pay to Mr. Jos. Mitchell the sum of one dollar and fifty cents in consideration of his care and prudent management in bringing specie from Boston in January last." The banks capital after being made $100,000 was reduced in 1828 to $75,000 and to $50,000 in the following

year. These reductions were evidently on account of the losses incurred in loaning the surplus funds of the bank. November 15, 1830, the directors voted to call a meeting of the stockholders on the 10th of December to see if they would vote for an extension of the charter or apply for a new one. The vote was in the negative and some of the men associated with the old bank applied with others for a charter for a new bank, a successor of the old Waterville, to be called the Ticonic Bank, which charter was granted, being approved April 1, 1831. The Waterville Bank commenced to liquidate in September, 1831, dividing then among its shareholders 60% of its capital and in August, 1832, 20% more was paid. At a directors meeting held July 8, 1832, at which meeting were present Asa Redington, Timothy Boutelle, Moses Appleton, Daniel Cook and James Stackpole, it was voted that the offer of the Ticonic Bank to settle the affairs of the Waterville Bank be accepted. The proposition was to take over from the old bank, notes and judgments owned by it and amounting to $7,368.55 and cash $2,845.89, amounting in all to $10,214.44. In consideration therefor the new bank agreed to redeem within fourteen years the Waterville Bank's outstanding bills, amounting to $3,914, and to pay over in cash $8,700. This cash divided among the shareholders on a basis of $50,000 capital made a final dividend of $17.40 per share, making the total liquidating payments $97.40 per share. During its seventeen years of active business the bank paid dividends averaging 5½% and should go down into history as paying its debts, dollar for dollar and as having a fairly profitable career.

TICONIC BANK.

Ticonic Bank was organized to succeed the old Waterville Bank although the business of the latter was not closed up until 1832. As will be seen by reference to the history of the older bank, the Ticonic took over the remaining assets of the Waterville and agreed to redeem its circulation. The Ticonic charter bore date April 1, 1831, and was granted to Moses Appleton, Isaac Stevens, Asa Redington, Jr., Jediah Morrill, Abel Hoxie, Calvin Selden, Warren Preston, Isaac Farrar and their associates. The charter provided that the capital of the bank should

be paid in gold and silver, so the institution started on a sounder basis than the old Waterville with its shares issued partly on credit. The law under which the bank was organized also placed a restriction upon circulation, limiting the same to 50% in addition to the amount of the capital stocks. The Ticonic therefore had authority after its capital ($50,000) was fully paid in, to issue bills to the amount of $75,000. The law also provided that banks should loan on paper bearing not less than two responsible names, that if after fifteen days of grace a bank failed to redeem its bills in gold or silver, the claim against it should bear interest until paid, at the rate of 24% per annum. Notes of the bank raised to a higher denomination were payable at the larger sum if presented by an innocent holder. The banking tax at this time was one per cent per year on the capital paid in. The first meeting of incorporation was held at the Waterville Bank October 3, 1831, and at a meeting held January 2, 1832, a board of directors was chosen. The board consisted of Nath'l Gilman, Timothy Boutelle, Daniel Cook, Jediah Morrill and Alpheus Lyon. Nath'l Gilman was first choice for president but he declined to serve and Timothy Boutelle was elected. Daniel Cook was first cashier and the by-laws fixed his hours of service at 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., this arrangement being changed at a later date to something like the present arrangement, the hours of the national banks being 8.30 to 12 and 1 to 3. The first location of the bank was in the original building occupied since 1814 by the Waterville Bank. In 1865 a small wooden building located where the present building stands was purchased of Mrs. Bradbury who had occupied it as a millinery shop, and the bank remained in these quarters until 1875 when the present banking house was erected. The first return to the secretary of State made in 1833 shows deposits of $2,563; due to Suffolk Bank, $10,856, and loans of $93,332. In 1836 the capital of the bank was increased to $75,000. In 1846 a renewal of charter to 1857 was granted and in 1852 the capital was increased to $100,000. A further increase to $125,000 was made in 1855. In 1857 another renewal of charter was granted. In 1859 capital was reduced to $100,000, $15,000 of the reduction charged to loss account and $10,000 being paid to stockholders, a stock dividend of $8 per share, leaving the 1,250 shares at a par value of $80

per share. December 27, 1864, the vote was passed to surrender the charter granted by the State, and a national charter was then obtained. The records of directors subsequent to 1855 are missing but the record of dividends paid up to that time shows a prosperous business.

Presidents: Timothy Boutelle, 1832 to 1855; Jos. Eaton, 1855 to 1865; Solyman Heath, 1865. Cashiers: Daniel Cook, 1832 to 1834; Augustine Perkins, 1834 to 1849; Sumner Percival, 1849 to 1853; Edw. G. Hoag, 1853 to 1858; Aaron Appleton Plaisted, 1858. Silas Redington also served as cashier for a short time in 1858, before Mr. Plaisted's appointment. Beside those on the first board the bank was served as directors by Asa Redington, Moses Appleton, Simeon Mathews, Sumner Percival, Elah Esty, Samuel Appleton, Edwin Noyes, Samuel Doolittle, Edw. G. Meader and Chas. K. Mathews.

TICONIC NATIONAL BANK.

The Ticonic changed to a national bank in 1865, its charter bearing date January 2 of that year. The first board of directors was Joseph Eaton of Winslow; Solyman Heath, Samuel Doolittle, Edward G. Meader, Charles K. Mathews. Presidents: Jos. Eaton, 1865, January to September; Solyman Heath, 1865-1875; Samuel Appleton, 1875-1884; Nathaniel R. Boutelle, 1884-1891; Chas. K. Mathews, 1891-1899; Geo. K. Boutelle, 1899—. A. A. Plaisted was cashier from 1865 to 1896 when Appleton H. Plaisted, his son, was chosen, June 29. A. H. Plaisted was succeeded by Hascall S. Hall, the present cashier, who was elected January 8, 1901, having served as assistant from January 2, 1898. Willard H. Parsons, assistant, was appointed February 14, 1901. The present board of directors is Geo. K. Boutelle, president; Clarence A. Leighton, vice-president; Joseph Eaton of Winslow, Charles Wentworth and William T. Haines. Others who have served as directors are: Dudley W. Moor. Henry R. Butterfield, Nathaniel Meader, J. H. Plaisted and H. L. Kelley. Mr. A. A. Plaisted served a remarkably long term as cashier of the Ticonic and Ticonic National, 1858 to 1896, a period of thirty-eight years. During nearly the whole of this time he performed all the duties of cashier without help and had no vacations. This

bank has paid in dividends since 1865, $286,000, to July 1, 1902 and its net earnings to July 16, 1902, have been $325,800.

The Ticonic National is the historic and family bank of the city, having been organized as a State bank in 1831 to succeed the old Waterville Bank founded in 1814, and members of the prominent old families in the past and at the present time being connected with its management. Geo. K. Boutelle, the president at this time is a son of Dr. N. R. Boutelle who filled the same office from 1884 to 1891, and is a grandson of Timothy Boutelle who served as a director of the old Waterville Bank and was president of the Ticonic from 1832 to 1855. A. H. Plaisted and his father, A. A. Plaisted, are respectively great-grandson and grandson of Moses Appleton, a director of the old Waterville Bank, A. H. Plaisted's maternal grandfather, Solyman Heath, was president of the Ticonic in 1865. Jos. Eaton of the present board is a grandson of the Jos. Eaton who was president from 1855 to 1865 and Asa Redington, connected with old Waterville Bank for many years as cashier or director, is the ancestor of all the Redingtons now living in this city.

Hascall Shailer Hall, the present cashier, is son of Edw. W. Hall, librarian and registrar of Colby College. He was born in Waterville April 16, 1876, and received his education here, graduating from Colby in 1896, and was engaged in teaching before entering the bank. Mr. Hall is a member of the Masonic order but holds no public office. The average individual deposits of the Ticonic for the year ending with the date of the following report have been $79,584.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

TICONIC NATIONAL BANK,

at Waterville, in the State of Maine, at the close of business, July 16, 1902.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$181,744 93
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		215 79
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		25,000 00
Stocks, Securities, etc		10,611 33
Banking-house furniture, and fixtures		10,000 00
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)		1,500 00
Due from approved reserve agents		29,053 09
Checks and other cash items		1,153 02
Notes of other National Banks		6,465 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		20 00
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz:		
Specie	10,097 59	
Legal-tender notes	4,100 00	
		14,197 59
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation,)		1,250 00
Total		$281,210 75

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$100,000 00
Surplus fund	20,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	19,799 74
National Bank notes outstanding	25,000 00
Due to other National Banks	492 79
Due to Trust Companies and Savings Banks	18,836 27
Dividends unpaid	477 00
Individual deposits subject to check	93,365 45
Cashier's checks outstanding	3,239 50
Total	$281,210 75

State of Maine, County of Kennebec, ss:

I, Hascall S. Hall, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

HASCALL S. HALL, Cashier.

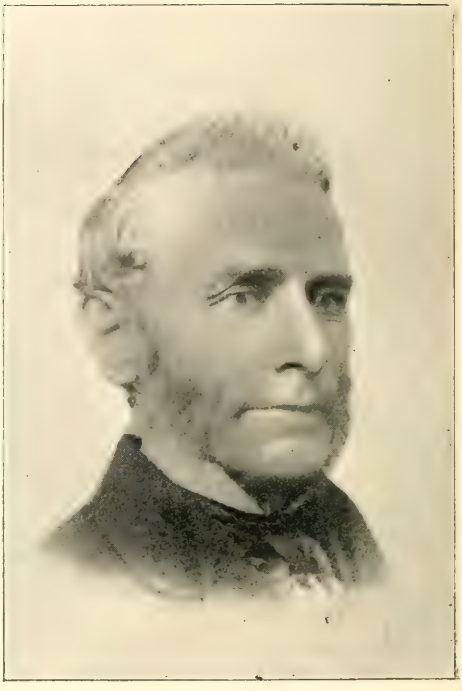
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23rd day of July, 1902.

J. FOSTER PERCIVAL, Notary Public.

Correct,—Attest:

GEO. K. BOUTELLE,
JOSEPH EATON,
WILLIAM T. HAINES,
Directors.

NEHEMIAH GETCHELL, 2nd.



ELDRIDGE L. GETCHELL.

WATERVILLE BANK. WATERVILLE NATIONAL BANK.

This bank was chartered as a State bank in 1850, commencing business with a capital of $25,000, all paid in coin. The first board of directors was Samuel P. Shaw, president; Increase S. Johnson, James Stackpole, Jr., Stephen Stark, John R. Philbrick, Wm. Moor, Ebenezer Frye, Thomas G. Kimball and Daniel H. Brown. Augustine Perkins was first cashier. The location of the bank when commencing business was over the Esty & Kimball store in Ticonic row. This was the store at the north end of the block and on the old stone door posts can still be seen the bank's sign painted on either side of the entrance. The bank in 1866 purchased the wooden building then standing on the south corner of Main and Silver streets, using an upstairs room for a banking office, and in 1877 erected the brick building which now stands on this lot and is called the Milliken block. The banking office was on the lower floor in the room now used as a fruit store by King & Paganucci. Mr. Shaw was succeeded as president, in 1856, by D. L. Milliken who held the office to the closing of the bank. Mr. Perkins resigned in 1861 and I. S. Bangs was chosen cashier, serving until 1862, when he resigned to enter the army.

Mr. Perkins was again chosen but resigned in 1863 on account of ill health and Eldridge L. Getchell was elected and continued to the closing of the bank. The Waterville became a national bank in 1865 and its affairs were closed up in 1879-80. The capital of the bank at the time of winding up was $125,000 and the stockholders received the value of their stock in full and a stock dividend of 20%. This bank was well managed and paid good dividends. An item of interest in the director's records is the passing of a vote in March, 1851, thanking the directors of the Ticonic Bank for the courtesy and liberality extended by them and promising to reciprocate. The board of directors at time of the bank's closing was D. L. Milliken, James Stackpole, Francis Dow of Clinton, Thomas G. Kimball, E. F. Webb, Elias Milliken and I. S. Bangs.

PEOPLE'S BANK.

The records of this bank not having been preserved its history will necessarily be short. It was organized in 1855 with Paul L. Chandler as president and Sumner Percival, cashier. John R. Philbrick was president at one time and Homer Percival, father of the present cashier of the People's National, succeeded his brother Sumner as cashier in 1859. John Ware was president in 1865 when the change to the national form was made.

PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK.

In 1864 there were three banks in Waterville, the Ticonic, successor of the old Waterville; a second Waterville Bank dating from 1850, and People's Bank which commenced business in 1855. These three banks voted to apply for charters under the national system and it was agreed in a spirit of fairness that the applications should all be sent in the same mail. The People's National certificate bears date March 15, 1865. At this time it was located in the second story of a wooden building standing on the site now occupied by a brick store belonging to Geo. K. Boutelle, the lower floor used by W. A. Hager as a confectionery and ice cream store. The bank afterwards moved to a wooden building where the Hanson, Webber & Dunham store is, and purchased in 1884 the brick building in which it is now located.

The first board of directors after the change to the national form was John Webber, father of John N. Webber, vice-president at the present time; Thomas W. Herrick, William Connor of Fairfield, James P. Blunt, William Dyer, Luke Brown, 2nd, and L. E. Thayer. The late F. P. Haviland was at one time a director.

Presidents: John Webber, 1865-1882; N. G. H. Pulsifer, 1882-1893; J. W. Philbrick, 1894-1900; E. G. Hodgdon of Clinton, 1900,—Cshiers: Homer Percival, 1865-1893; J. Foster Percival, 1893—; Ernest E. Decker, the present assistant, was appointed in May, 1896. The present board of directors is E. G. Hodgdon, president; John N. Webber, vice-president; Arthur J. Alden, Christian Knauff and Llewellyn Parks of Pittsfield. The vacancy on the board caused by the death of Jonas P. Gray,

for many years a director has not been filled at the present writing. The capital of the People's was $150,000 in 1865 and in 1875 it was increased to $200,000. It has paid as a national bank to July 1, 1902, dividends amounting to $592,653, and its net earnings to July 16 are $654,281.

People's National Bank has lately installed the latest electric protective system, has improved and strengthened its vault, putting in a fine new door and vestibule and has added safety deposit boxes to its equipment. J. Foster Percival, the present cashier, was born in Waterville in 1847 and received his education in the common schools and high school of the city. From 1864 to 1870 he was with a Boston commission house and from 1870 to 1875 in the elevator business in Duluth. In 1875 he returned to his native town and purchased the book business long carried on by Chas. K. Mathews in the store in the Phenix block now occupied by W. B. Blanchard. In 1883 he sold his book business and entered the bank as his father's assistant, serving in that capacity for ten years, when he was chosen cashier in 1893. Mr. Percival has been treasurer of St. Mark's (Episcopal) church since it was organized in 1876. He holds no other public office.

The average individual deposits of the People's National the past year have been $146,584.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK,
at Waterville, in the State of Maine, at the close of business, July 16, 1902.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$314,651 08
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		1,746 54
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		50,000 00
Stocks, securities, etc		32,390 00
Banking-house, furniture and fixtures		16,150 00
Due from National Banks (not Reserve Agents)		137 28
Due from approved reserve agents		31,759 33
Checks and other cash items		4,140 55
Notes of other National Banks		5,000 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels & cents		8 22
Lawful money reserve in Bank, viz:		
Specie	13,114 50	
Legal-tender notes	3,000 00	
		16,114 50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,500 00
Total		$474,597 50

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$200,000 00
Surplus fund	50,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	11,628 41
National Bank notes outstanding	50,000 00
Due to Trust Companies and Savings Banks	15,133 74
Dividends unpaid	3,458 95
Individual deposits subject to check	129,718 73
Demand Certificates of deposit	4,657 67
Bills payable, including certificates of deposit for money borrowed	10,000 00
Total	$474,597 50

State of Maine, County of Kennebec, ss:

I, J. F. Percival, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. F. PERCIVAL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of July, 1902.

HASCALL S. HALL, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

JOHN N. WEBBER,
C. KNAUFF,
E. G. HODGDON,
Directors.

MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK.

The Merchants National Bank was founded by John Ware in 1875, its charter being dated October 23 of that year, and it was opened for business January 1, 1876. The first board of directors was made up of John Ware, Geo. C. Getchell, Chas M. Barrell, Colby C. Cornish of Winslow, Gideon Wells of Clinton, John C. Manson of Pittsfield and John Ware, Jr. John Ware was first president and Geo. H. Ware, his son, cashier. John Ware, Sr., died in 1877 and his son John Ware, succeeded him as president and holds the office at the present time. Geo. H. Ware resigned his office as cashier in 1879 on account of ill health and the present incumbent, Horatio D. Bates, was elected June 1, 1879; Luke S. Spencer, assistant, entered the bank in 1886. The present board of directors is composed of John Ware, president; L. H. Soper, vice-president; Geo. H. Ware, J. M. Winn of Clinton, Ira E. Getchell of Winslow, Fred Pooler and Chas. F. Johnson. Others who have served as directors are the late Geo. S. Flood, the late E. F. Webb and A. P. McMaster of Pittsfield. The bank has always occupied its present location, having bought the property of Chas. F. Barrell. The total dividends of this bank have been $160,500 to July 1, 1902, and total net earnings to April 30, 1902, $205,520. The Merchants through its connection with Brown Brothers and Company, draws its own drafts on any foreign country.

Mr. Bates the present cashier was born in Gardiner in 1849 and received his education in the common schools and Westbrook Seminary. Before his appointment as cashier he was employed as bookkeeper in Shawmut and Waterville. Mr. Bates is treasurer of the Waterville and Fairfield Railway and Light Company, of the Waterville Loan and Building Association, the Free Library Association and has been auditor of the town and city since 1886 with the exception of the years 1894, 1895 and 1897. He is an Odd Fellow and is clerk of the Unitarian Society.

The average individual deposits of the Merchants National for the past year have been $156,868

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK,

at Waterville in the State of Maine, at the close of business, July 16, 1902.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$179,280 53
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		719 75
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		25,000 00
Stocks, securities, etc		74,673 35
Banking-house, furniture and fixtures		9,000 00
Due from approved reserve agents		23,130 55
Internal Revenue Stamps		160 00
Checks and other cash items		969 59
Notes of other Nat'l Banks		8,541 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cts		128 88
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz:		
Specie	15,350 50	
Legal-tender notes	3,909 00	
		19,259 50
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)		1,250 00
Total		$342,113 15

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$100,000 00
Surplus Fund	30,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	14,520 54
National Bank Notes outstanding	25,000 00
Due to Trust Companies and Savings Banks	6,000 00
Dividends unpaid	162 00
Individual deposits subject to check	164,110 88
Demand certificates of deposit	1,937 00
Cashier's checks outstanding	382 70
Total	$342,113 15

State of Maine, County of Kennebec, ss:

I, H. D. Bates, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. D. BATES, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of July, 1902.

HARVEY D. EATON, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

J. M. WINN,
FRED POOLER,
CHAS. F. JOHNSON,
Directors.

WATERVILLE LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

February 19, 1889, the legislature granted a charter for this institution to W. T. Haines, F. C. Thayer, Chas. G. Carleton and W. A. R. Boothby and their associates under the name of The Waterville Loan, Trust and Safe Deposit Company. This name was later changed to Waterville Trust and Safe Deposit Company and afterwards to its present title. Its charter provided for the double liability of stockholders and the establishing of branches. The company fitted up offices, vaults, and installed safety deposit boxes in the Masonic block and commenced business February 20, 1893. Frederick C. Thayer served as temporary president and Chas. G. Carleton as treasurer, during the organization period. Isaac C. Libby was first president after the bank opened for business and R. E. Attwood, treasurer. The first board of directors was F. C. Thayer, C. G. Carleton, W. T. Haines, Geo. R. Swasey and E. A. Milliken. Mr. Libby died in 1899 and E. J. Lawrence of Fairfield, the present incumbent, was elected in March, 1900. R. E. Attwood was succeeded as treasurer in February, 1898, by Harry L. Holmes. R. E. Lincoln was assistant until September, 1897, when he resigned and Chas. W. Vigue was appointed. The present board of directors is E. J. Lawrence, president; Horace Purinton, vice-president; F. C. Thayer, S. A. Nye of Fairfield, Cyrus W. Davis, C. W. Abbott and P. S. Heald. The first branch opened by the company was in Newport April, 1893, and in April, 1898, branches were started in Dexter, Corinna and Hartland. These branches act as feeders to the main office at Waterville so that practically the banking business in these country towns is done in this city.

Each branch, as well as the home office has a savings department and this has proved a great convenience in the places where the branches were established. The company does a general banking, trust and safe deposit business. It is trustee for the bonds of the following companies: Lewiston, Brunswick and Bath Street Railway; Portsmouth, Kittery and York Street Railway; Bangor, Orono and Old Town Street Railway; Calais Street Railway; Machias Water Company; Newport Water Company; Riverside Woolen Company of Pittsfield; Gold King Consolidated Mines Company; Maine Condensed Milk Company.

The institution is well managed, having an excellent growth and is paying at present 8% dividends.

Harry Lewis Holmes, the present treasurer, is a resident of Fairfield. He graduated from Fairfield High School in 1885 and from Dirigo Business College, Augusta, in 1886. He was bookkeeper for the Maine Manufacturing Company of Fairfield for about five years and served as bookkeeper and paymaster for about the same period with the lumber firm of G. A. and C. M. Phillips. He is a member of Siloam Lodge, F. & A. M., Fairfield, and of Merrymeeting Chapter, O. of E. S., in the same town.

Statement Waterville Trust Company April 26, 1902:

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$100,000 00
Undivided profits	31,266 65
Deposits, demand	226,188 27
Deposits, time	592,452 01
Due other banks	1,645 53
	$951,552 46

ASSETS.

Loans and discounts	$763,811 86
Stocks and bonds	42,000 00
Real estate	3,000 00
Fixtures and furniture	36,000 00
Interest due not paid	812 50
Expense Acct	1,680 96
Cash on deposit	73,943 83
Cash on hand	30,303 31
	$951,552 46

WATERVILLE LOAN AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION.

This association, of a character which in Massachusetts are called co-operative banks, was organized in 1887, commencing business in April of that year. The first board of directors was I. S. Bangs, president; P. S. Heald, R. A. Call, Jesse Stinson, U. S. Smith, W. T. Haines, J. W. Harmon and the secretary and treasurer of the association. The first secretary was W. A. R. Boothby; treasurer, H. D. Bates; auditor, F. B. Hubbard,

and counsel W. T. Haines. Martin F. Bartlett, the present treasurer, succeeded W. A. R. Boothby who resigned in 1896, and P. S. Heald was chosen president in place of I. S. Bangs in 1895.

The present board of directors is P. S. Heald, W. T. Haines, George L. Learned, F. D. Lunt, Geo. W. Dorr, W. A. R. Boothby, H. D. Bates, A. W. Flood, M. F. Bartlett. Officers: P. S. Heald, president; M. F. Bartlett, secretary; H. D. Bates, treasurer; W. T. Haines, counsel and M. E. Adams, auditor. The association has filled an important place in the community in affording a safe and quite profitable investment for monthly savings and in aiding the building of homes. The system under which these associations are managed enables them to loan on a less margin of security than that required by savings banks and this feature has been a stimulus to building where they are located. This association has loaned on first mortgage of real estate about $210,000, furnishing funds for the erection of over seventy houses, mostly of moderate cost. It has had careful management and its losses have been small.

The association from 1888 to 1900 paid six per cent per annum to its shareholders. Since that time the rate has been five per cent, the change being made necessary by the lowering of rates for loans and by the abolishing of the premium of twenty-five cents per share. The rate now for loans is six per cent, the interest and an installment of the loan being payable monthly. Holders of shares pay monthly, and this monthly compounding of interest and installments of principal enables the association to pay fair dividends to its shareholders.

The Fifteenth Annual Statement, May 24, 1902.

ASSETS.

Cash	$661 82
Share loans	986 00
Real estate loans	89,446 82
Temporary expense	40 50
Real estate account	3,000 00
Uncollected interest	1,387 42
	$95,522 56

LIABILITIES.

Guaranty	$560 50
Profit and loss	3,118 77
Capital dues	85,608 04
House account	34 40
Bills payable	6,200 85
	$95,522 56

M. F. Bartlett, *Secretary.*

May 24, 1902.

I hereby certify that I have examined the accounts of the Waterville Loan & Building Association to date, and find the same correct.

M. E. Adams, *Auditor.*

WATERVILLE SAVINGS BANK.

(Written by E. T. Wyman.)

The Waterville Savings bank was chartered in 1869 with the following charter members of the corporation: L. E. Thayer, J. F. Elden, Reuben Foster, T. W. Herrick, William Tobey, John Webber, H. A. Marston, J. P. Caffrey, Chas. A. Henrickson, B. A. Robie, G. L. Robinson, Luke Brown, W. L. Leslie, William Dyer, E. E. Getchell, G. B. Broad, Ira H. Lowe, S. C. Marston, N. G. H. Pulsifer, James P. Blunt, E. F. Webb, G. A. Phillips, D. R. Wing, Homer Percival, Noah Boothby and C. F. Hathaway.

The charter was accepted and the organization was partially completed March 23, 1869. March 29, a set of by-laws was adopted and on May 4 the organization was completed and a board of trustees was elected composed of William Dyer, C. F. Hathaway, Moses Lyford, Ira H. Lowe and N. G. H. Pulsifer. Homer Percival was elected treasurer and clerk, and William Dyer, president. May 10 the bank was located in the rooms occupied by the People's National Bank, the use of which was to be had for one year free of charge. The amount of the treasurer's bond was fixed at $10,000 and his salary at $600. May 31, less than a month after the bank opened, ten loans amounting to about $9,000 were approved. The first depositor in the new bank was John A. Vigue, one of its present board of trustees. The first loan was made to Joseph H. Lunt. The bank was

examined for the first time in November and the trustees certified to the report that there were on deposit $67,773.02, and that profits of $566.20 were on hand.

In less than a year the list of depositors numbered 791 and the deposits amounted to $186,492.91. Homer Percival continued to be secretary and treasurer until May 9, 1871, when his son, Marshall C. Percival, who had been from the beginning acting treasurer, was chosen treasurer, and held the office until May 25, 1874, when he resigned. In May of 1872 a dividend at the rate of seven per cent was declared. At this May meeting Reuben Foster was elected president and was re-elected every year until his death in 1898. Upon Mr. Percival's resignation as treasurer, Everett R. Drummond, the present treasurer, was chosen to succeed him.

In 1876 C. C. Cornish began a long term of service as one of the board of trustees. Moses Lyford, the last of the original board retired in 1886. In 1897, Albert F. Drummond, was chosen assistant treasurer. In 1898, George K. Boutelle was elected to the board to succeed Reuben Foster, deceased, George W. Reynolds was chosen president. In 1900 he was succeeded by Christian Knauff, the present president. The only financial embarrassment the bank has known came in 1876 when, on account of the marked shrinkage of railroad bonds and real estate, the board of trustees thought best for the bank to suspend. The bank examiner, after making a valuation of its assets, considered them worth about 87½ per cent of the bank's liabilities. The trustees then arranged by an agreement with nearly all the depositors to scale down 12½ per cent rather than put the bank into the hands of a receiver. After a suspension of about six months, it resumed business on a basis the solidity of which has never since been questioned.

Present board of trustees: Christian Knauff, Josiah W. Bassett of Winslow, Geo. K. Boutelle, Dana P. Foster, Howard C. Morse, John A. Vigue, and S. T. Lawry of Fairfield. Officers: Christian Knauff, president; Everett R. Drummond, treasurer; Albert F. Drummond, assistant treasurer.

Statement of the condition of the Waterville Savings Bank, as it existed on the 13th day of May, 1902.

LIABILITIES.

Deposits	$1,186,826 49
Reserve fund	51,320 00
Undivided profits	12,008 16
	$1,250,154 65

RESOURCES.

Loans	$541,342 00
National bank stock, par	88,270 00
Other bank stock par	4,050 00
Railroad bonds	315,800 00
Railroad stock	14,500 00
Municipal and county bonds	144,500 00
Corporation bonds	37,900 00
United States bonds	17,000 00
Premium account	9,000 00
Real estate invested	21,600 00
Real estate by foreclosure	26,244 50
Cash and deposited	29,948 15
	$1,250,154 65

The Bank Examiner makes the estimated market value of the above $1,320,549.70 or $125,873.21 above all liabilities.

MAIN ST. OPPOSITE THE COMMON, 1850.

OLD FRONT ST., 1855.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE WATERVILLE WOMAN'S ASSOCIATION.

By Mrs. James H. Hanson.

The Waterville Woman's Association was formed in the year eighteen eighty-seven. Mrs. Sarah Scott Ware, widow of John Ware, Sr., a large-hearted woman of excellent judgment, benevolent purpose, and friendly interest in the working women of the town, with ample means, invited friends who were in sympathy with the movement, to meet at her house to form an association whose object should be, as expressed in the following words of the revised constitution: "To provide and maintain a homelike and attractive room, furnished with facilities for literary and womanly culture and usefulness, which shall be free to all women young and old.

"A special attraction to this room shall be a library enlarged and replenished from time to time as funds may warrant. Books may be taken from this library for home reading, on payment of one dollar yearly or one cent a day."

After varying experiences, some discouragement, but no failure, a free reading room, well warmed, well lighted, bright and cheery was opened a portion of each week day and on Sunday afternoon from three to five. Mrs. Ware was the first president and became responsible for the rent the first year. Mrs. Elizabeth D. Bates was the second president and brought to the work the serenity of character, helpfulness and courage that were so much needed at the time. Mrs. L. T. Boothby was vice-president and from that time to the present has been an earnest, sympathetic, generous helper.

Mrs. S. G. Crosby, secretary for several years, was actively engaged in the duties of her office, and afterward became a valuable contributor to the literary work of the club connected with the association.

Miss Elizabeth S. Blaisdell, the first treasurer, was a constant, reliable worker, ever hopeful and helpful, and a faithful custodian of her trust.

Miss L. E. McLain, the present librarian, has given her Saturday evenings to the library from its very small beginning to the present time with cheerful, untiring devotion. The money for the first book purchased for the library was given by Miss McLain.

On the tables of the rooms are found the best magazines of the day and several daily and weekly newspapers. Encyclopedias and other valuable books of reference are conveniently placed for school girls and for others who often come to them to settle unanswered questions or to seek information not readily found elsewhere.

Games are provided for those who do not care to read or study, and an easy-running sewing machine stands near a window where the girl from college, factory, school or place of employment can stitch whenever she wishes to do so. For a time Mrs. Elizabeth B. Foster had an interesting Bible class one evening in the week and Mrs. Jessie Smith Hubbard gave valuable instruction in vocal culture on another evening.

At first, four evenings a week were devoted to classes for study. For several years, on Sunday afternoon, the hour from four to five was occupied by a meeting which opened with a brief service of song, then a Scripture lesson and prayer, followed by a talk given by some member of the association or an invited guest who gave a review of some instructive book, a personal experience, a biographical sketch, or spoke upon a topic of immediate and general interest.

From one of these services came the impulse to establish a sewing school on The Plains.

To the young girl coming here in search of work—an entire stranger—new to everything, and through loneliness liable to fall into temptations abounding in a city, the association offers a pleasant place presided over, for the last seven years by Miss

Frances F. Dunbar, who has never failed to extend a hearty welcome and a hopeful word to each and all who need sympathy and genuine kindness.

After a few years the sewing and evening classes became so large that it was found necessary to add to the accommodations. A large front room was rented in eighteen ninety-nine.

Additional expenses were incurred and though generous gifts were received from interested, sympathizing citizens who are not included in the membership, the question of financial support became increasingly difficult. Much money has been raised from entertainments and from lectures and readings, by members of our college faculty and interested friends from other places. The Woman's Exchange is a source of income, and it gives to many the opportunity to make things and bring them to the rooms for sale. A small commission goes into the treasury of the association. At this exchange department may be found fine photographs, calendars and needle work from the finest Battenberg lace to a kitchen holder.

The observance of the birthday of the association brings in a larger sum of money than any other entertainment. It was inaugurated and carried to success by the skillful management and the persistent, earnest efforts of Mrs. Annie G. Pepper.

One advantage that the association enjoys is, that old and young work together harmoniously. The young bring to it their youth, their helpfulness, their enthusiasm and their valuable assistance. The successful doll sales and May-basket sales are largely due to the labor and skill of these young ladies. They are also indispensable in the work of the schools.

There are schools for study two evenings in the week. The average attendance about thirty-five. One sewing school for the younger children is held Saturday afternoon and one for the older girls in the evening. The number of the younger is thirty-five and of the older from fifteen to twenty.

There is a self-constituted, self-conducted, free employment bureau at the rooms. Women in search of work and women who need service go almost instinctively to Miss Dunbar.

There is also a lunch room for those who live too far from home to go there for a dinner. Here they as well as shoppers can find quiet and rest.

Many a family has been made comfortable from second-hand clothing obtained from the rooms as a center of distribution. This is given where evidently needed, or sold at a very low price.

The library, from its small beginning, has been gradually enlarged, by individual gifts, by library fees, by contributions from other organizations and by the addition of the well-selected Bank Library, till it now numbers three thousand volumes and has a card catalogue prepared entirely by the generous labor of Mrs. Mary Smith Philbrick.

An interesting feature of the last year's work has been the Mother's Meeting held in the rooms from four to five, on Sunday where talks of great value have been given by some of the ablest members of the association. The present number of the association is two hundred sixty-three.

In the winter of eighteen ninety-two the Women's Literary Club was organized as a branch of the Woman's Association and under the same officers. It now has officers of its own, but remains closely affiliated to the association. The membership is not limited and those who join are interested in both. The number of members for the last year was one hundred forty-nine. The different objects of the association are closely in touch with each other. Each has its individuality but in all there is unanimity of purpose.

The fifteenth milestone marks a somewhat uneventful year, but steady, quiet work goes on under the excellent leadership of Mrs. Clara E. Bessey, who has held the office of president of the association for ten years. She accepts and performs the duties of the place with ability, courage and untiring service.

Mrs. J. W. Black has been the capable vice-president and valuable helper for five years.

Miss Florence Plaisted is the successor to Miss Blaisdell as treasurer and brings to the association all that is implied in the words, an interested worker.

Miss Frances F. Dunbar, the general secretary, is eminently fitted not for the place but for the places she fills. She is often weary but never disheartened or discouraged. Her genial good temper, her cheerfulness, her sincere interest in the unfortunate, her tireless industry, her ready sympathy, her tactful skill in dealing with women and girls, and her love for the work make

her services invaluable. Miss Arra Pike is the careful, competent recording secretary, who does not limit her duty to this work alone.

There are scores of others equally loyal and devoted to the welfare of the association, who hold up the hands of the officers and help make the Waterville Woman's Association a growing and important feature of the city's influence in carrying on the legitimate work of the times.

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE WATERVILLE FREE LIBRARY.

By Estelle Foster Eaton.

The library history of Waterville antedates even that of the town. Some eight months before Waterville was set off from Winslow, Mr. Reuben Kidder bought of Caleb Bingham of Boston, a large bill of books for the "Winslow Library." The purchase included one hundred and seventeen volumes. Among the authors represented were Hunter, Blair, Shakespeare, Hume, Smollett, Robertson, Goldsmith, Franklin and others. Fiction had small place although a certain "Beggar Girl" occupied three volumes and "A Fool of Quality," three volumes more. The books cost $162.25 with a discount of ten per cent. Sixty-five dollars were paid in cash and Abijah Smith, Elnathan Sherwin, William Phillips and James McKim gave their note of hand in behalf of the proprietors of said library (they being a committee chosen for that purpose) for the sum of eighty-one dollars and three cents. The books were received November 28, 1801 and put into circulation marked "The Waterville Social Library." How long the circulation continued is not known, but the books were finally left in Mr. Smith's hands, possibly in payment for the note which he had signed. When the "Ticonic Division, Sons of Temperance" started a library here they were allowed the use of the books, but with the downfall of that institution the books reverted to the Smith family. Mr. Wallace B. Smith has in his possession the original bill and receipt for the books above referred to as a large part of the library.[1] It is his suggestion

1. See chapter of documents.

that when the Free Library Building is completed, "The Waterville Social Library," the first of Waterville's many libraries find fitting home within its walls.

The history of the library movement in Waterville would be signally incomplete without full mention of the Waterville Library Association, which was organized in March, 1873

Prior to this time, there had been circulating libraries in the bookstores; one of the earliest being that of William Hastings, bookseller, printer and publisher of the Waterville Intelligencer, who opened a circulating library of well-selected books in 1826, and continued the same for two years. Of still later date was the one kept by Edward Mathews, in the Mathews bookstore, nearly sixty years ago, and sold by him to Charles K. Mathews, who carried it on until 1874.

It was March, 1873, that, the Waterville Library Association was formed, with Solyman Heath as president. The call for the first meeting was signed by A. A. Plaisted, Henry S. Burrage, F. E. Heath, R. Foster, G. S. Palmer, P. S. Heald, A. Crosby, C. H. Redington, I. S. Bangs, Jr., J. O. Skinner, S. Heath, Nath. Meader, Edward W. Hall, Edw. G. Meader, J. H. Plaisted, W. B. Arnold, N. R. Boutelle, F. C. Thayer, S. C. Marston, E. R. Drummond.

Payment of the annual fee of three dollars, constituted one a member of the association, and the money thus raised was expended for books.

Through the courtesy of the directors, the library found its home in the Ticonic Bank, where it remained for twenty-six years, during which time Mr. A. A. Plaisted acted as librarian and secretary, assisted within the last few years by the Misses Helen and Emily Plaisted, Miss Helen Meader and Miss Elden, now Mrs. Mathews. The friends of the association were loyal to it, and all the services were freely rendered.

After the opening of the Free Public Library, the list of subscribers was very small, and in February, 1900, this library of fifteen hundred volumes passed into the hands of the Woman's Association.

In 1883 there was left to the city by the will of William H. Arnold, a former resident of Waterville, the sum of five thousand dollars for a public library; provided that the city should, within

the year, raise an equal sum. The condition was not fulfilled and the money reverted to the heirs.

Early in 1896, the women of Waterville, whose attention had been called to the matter by Mrs. Lillian Hallock Campbell, began to interest themselves in a movement to secure a free public library for Waterville. While the library of the Woman's Association, and the Bank Library, so called, supplied many, there were a great number of people who were not reached by them, and it was hoped that the agitation would result in something both permanent and adequate.

During the two weeks preceding the first meeting, Mrs. Campbell called personally upon over fifty women, asking their co-operation. From Mrs. G. D. B. Pepper was received the first offer of assistance; while of the men, Mr. Simon S. Brown was the first to become interested.

On the evening of February 13, some of the representative women of the city met in the Ware Parlors and organized the Waterville Library Association, with the following officers:

President, Mrs. Willard B. Arnold; vice-presidents, Mrs. T. J. Volentine, Miss Lovering, Mrs. F. C. Thayer, Miss McLain, Mrs. Berry; secretary, Mrs. M. D. Johnson; treasurer, Miss Bessie Stevens; committee on ways and means, Mrs. Pulsifer, Mrs. H. D. Bates, Mrs. F. B. Hubbard; executive committee, Mrs. F. A. Lovejoy, Mrs. G. D. B. Pepper, Mrs. George A. Alden; school committee, Miss Hortense Low, Miss Mary Abbott; press committee, Mrs. R. W. Dunn, Mrs. G. A. Campbell, Mrs. J. D. Taylor; information committee, Mrs. S. S. Brown, Mrs. J. F. Percival, Mrs. Edward Ware.

Public interest was aroused. Among the first to express this interest in a substantial form were Redington and Company, M. C. Foster, W. M. Lincoln and W. B. Arnold. As these contributions were unsolicited, it was very gratifying to those who had the matter in hand. Other gifts followed which showed that the movement met with approval.

The women now called to their aid the citizens of Waterville. The incorporators met in the Ware Parlors on the evening of March 25, S. S. Brown presiding. S. S. Brown, Annie G. Pepper and T. J. Volentine reported a code of by-laws which in an

amended form was adopted. The Waterville Free Library Association was then organized, with the following officers:

President, The Mayor, Edmund F. Webb, ex-officio; vice-president, Charles F. Johnson; secretary, Frank B. Hubbard, treasurer, Horatio D. Bates; trustees for one year, Simon S. Brown, Harvey D. Eaton; two years, Annie G. Pepper, Prof. A. L. Lane; three years, Lillian Hallock Campbell, Rev. N. Charland; four years, Mrs. Willard B. Arnold, Frank Redington; elected by the Board of Trade, Elwood T. Wyman; by the city, Arthur J. Roberts, W. M. Lincoln, Horatio D. Bates.

Mass meetings were held in City Hall, at which speeches were made in favor of the movement.

As a direct result of the first meeting, shelves were set up in the law office of Harvey D. Eaton, and contributions of books called for. Mr. Eaton gave from his own library about forty volumes, and to these were added others, while Redington and Company kindly donated a table. These books were free to all; and until the library was opened in August, were publicly circulated.

The public was informed on April 7, 1896, that the Waterville Free Library was organized and ready to receive contributions. Pledge cards were placed in the banks, drug stores and leading grocery stores; the city was assigned by wards to members of the association, and every effort made to raise funds for the purchase of books.

By May 12, eleven hundred dollars had been raised by personal solicitation and by pledge cards. This, with the five hundred dollars appropriated by the city, constituted the first working fund of the library. The book purchasing committee, composed of Prof. Lane, Mrs. Campbell, Elwood T. Wyman, Harvey D. Eaton and Horatio D. Bates, proceeded at once to select the "foundation books" of the library, a task of no small importance. Lists were carefully prepared from various catalogues; the wisdom of the committee being demonstrated by the librarian's report of the first year, which showed, that the library opened with 433 books; increased, during the year, to 1,250; while the out put for the year had been 15,504.

A room in Plaisted Block was secured, and the library was opened to the public August 22, 1896, with Mrs. Agnes M. John-

son as librarian. Much credit is due to Mrs. Johnson for her untiring devotion to the interests of the library.

In 1898 it was moved to its present quarters in the Haines Building.

The librarian's report for May, 1902 shows that the number of volumes accessioned is 3,088; the circulation for the year ending May 16, 1902, being 20,692. There has been a gradual decrease in the circulation of fiction; while the reference work in connection with the schools, is constantly and rapidly increasing.

The history of the library is very largely one of ways and means. It has received from the city each year an appropriation of five hundred dollars, increased for the year 1902, to one thousand dollars, and from the State, fifty dollars, an amount supposed to cover the running expenses; although as a matter of fact it has not. Beyond this, it is dependent for its support upon voluntary contributions.

Various entertainments have been given to raise money for the purchase of books. The concert given in August, 1898, by friends of the library, resulted in a gift of two hundred forty-two dollars and fifty cents, two hundred dollars being set aside as a nucleus for a building fund. This concert was made possible through the efforts of Mrs. Frederic E. Boothby of Portland, who has shown her interest in Waterville in many ways. No expense whatever was incurred; the artists, Mrs. Antonia Sawyer, Miss Harriet Shaw, harpist, Miss Alice Philbrook, pianist, and Miss Blanche Smith, accompanist, giving their services at the request of Mrs. Boothby. All other arrangements were made by Mrs. Willard B. Arnold who was equally successful in securing assistance.

Mrs. Arnold has been identified with the library from the very first, and whenever its interests are involved is an indefatigable worker.

Aside from Redington and Company, M. C. Foster, W. M. Lincoln and W. B. Arnold, who were the first to offer aid, gifts of over fifty dollars have been received from Geo. K. Boutelle, Carrol W. Abbott, Hollingsworth & Whitney Co., Lockwood Company, L. H. Soper and Company, and William T. Haines. These, increased by the smaller sums contributed at various times, have maintained the library for six years. No one, per-

haps, has shown greater interest than Mr. Haines, who has given freely both time and money.

Among those who have given largely of books are Mrs. F. E. Boothby, J. D. Danielson, Cyrus W. Davis, Charles H. Alden, George Maxham, L. Dunbar, Mrs. Pulsifer, F. A. Davies, and Miss Alice Getchell.

They have been ably seconded by the clubs of the city; the Saturday Club being the first to respond to the need.

The Salmagundi Club, a whist club of thirty-two women, imposes upon its members a small sum at each meeting. The money thus raised, is expended in books which are given to the library. Two hundred and twenty-five books have been received from this club during the last three winters. A gift of fourteen books was received from the Catholic Sodality Society, a religious society made up of English-speaking young women from the church of St. Francis de Sales, whose pastor, Rev. Charland, has shown great interest in the doings of the library.

In 1902 the members of the Woman's Literary Club raised by a personal canvas of the citizens, three hundred and eighty dollars for the purchase of books.

Miss Fryatt and Miss Dunbar, during that same year, received from the sale of a doll forty-six and a half dollars which was given for the purchase of current fiction.

In December, 1901, Mr. Elwood T. Wyman, superintendent of schools for Waterville, recognizing the value of the library as an aid to the school system, wrote to Mr. Andrew Carnegie, in an attempt to interest him in a public library building. Nearly a year before this, Mrs. Annie G. Pepper had written Mr. Carnegie upon the same subject. In February, 1902, Mrs. Willard B. Arnold was instructed by the trustees of the library to write to Mr. Charles Haviland; to see if he could secure from Mr. Carnegie a gift, upon the same terms granted by him to other towns.

After making inquiries of Mr. Wyman as to the need of the town, which he satisfactorily answered, Mr. Carnegie, through his secretary, notified Martin E. Blaisdell, Mayor, that he would give to the city of Waterville twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) for a library building, if a site be provided and two thousand

dollars ($2,000) appropriated for each year, for the support of the library.

The offer was accepted, and thus, through the generosity of Mr. Carnegie, will be realized the dream of those, who for six years have had the interests of the library most at heart.

The Waterville Free Library has passed through the stage of experiment, to become an established factor in the life of the city. With the completion of the City Hall, the thought of the people will naturally turn towards the library and the building in which it is to be housed. It should be kept well in mind that "nothing is more deadly to institutional life than the complacent theory that a library such as this has achieved its ends and has nothing reserved for its future but a strict observance of economy and maintenance of established routine."

The growth of the library from the city appropriation alone must of necessity be slow. With so great a need as an incentive to individual giving it can be confidently expected, that the growth will not be merely commensurate with the appropriation, but with the public spirit of the citizens of Waterville, whose city is their pride.

CHAPTER XIX.

THE PRESS OF WATERVILLE.

By Henry C. Prince, Editor of the Waterville Mail.

The history of the press of Waterville is a very important part of the history of the city; in fact, from the files of the papers that have been published here, a very respectable history of the city could be obtained.

The growth of the publishing business of Waterville since the establishment of the first paper in 1823, was rather slow until the founding of what is now the Waterville Mail in 1847, but since that time it has kept pace with the other industries of the town. One curious fact to the newspaper reader of to-day who examines the files of the earlier papers, is that there was no local news whatever in them. They were all of a literary character, their articles being principally selections from those books "which everybody talks about but which nobody reads," and outside of the advertising columns the name of a resident of Waterville was hard to find. It was well along in the sixties before even the Mail began to pay much attention to local affairs.

In the space allotted to this chapter, only the briefest sketch possible can be given. The writer is indebted to Professor William Mathews of Boston for some of the information concerning the papers with which he was connected, and to Librarian E. W. Hall of Colby College for access to the library.

WATERVILLE INTELLIGENCER.

The Waterville Intelligencer, a five-column, four page paper, was the first newspaper printed in Waterville. The first number was issued May 23, 1823, William Hastings being the editor and publisher. Mr. Hastings also had a book store and a circu-

lating library which was a great boon to the people of the village at that time.

The office was first opened in the building afterward occupied by a Mr. Baker as a barber shop. The first sheet was struck off by John Burleigh, a trader in the village, who had learned the printer's trade in New Hampshire, and Asa Dalton, who volunteered for that occasion to beat the type form with the old fashioned ink balls, for Mr. Burleigh to pull. The office was afterward moved to a building occupying the site covered by that now occupied by Mrs. Bonne as a store.

The Intelligencer was published in the interests of the Baptist denomination, under the patronage of the college, whose officers had been instrumental in establishing a printing office in the town. The paper contained no local news whatever.

The last number of the paper was issued November 6, 1828, the subscription list having been sold to Rev. Adam Wilson, proprietor of Zion's Advocate, the first number of which was to be issued in Portland, Tuesday, November 11, 1828.

That newspaper accounts were as difficult to collect then as now is evidenced by the fact that Mr. Hastings closed an earnest appeal to subscribers in arrears with, "I am persuaded that all who have any bowels of compassion will attend to the above reasonable request."

THE WATCHMAN.

In the last few issues of the Intelligencer there appeared in the advertising columns "Proposals for publishing in Waterville a weekly newspaper entitled The Watchman." This, according to the prospectus, was to be a "political paper."

The first number was issued December 11, 1828, and was the same size as the Intelligencer, except that the columns were a little wider. This paper, "a political, literary and miscellaneous journal of the times" was started by Mr. Hastings partly as an experiment and partly to keep the office employed during the closing up of the old business. The Watchman had but a small list of subscribers and lived only fifty-six weeks, the last number being issued Wednesday, December 30, 1829. Mr. Hastings then removed his office to Augusta, where he ran a job office for several years.

THE TIMES.

A Whig paper, called The Times, was the next one in the field, the first number appearing in June, 1831. It was published by Mr. John Burleigh, James Stackpole, Jr., being the political editor. The paper lived about two years and three months.

THE WATERVILLE JOURNAL.

The next paper to appear was The Waterville Journal, also published by Mr. Burleigh. This was a non-sectarian, religious paper of eight pages. Its publication was commenced in December, 1833, at the instance of the officers and friends of Waterville College, and with promise of assistance in the editorial department from some of the older students, and also in securing subscribers, but these promises not being fully met, the paper was discontinued at the end of the first volume. This was the first paper in Waterville on which composition rollers were used, the others having been printed with the old-fashioned ink balls.

A manual labor department having been established at the college, the old Ramage press of Mr. Burleigh, with his other printing material, was purchased and set up in one of the workshops on the ground. Some friend of the institution in Massachusetts contributed an iron hand-press, and perhaps some type. Job printing in a small way was done for a while in this office by Mr. Edgar H. Gray, a graduate of the class of '38, who had entered college a practical printer. An old catalogue of the college library bears his imprint. This office, with the exception of the old Ramage press, was soon sold to Geo. V. Edes, and taken to Dover.

THE NORTH AMERICAN GALAXY.

Saturday, March 15, 1834, appeared the first number of "The North American Galaxy, or Watervillonian Revived." F. B. Wells and W. Mathews, editors; Daniel R. Wing, printer. This was a four-page semi-monthly journal, devoted to "tales, essays, music, biography, poetry, anecdotes, etc." and lasted for four issues. As its title indicated, it succeeded a little sheet called The Watervillonian, spoken of in another paragraph.

THE WATERVILLONIAN.

After a lapse of about eight years, The Watervillonian, a quarto of eight pages, followed The Journal, the first number appearing May 29, 1841. This was a literary and family journal, published by William Mathews, (now of Boston, and distinguished in the field of literature) and Daniel R. Wing, and was published one year. In a letter to the writer Prof. William Mathews gives the following brief history of the The Watervillonian:

"It began with four hundred subscribers; a list which, by filling its columns to a large extent with elegant extracts from old and modern English writers, from Chaucer to Carlyle, the editor succeeded in cutting down in twelve months to two hundred and fifty. With the exception of the commendation of the students in the college and a few men of literary tastes, the first assurance the publishers received that the paper was giving satisfaction to its readers was a general outburst of praise when, from a sheer lack of pure literature, a full account of Colt's murder in New York was published in its columns. To the great surprise of the publishers they found at the year's end that, as a reward for their labors, there was the sum of $600 to be divided between them."

The Watervillonian was published in the third story of Boutelle block, Main street, and took its name from a boyish venture of Messrs. Mathews and Wing in 1832, when they published for eight issues a little four-page sheet under the same title.

THE YANKEE BLADE.

In June, 1842, The Watervillonian, which had been printed on an old Ramage press bought of Waterville College for twelve dollars, was succeeded by a handsome folio, The Yankee Blade, printed from new type on a fine Tufts press. William Mathews was editor and proprietor, and Mr. Wing became foreman of the printing department. Edward Mathews, (afterward murdered by Dr. Coolidge) was soon taken into partnership by his brother and the paper published one year in Waterville by W. and E. Mathews at the southwest corner of Main and Silver streets, in a large two-story building, which had been built for a dwelling

FIREMAN'S MUSTER, 1855.

house by Col. Jabez Mathews. In the same building a book store was kept by Mr. Mathews, also a law office. In August, 1843, the interest of the junior partner was purchased by Moses Stevens of Hallowell, and the establishment moved to Gardiner. Four years later the paper went to Boston, and was merged with "The Portfolio."

After the removal of The Blade, Waterville was without a printing office until the fall of 1844, when John S. Carter, a Bangor publisher, came in and occupied the field with a job office until the excitement preliminary to the building of the Androscoggin and Kennebec Railroad seemed to demand a paper once more.

THE WATERVILLE UNION.

In April, 1847, Charles F. Hathaway began the publication of The Waterville Union, now the Waterville Mail. This was a well-printed sheet, neutral in politics, but owing mainly to the stringent rules adopted and enforced regarding the payment of subscriptions and for advertisements, was not well sustained by the public, and Mr. Hathaway gave up the enterprise after a trial of fourteen weeks.

THE WATERVILLE MAIL.

Ephraim Maxham, who had had journalistic experience in Massachusetts and Vermont, then purchased The Union plant, changed the name of the paper and July 19, 1847, issued from the third story of Boutelle block the first number of The Eastern Mail, the title of which was changed September 4, 1863, to the more distinctive local name that it bears to-day, The Waterville Mail.

Mr. Maxham was not only a ready writer, who kept his paper a clean local journal, but a practical printer and The Eastern Mail began a vigorous growth.

The original inventory of the office as made out by Mr. Hathaway, is in possession of the present proprietors of The Mail, and shows that the plant cost $571.47, and was sold to Mr. Maxham for $475.00. New material to the amount of $89.50 was added during the next two years, at the end of which time, Daniel R. Wing, who had been employed on the paper and who had been connected in some capacity with every paper published

in Waterville, except The Union, purchased a half interest, and the firm of Maxham & Wing, from that date, played an important part in the history and development of Waterville.

Mr. Wing had a warm love for Waterville, and one of the secrets of the success of his paper was his interest in its citizens and the graduates of college and academy, and the vigilance with which he watched and informed his readers of every one's change of residence, and of every indication of his success and prosperity. He was an antiquarian, and his local sketches made a valuable feature of the paper.

The paper took no party position until the presidential contest of 1856, when it advocated the election of Gen. Fremont. It was "independent in politics" for many years, but later endorsed the principles of the Republican party which political faith it retains at the present time.

The Waterville Mail, under Maxham & Wing, was an earnest advocate of everything that promised to be of aid to the town, whether materially or morally. Mr. Maxham was a man of strong individuality, and independence of character, eager to help every good cause. He was one of the old-fashioned printers and used to stand at the case and put in type his articles without taking the trouble to write them. The historical articles which Mr. Wing compiled in the later years of his life, have proved very valuable to those looking up the history of Waterville. These were two of the most useful citizens the town ever had.

Messrs. Maxham & Wing ran the paper until the death of Mr. Wing, December 2, 1885. Mr. Maxham continued the business, although feeble from illness, until January 1, 1886, when the plant was purchased by Charles G. Wing and Daniel F. Wing, who took the firm name of Wing & Wing.

The plant was at once enlarged and brought up to date by the purchase of new type and material and a fine cylinder press, the first one to be set up in Waterville. The paper was enlarged and improved typographically, and in its news features, and became one of the best local weeklies in the State.

The junior partner, Daniel F. Wing, died March 21, 1891, and Charles G. Wing published the paper until April 17 of the same year, when it was purchased by Henry C. Prince of Buckfield,

and Elwood T. Wyman of Sidney, who did business under the firm name of Prince & Wyman, until the incorporation of The Mail Publishing Company, February 26, 1896. Charles B. Davis acquired an interest in the business at this time, but severed his connection two years later to accept the position of city marshal.

Early in the year 1896, the form of The Mail was changed from a nine-column folio to a six-column quarto, and the day of publication made Wednesday instead of Friday.

THE WATERVILLE SENTINEL.

In 1880 The Mail had its first competitor in The Waterville Sentinel, the first number of which appeared from the third story of the building of which Wardwell Brothers now occupy the ground floor, Wednesday, December 1. This was a seven column folio published by M. A. Leger and E. O. Robinson. In their "Greeting" the publishers said, "We do not propose to crowd others out by crowding ourselves in, but to find a place or make one." That these gentlemen had complete faith in the growth and prosperity of Waterville, is shown by this extract from their first editorial: "Without claiming any prophetic power we see in the near future our beautiful village, with its magnificent water power, energetic business men, its unrivalled educational institutions and other elements of success, outgrow its present limits and develop into city proportions and dignities. We desire to share its growth and aid as far as possible." In February, 1881, the publication day was changed to Friday.

Mr. Leger did not stay with the paper long and March 18, 1881, R. O. Robbins became the editor, and in September of that year, a member of the firm, The Waterville Printing Company. On December 30, 1881, the paper was enlarged to eight columns, and February 16, 1883, the form was changed to a five column eight-page paper.

In October of 1883, Mr. Robbins gave up the business and December 5, 1883, Vol. IV, No. 1, the paper came out with J. D. Maxfield, editor and proprietor, from room 20, Dunn block. Mr. Maxfield in the following month changed back to the eight-column folio.

In May, 1884, the plant was purchased by Moore & Moore, who changed the day of publication to Saturday and published their first number Saturday, May 31. O. M. Moore was editor and L. A. Moore business manager. October 16 of the same year, the day was changed to Thursday.

June 17, 1885, L. A. Moore withdrew and the business was continued by his brother until October of the same year, when Arthur W. Hall of Rockland bought a half interest in the business, the firm being Moore & Hall. Mr. Hall was a first-class job printer and during his connection with the paper made a specialty of that branch of the business.

Moore & Hall dissolved April 12, 1886, Moore's interest going to Hon. O. G. Hall, whose son already had a half-interest. Herbert M. Lord, Colby, '84, became the editor until December of the same year when he purchased an interest in the Rockland Courier-Gazette. O. G. Hall then took the editorial chair where he remained until May, 1890.

In October, 1895, the plant then located in the second story of Gilman block was sold to Samuel Appleton Burleigh, Colby, '94, of Vassalboro. Mr. Burleigh improved the equipment of the office somewhat and with the issue of February 13, 1896, changed the paper to a six-column quarto form which it retains. In December of the same year, Mr. Burleigh changed the paper to a semi-weekly, Tuesdays and Fridays, but soon found that it did not pay and April 16, 1897, the paper was published again as a weekly with Friday as the day of publication. November 12, 1897, a department in French was made a feature of the paper. This was edited and compiled by Dr. A. O. Boulay, but in December of that year was given up.

February 23, 1898, W. M. Ladd of Fairfield bought the plant and November 11 of the same year, the business was incorporated under the name of W. M. Ladd Company. November 21, the plant was moved to the Haines building on Common street. In December, 1898, the firm began the publication of three country weeklies: The Clinton Herald, The Vassalboro Times, The China Tribune. January 4, 1899, a linotype machine was installed, followed by a second one in December, 1901. A web perfecting press was added to the plant in October, 1899. In

December, the company were re-organized and the capital stock increased to $100,000. W. M. Ladd, H. C. Ladd and A. J. Ladd hold the stock.

THE KENNEBEC DEMOCRAT.

Waterville's third local paper appeared Wednesday, February 2, 1887, in the shape of a nine-column folio sheet styled The Kennebec Democrat. "Ben" Bunker, as he was familiarly called, was an unique character, and published a paper as unique as himself as the following extracts from his "salutatory" will indicate. "Custom has decreed that when a man has become a financial wreck and desires to rid himself of friends, increase the number of his enemies, and advertise his faults to a cold, unfeeling public, by publishing a newspaper, he shall give to his readers his views, politically and otherwise, make the usual promise to behave as well as his depraved nature will allow, give four dollars' worth of reading matter for half the money, confess his hopes and fears, expecting to be greeted with journalistic yelps in the shape of back-handed compliments from his esteemed contemporaries, and be criticized by his very near and dear friends who were not consulted." As a profession of faith the editor stated that "The Kennebec Democrat will be Democratic seven days in the week, hot or cold, sunshine or darkness."

Mr. Bunker then went on to state his belief in the prosperity of Waterville and to prophesy that the handsome village would soon be numbered among the cities of the State. One of the features of The Democrat were the frequent venomous attacks on various citizens who disagreed with the editor politically, and the use of cuts, whittled out with a jack-knife by Mr. Bunker himself, to caricature his victims. Mr. Bunker ran the paper until his death, March 8, 1894, after which it was run for three months by F. Wilbur Brown, who had been connected with the office for several years, when it was sold to Augusta parties and moved to that city and the name changed to The Maine Democrat.

THE EASTERN FARMER.

In September, 1887, The Home Farm establishment was moved from Augusta and the name of the paper changed to The Eastern Farmer, Wing, Burleigh & Co., proprietors, S. L. Boardman, editor. The Farmer was an eight page, six column, agricultural paper published monthly at The Mail office. The firm was composed of Hon. Hall C. Burleigh, Charles G. Wing, and Daniel F. Wing. The paper lost money steadily, and April 19, 1888, the list was sold to The Lewiston Journal, only thirty numbers having been issued.

THE SAWYER PUBLISHING COMPANY.

In May, 1892, George Fred Terry started a publishing business that in a very few years grew to immense proportions and has very materially increased the business prosperity of Waterville. The business began with the publication of the Fireside Gem, a monthly paper belonging to the class of what is known as Mail Order papers. Mr. Terry purchased the paper in Portland and the equipment on the start, according to Mr. Terry was "one room in Masonic block, two tables, and a right to publish 'The Fireside Gem.'" The mechanical work was done by outside parties.

In November, 1892, the business was incorporated under the name of The Sawyer Publishing Company and a little later was moved into the upper floor of Hayden block on Temple street and some printing material and a two-revolution flat-bed press put in. The business grew steadily and in the winter of 1894-1895 the company purchased the subscription list of a paper published in Boston and known as "The American Nation." Shortly after the plant was moved into the lower floor of the Milliken building so-called, on the east side of Main street, next to the Maine Central railroad crossing. In 1896 the small press was taken out and the first web-perfecting press installed. The following year, 1896, a third paper, "The Home Treasury," was purchased and the whole of the building occupied. This same year the land and buildings on Chaplin street between the Maine Central railroad and Ticonic street were purchased, and the business was moved

there in the summer of 1898. Two years later the building now occupied was built. The building is 45x90 feet, two stories and a basement, practically amounting to a three-story building, and the whole of it is used for the business, as well as a part of the old building. In the winter of 1900-1901, the present fast perfecting press was installed. This press has a capacity of 20,000 thirty-two page papers an hour.

The growth of the business in the ten years it has been established, has been almost marvelous. At present more than 100 people are given regular employment and the pay roll exceeds $50,000 a year. The circulation has grown from 25,000 copies per month to more than 1,600,000 copies per month, a special mail car being dispatched every working day.

THE TURF, FARM AND HOME.

The Turf, Farm and Home was removed to this city from Auburn, where it was established as an organ of the horse breeders of Maine. The first issue to appear in this city was published June 1, 1894, the office being established in the first floor of the Dunn block. Soon after coming here the paper widened its scope and added a department devoted to dairying, employing Otis Meader of Albion as dairy editor, and soon after added a poultry department with Geo. P. Coffin of Freeport, a well-known poultry fancier, as editor of that department. Later a household department was added and all these departments are being energetically maintained so that today the paper is an all round agricultural journal occupying a very important part in the discussion of the leading agricultural topics of the day and its scope of usefulness is constantly being widened. The paper is owned and published by the Turf Publishing Company, Mr. A. R. Cobb of Portland being president and Mr. E. P. Mayo, editor and business manager.

WATERVILLE EVENING MAIL.

In the winter of 1895-96, the proprietors of The Waterville Mail came to the conclusion that the time was ripe for a daily paper in Waterville, and on January 29, 1896, the first number of the Waterville Evening Mail appeared, and it has been pub-

lished regularly since. The Evening Mail is a four-page, seven-column sheet and, while giving briefly the news of the world, makes no pretension to be anything but a local paper for Waterville and near-by towns.

The proprietors have steadily added to the equipment of the office, this including large quantities of new type and material, an electric motor, a folder, and in 1901, a type-setting machine, with a complete new dress of type. The circulation of the paper has taken no remarkable jumps, but has increased a little every year, and with the excellent advertising patronage, both local and foreign, has put the paper on a solid foundation of prosperity that promises to continue.

THE CLIFTON MONTHLY.

This mail order paper was started in July, 1899, by Leo C. Fuller, who sold it in March, 1901, to the Waterville Publishing Company. Mr. Fuller bought back the paper in January, 1902, and now claims a paid-up subscription list of 10,000 to 12,000 names. The size of the paper varies from sixteen to twenty-four pages, according to the season of the year, the larger size being used during the winter months. Mr. Fuller has no printing plant, the mechanical work being done by outside parties.

THE CHRISTIAN CIVIC LEAGUE RECORD.

The first issue of The Christian Civic League Record was published September, 1900. The Record is a monthly paper and is the organ of the Christian Civic League. Its purpose is according to its constitution, "by all the means at our command and by co-operation with other existing agencies, 1st, to educate the people in all that pertains to good citizenship; 2nd, to arouse and maintain throughout the State a reverence for law; 3d, to secure the enactment of the best possible laws; their impartial execution, and the choice of competent officials to that end." The paper is non-partisan, non-denominational.

THE ICONOCLAST.

The Iconoclast was the name of a semi-monthly paper of four pages with seven columns to the page, which was started November 15, 1900, by Mr. J. H. McCone of this city. The Iconoclast was independent in politics and was one of the first papers to suggest re-submission of the prohibitory constitutional ammendment. The paper was given over to the support of license; attacked the methods of the Christian Civic League in the enforcement of the prohibitory law; indulged in editorial comment that was forceful if not elegant and died as its editor expected it would, in its infancy. The circulation of the Iconoclast was chiefly among the enemies of the prohibitory law and politicians and reached 1,000. Mr. McCone started the paper for personal reasons without suggestion from any person and having no financial backing the life of the paper was limited by the amount of cash the proprietor could secure between issues. The Iconoclast closed its career with the seventh number.

COLLEGE AND SCHOOL PAPERS.

The Colby Echo, formerly published monthly, but for the past four years, weekly, is published by the students of Colby college during the school year.

The Coburn Clarion is published twice each term by the students of Coburn Classical Institute.

The Nautilus is published by the students of the Waterville High school.

The Colby Oracle ought not to be omitted from a list of Waterville publications. It has now made thirty-six annual appearances, and a file of its numbers contains a pretty complete record of events of interest in the college years, and that is what a newspaper prints. The Oracle had predecessors in its field, among them the Watervillian, of which a few numbers were printed.

CHAPTER XX.

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS.

The Waterville Young Men's Christian Association — The Stevens Hospital—The Woman's Christian Temperance Union — The Kiest Business College—Hall's Military Band—The Cecilia Club—Garfield Camp No. 1, Sons of Veterans—Co. H, Second Regiment National Guard, State of Maine— The Waterville Bicycle Club—The Waterville Gun Club.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Y. M. C. A. of Waterville was organized May 22, 1867, with Joshua Nye as president; E. R. Drummond, C. F. Gardner and J. L. Towne, vice-presidents; Z. E. Taylor, corresponding secretary; G. B. Broad, recording secretary; William Bodge, treasurer; A. M. Dunbar, librarian.

About $800 was immediately raised, and rooms in the Boutelle Block were leased, which were dedicated June 19, 1867. The association maintained religious meetings on Sunday and kept open a reading room during the week. At one time an evangelist was employed, and the meetings under his charge proved successful. After several years the work declined and the association closed its doors in 1875, having on hand a small balance in money which it finally turned over to its successor.

In 1886 another association was formed, with Cyrus W. Davis as president. Rooms were opened in Boutelle Block as before. A well-stocked reading room was provided, and the religious meetings held were helpful and successful. In 1888 Mr. E. A. Pierce, who had had thorough preparation for his work, was employed as secretary in charge. He remained two years, during which good work was done. A gymnasium was opened which

proved popular, though it lacked some desirable features. Mr. Pierce resigned in 1889 to accept a more important position, and Mr. Edmund W. Foster, who has served the association in many ways and with great loyalty, became acting secretary. In 1890 Mr. L. N. Tower became secretary. His successors have been G. A. Mathews, A. T. Craig, E. F. Hitchings, F. E. Libby and Rev. Gideon Mayo.

Mr. Davis was succeeded by Mr. Frank B. Philbrick, who for many years has been president, sparing neither time, labor or money for the good of the association. In addition to the religious work of the association, classes have been maintained, those in mechanical drawing under President Philbrick proving especially valuable, enabling some who have attended them to secure good positions.

Since 1900 no general secretary has been employed, the reading room, which is now in Plaisted Block, being in charge of Mr. Edmund W. Foster. For many years efficient and valuable work was done by Mr. Henry L. Tappan as treasurer. The Ladies' Auxiliary has proved loyal and has aided the association in many ways. Even when little work was carried on by the association the auxiliary has persistently labored to furnish money for and to keep up interest in this important work.

THE STEVENS HOSPITAL.

April 16, 1901, Mrs. Anna W. Stevens, wife of Charles Stevens, who for some time had cared for patients at her home, leased the King residence, which afterward had been fitted for a hospital, on Boutelle avenue. She opened it as a home hospital, where patients could have private rooms and home attentions. Having the endorsement of the physicians of the city and the enthusiastic praise of her patients, Mrs. Stevens has made the hospital successful. Nearly one hundred patients have been cared for with the best results. The institution fills an important place in the city. So many people come here to work in the manufacturies, on the railroad, or to attend school, whose homes are far away, there is great need of just such an institution as the Stevens Home Hospital.

THE WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

In the year 1878 the women of Waterville were invited by Mrs. Sarah Girard Crosby to meet in the Congregational vestry to consider the formation of a Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Mrs. Crosby's enthusiasm proved contagious and a union was formed, of which Mrs. James H. Hanson became president and Mrs. S. G. Crosby secretary. Mrs. R. B. Dunn and others interested themselves in the work, which was carried on vigorously for about eight years. Then followed a period of eight years in which the society seemed dormant, though its members did not a little independent work. A third period of eight years began when Mrs. Crosby again called the women together in 1894 for the reorganization of the society. Mrs. Crosby was elected president and has held the office till the present time. She certainly was well qualified for the work. Of the Girard family of Pennsylvania, her grandfather was a brother of Stephen Girard, who founded Girard College. Mrs. Crosby for fifteen years had been stenographer to the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine, being the second woman in America to be appointed to such a position. She had done much reporting for Justices Appleton, Dickerson and Barrows, and reported the last term ever held by each of these celebrated men. For five years she had been stenographer to the Maine Board of Agriculture. Among the other workers was Mrs. E. E. Cain, who, as State organizer for Juvenile temples, had accomplished much for temperance.

The union never has had a large membership, but has exerted its influence both independently and in the support of other temperance movements. It entertains the State Convention of the W. C. T. U. in September, 1902. Its present membership is forty-five. Its officers are, Mrs. S. G. Crosby, president; recording secretary, Mrs. Marian H. Leslie, corresponding secretary, Mrs. Abbie J. Tubbs; treasurer, Mrs. L. F. Boothby.

THE KIEST BUSINESS COLLEGE.

This institution is one of the latest additions to the educational equipment of the city, yet already many young men seeking preparation for business pursuits have availed themselves of its

resources. Its predecessors have been the Bliss Business College and the Waterville Business College. November 22, 1899, it was bought by Mr. Keist and the name changed to Kiest Business College. In 1902 it removed to fine quarters in the new Flood Block, which it now occupies. It offers different courses in stenography, commercial law and practice, and all matters involved in actual business. Since November, 1899, it has enrolled 243 students.

HALL'S MILITARY BAND.

Very early in the history of Waterville the formalities of Commencement Day and the military exigencies of "muster" and "training" days made a brass band a necessity. That necessity was met as early as 1822, and bands have existed here from that time on. In 1890 Mr. R. B. Hall, who already had taken rank as one of the best cornetists in the State, and was favorably known as a composer of music, came to Waterville. He organized the Waterville Military Band and Hall's Orchestra. These organizations were carefully trained and their work was very acceptable and popular.

December 30, 1899, Mr. Cyrus W. Davis, who had shown his interest in the band in many ways, with other citizens who appreciated the value of the band to the city, formed a corporation for "the establishing and maintaining in the city of Waterville a band and orchestra." The incorporators were: Frank Redington, Dr. J. F. Hill, Cyrus W. Davis, C. F. Johnson, Geo. K. Boutelle, H. E. Judkins, R. B. Hall, F. C. Thayer, G. F. Terry, W. T. Haines and C. B. Stetson. The officers of the corporation were: President, Dr. J. F. Hill; vice-president, Frank Redington; clerk, Cyrus W. Davis,; treasurer, Geo. K. Boutelle; manager, R. B. Hall. The corporation pays the salary of Prof. Hall and for the services of the members of the band and receives the earnings. It exists, however, not for the purpose of making money, but for the support of a band that will be a credit to the city, as Hall's Military Band and orchestra certainly are. For several years the city has employed the band to give open air concerts in Monument Park during the summer. The music rendered at the school and college commencements is of a high order,

and that rendered at the Centennial was much appreciated and enjoyed. Prof. Hall's reputation as conductor and composer has constantly widened, and the band has come to be an institution which the city could not well do without.

THE CECILIA CLUB.

The Cecilia Club would record not as matter of boasting, but as plain statement of historical fact that it was not organized to join the Maine Festival Chorus, but was already in existence when the festival movement was inaugurated. It owes its existence to the persistent labors of Mrs. George F. Davies and Mrs. Frank B. Hubbard, who secured nineteen persons who were organized as the Cecilia Club, October 15, 1896. The officers elected were: W. C. Philbrook, president; Elwood T. Wyman, vice-president; Mrs. George F. Davies, secretary and treasurer. The directors were: Mrs. Frank B. Hubbard, Miss Ella Downer, Miss Susie Fogarty, Mrs. J. H. Knox and Mrs. George A. Kenniston.

The club was small and heroic labors devolved upon its officers, yet such was their success that after joining the Maine Festival Chorus in January, 1897, and careful training under Prof. George Pratt Maxim, with a full chorus of eighty voices it sang in the Bangor Festival in October, 1897. During the same year two successful concerts were given. Prof. Carlton B. Stetson became president of the club in 1898, continuing in efficient leadership until his resignation in 1902. Miss Nellie Webber (now Mrs. Dr. M. L. Eastman) was the first pianist. After her removal from the city, Mrs. Franklin W. Johnson was elected, and has already given three years of work characterized by sympathetic insight as well as accurate and brilliant performance. Prof. Maxim conducted the club for three seasons with great fidelity and success. His successor was Prof. Llewellyn B. Cain of this city, whose work and ability were such as to secure more flattering offers from Portland and other cities which led to his withdrawal. The present conductor is Dr. Latham True of Portland. The club has participated in each of the Maine Musical Festivals, and has given concerts in the city which have been greatly enjoyed. It has rendered aid on several patriotic occasions and its singing was one of the features of the

Centennial celebration. It has been fortunate in its officers and directors. Mrs. Davies who has given so much of thought and labor to its interests served as secretary until 1901 when ill health caused her to resign. A great deal of strength has been contributed to the club by its Fairfield members. The present membership of the club is about eighty.

Its officers are: president, vacant; vice-president, Franklin W. Johnson; secretary, Mr. Joseph T. Murray of Fairfield; treasurer, Miss Blanche Smith; conductor, Dr. Latham True pianist, Mrs. Franklin W. Johnson. Directors: Mrs. Frank B. Hubbard, Miss Ella Downer, Mrs. George F. Davis, Miss Elizabeth Connor of Fairfield and Mrs. Edbert Kelley of Fairfield. The Cecilia club holds high place in the esteem of the people though perhaps it never will attain the popularity possessed by "The singing school kept at Col. Hayden's" in 1795.

GARFIELD CAMP, NO. 1, SONS OF VETERANS.

This camp has the distinction of being the first camp of the order organized in New England. It was organized by General Isaac S. Bangs who was the organizer of the New England grand division of the order. Its charter was granted Mar. 20, 1888. Its object was similar to those of the Grand Army and though it cannot look back to comradeship in days of battle, yet by holding up the same ideals of patriotism, and keeping fresh the memory of those who gave the service of their lives to the Union, it will hold an important place among the patriotic forces of the future.

The first captain of Garfield camp was Dennis M. Bangs, son of General Bangs. His successors have been, Lewis Pollard, Ellery Vose, J. D. Reynolds, E. B. Dunbar, Robert Reny, Joseph C. Colby, who has served several terms, James Coombs, Irving Barnes, Charles Frazier, Geo. B. Jackson and Frank W. Gowan. The present officers are: capt. Frank W. Gowan; 1st lieut., vacant; 2nd lieut., Belmont Jordan; chaplain, T. E. Vose; q. m. sergt., W. J. Leathers; 1st. sergt., Charles W. Frost; camp council, Herbert L. Simpson, Willard Tucker, T. E. Vose. The camp enrolls 51 men. A Ladies Aid society of Garfield camp No. 1, society No. 10, was chartered June 10, 1892.

COMPANY H, 2ND REGIMENT, NATIONAL GUARD, STATE OF MAINE.

Company H was organized Nov. 10, 1880. Capt. A. T. Shurtleff was a charter member and has remained with the company through its entire history. Many of the men connected with it have become prominent in the civil life and work of the community. May 2nd, 1898, Co. H answered the first call for troops and went with a full company to Augusta. As the second regiment was not sent out Co. H as a company returned home but so many of its members enlisted in the first regiment and in the first Maine artillery that the company was almost disorganized. It has the honor of having sent more men into the Spanish and Philippine wars than did any other company in the State of Maine. Several of the men who enlisted did not reside in Waterville but they belonged to the Waterville organization. The roll of the men who served in the Spanish war as given by Lieutenant William I. Sterling is as follows:

In the First Maine Infantry—Laus Berg, Fred F. Burgess, George F. Doe, Forrest I. Gilman, Walter Hand, George W. Herrin, Irving R. Hughes, Joseph F. King, Axel Lidstrom, Edward R. Penney, Allen L. Penney, Trefflie Pomerleau, William I. Pooler, Ogra Pooler, Wirt I. Priest, Archie Simpson, Harold A. Sinclair, Elroy W. Thompson, John C. Tripp, Arthur F. Sheaff, John A. Sjogren, Henry L. Winslow.

In the First Maine Artillery—Joseph T. Allen, Harley E. Avery, Benj. F. Auchu, Leon A. Bachelder, Alec Barnabee, Ernest A. Barnes, Richard J. Barry, Jr., Nelson Bennet, Joseph Butler, Henry E. Buzzell, Charles L. Cabana, Frank Charity, Mathias Champagne, Augustus Coomb, James J. Conway, Frank B. Crosby, Ralph W. Davis, James W. Dutton, Frank B. Farmer, Harry Fenson, William Ferguson, Ralph H. Foster, Joseph Franconer, Richard E. Furlong, Jr., LaForest E. Graves, Arthur Greenwood, Joseph A. Gurney, Fred E. Hall, Samuel J. Jakins, Charles W. Keniston, Harry P. Lancaster, Frank C. Latlip, Edward Lessor, Llewellyn M. Libby, Howard M. McFarland, William J. McLellan, Edmund W. Merrill, Albert F. Merrow, Thomas F. Moore, Frank F. Perry, David B. Pooler, Fred E. Pooler, Harry Pooler, Hadley D. Rhodes, Albert G. Ryan, Ardacton Smith, Onesime Soucier, William I. Sterling, Herbert

A. Taylor, Daniel H. Thing, Albert J. Thomas, Joseph Vigue, Joseph D. Volier, Sargie L. Warren, Edward Willette.

After the Spanish war about fifteen men of Co. H followed the flag in the Philippines.

On the return of the men who had been furloughed to join the battery, the company was reunited and recruited to its full strength in 1899. Its drill has been in Thayer's hall but since the completion of the City hall the basement of the old City hall has been fitted up for an armory and drill will be in the main hall. The company was never in better condition than at present (1902). Capt. A. T. Shurtleff is now the senior captain in the National Guard, State of Maine. The other officers are: 1st lieut. Joseph H. Whitehouse; 2nd lieut. William I. Sterling; 1st sergeant, Charles W. Keniston; quarter master sergeant, Harry L. Hughes; 2nd sergeant, Horace E. Moore; 3rd sergeant, John P. Sibley; 4th sergeant, Percy W. Hawes; 5th sergeant, William O. Stinson; 1st corporal, Herbert L. Simpson; 2nd corporal, John L. Swift; 3rd corporal, Perley A. Emery; 4th corporal, Harry L. Gordon; 5th corporal, John A. L. Terrio; 6th corporal, William McKague; 7th corporal and cook, Charles Cabana; musicians, Geo. E. Dow, Arthur K. Strout.

Corporal Perley A. Emery and others are already veterans of two wars and yet like all the members of Co. H are loyal soldiers of the National Guard. Co. H in 1900 won the first prize in the regimental shoot and thus the championship of the State. In the matter of rounds fired at preliminary practice it is far ahead of the other companies in the State.

THE WATERVILLE BICYCLE CLUB.

From the interest created by an invitation to the wheelmen of Waterville to participate in the parade on Columbus Day, 1892, sprang the Waterville Wheel club. The club was organized November 19, 1892, in Masonic block with eight charter members. The officers elected were A. B. Cook, president, F. B. Gardner, vice-president and H. E. Davidson, secretary and treasurer. Of the charter members, only H. E. Davidson and F. B. Gardner remain, but the club membership has increased slowly but steadily from the first until now with nearly seventy members

it can claim to be the largest bicycle club in the State (with possibly one exception). Orange and black were adopted as club colors and the orange and black monogram (W. B. C.) has became familiar to wheelmen all over the State. The club has very pleasant rooms occupying the whole of one floor of Boutelle block corner Main and Temple streets. These rooms are used for club business and social purposes but neither gambling nor liquors ever have been allowed within them. The present officers of the club are Leslie P. Loud, president, John Suttie, vice-president and captain, A. W. Stevens, secretary and C. F. Miller, treasurer.[1]

THE WATERVILLE GUN CLUB.

The Waterville gun club was organized in 1892 by a few men who were fond of shooting, the first shoots of the club being held in Burleigh field where dwelling houses are now numerous. A club house was built on land of Frank Chase in the western part of the city the second year, and was later moved to the high hill on Drummond avenue, and later from there to its present location in the southern part of the city.

The five-man team representing the club shot at the state tournaments with indifferent success until 1897 when at Richmond it won the state championship. The team consisted of Sidney A. Green, Samuel L. Prebble, Walter E. Reid, Elwood T. Wyman and Andrew Merrill. The same team, with the substitution of Wesley Getchell for Merrill, defended the title in 1898, but lost to Auburn in 1899. In 1901, the Waterville team made up of Messrs. Green, Preble, Reid, William H. Stobie and Dana P. Foster, again won the championship of the State.

The club has also furnished the State champion in the individual match three times, Walter E. Reid having won it once, and Samuel L. Preble twice. No other club in Maine has furnished so many shooters of acknowledged skill.

The club officers are Samuel L. Preble, president, Dana P. Foster, secretary, and J. A. Davison, treasurer.

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1. The above facts concerning the bicycle club were kindly furnished by Mr. H. B. Holland, for many years a member of the club. EDITORS.

CHAPTER XXI.

THE PRESENT BUSINESS OF WATERVILLE; SOME COMPARISONS WITH THE PAST AND A GLANCE INTO THE FUTURE BUSINESS CONDITIONS.

By Frank Redington.

When Waterville became incorporated as a town, she had but few manufactories and not many merchants. Her financial transactions were, of course, very limited. Money in those days was a very scarce article, and barter and exchange were the rule. Here on the banks of the Kennebec had gathered a small colony of people, striving hard to make a living out of the soil and turn an honest penny by felling and clearing the forests, and converting the logs into lumber by means of the very limited processes then known to man.

Here lay one of the most beautiful spots in all the States of the Union. Nature had been lavish of her gifts and seemed to have scattered them about in great profusion for the hand of man to pick up and transform into things of service and of welfare to himself. The beautiful fall of water on the Kennebec river, named by the Indians Ticonic, or Teconnet, came dashing and laughing over the great ledge, and needed only the hand and brain of man to transform it into a means of wealth. It seemed to say: "Here am I. Come and take me; use me to thy purposes and for thy advancement and elevation. I will add to thy comfort, to thy wealth, and to thy happiness." And then it quietly sped away to the great mother ocean, leaving a silence broken only by the sound of the woodsman's axe as he toiled to provide a home for himself and family.

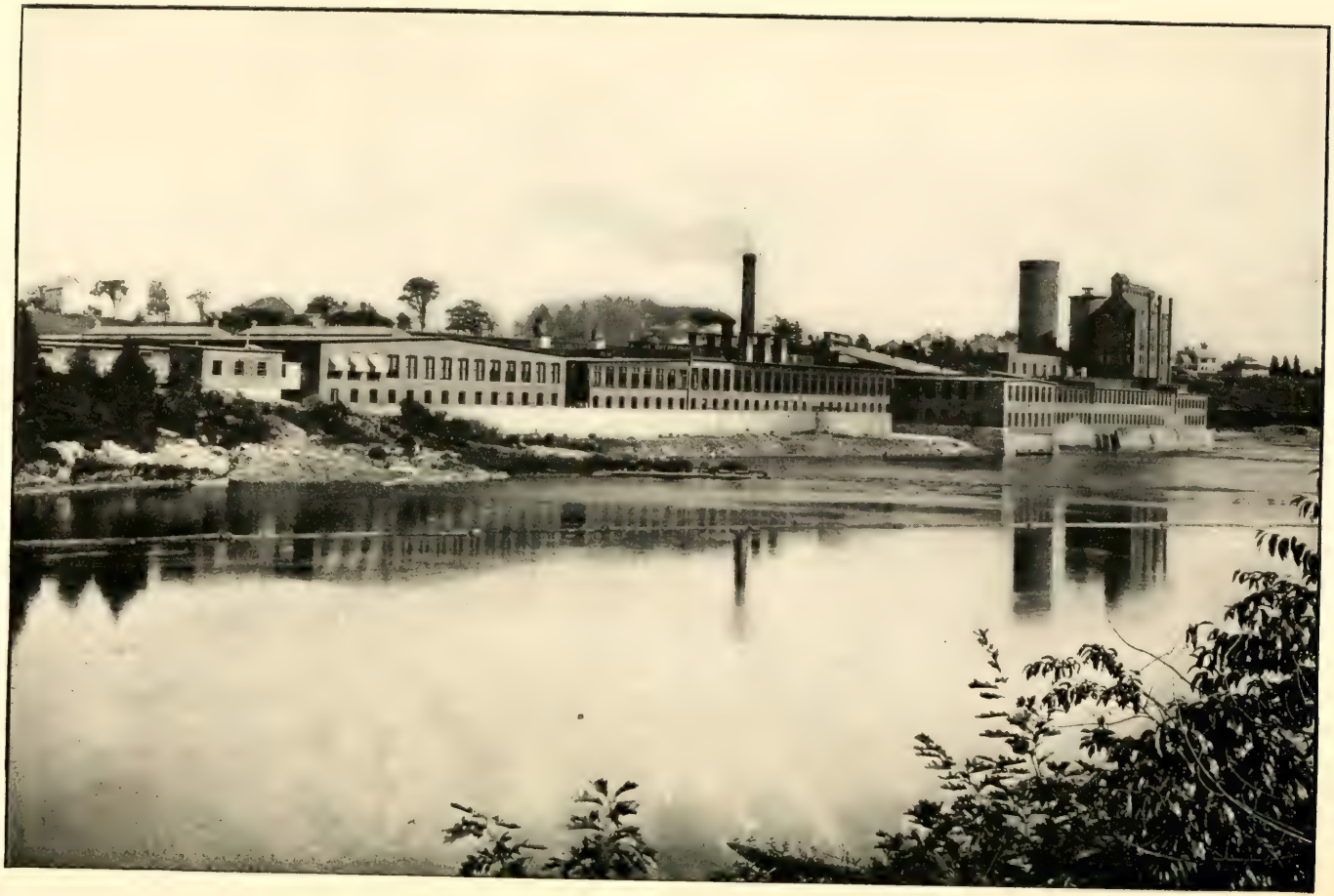
The great forest which then covered the land in all directions dared the pioneer to a contest of endurance and privation. But I will leave the history of this to other hands better prepared than my own to set forth the record of these early days, and will proceed to the consideration of the financial and business standing of the city at the present time, after giving a brief abstract of the rapid growth of the old town since the locating of the Lockwood Cotton Mill on the west bank of the Kennebec.

THE LOCKWOOD COMPANY.

The manufacturing industries of Waterville are of great importance, as can readily be seen by a glance at the statistics given in connection with this article. Thirty years ago, the town lay almost dormant; a lethargy pervaded all her activities; a few only of the older industries remained. It looked as if she had reached her limit of greatness and was soon to sink into a slow but sure decay. Then came the change. The Lockwood Cotton Mill, established in 1875, gave a boom to all interests; the citizens awakened, rubbed their eyes and sat erect; real estate changed hands; an influx of new energy seemed to vibrate and pulsate through the veins of old Waterville. From that time to the present, she has moved steadily forward, and bids fair to continue upon her onward course for an indefinite period.

The second Lockwood Mill was built in 1882, and this more than doubled the number of employes, and consequently gave a renewed impetus to all kinds and classes of financial interests.

At this time, we had but few other manufactories of importance. There were several smaller industries, such as the old shank factory, which was located where the one-time paper mill had stood; and the Webber & Haviland foundry, oldest of Waterville's present industries, which had been a landmark for years; the Crommett's Mills saw mill, and the Furbush sash and blind factory, together with the Ricker tannery and the old match factory. One other industry deserves mention at this time. This is the Hathaway shirt factory. Every old resident of Waterville will readily bring to mind Charles F. Hathaway and his characteristics, his tract-distributing proclivities and his deeds of charity. The old factory still exists, but has been much enlarged and modernized. It is now in the control of Mr. C. A. Leighton,



PAPER MILLS OF THE HOLLINGSWORTH & WHITNEY CO.

who has brought the business up to its present high standard. The old railroad repair shops were at this time located near the Maine Central freight depot, and employed a few good mechanics. The neighboring towns of Oakland, Fairfield and North Vassalboro did a renumerative business in a diversity of manufactures. Oakland employed a large number of people in making edge tools, Fairfield in the lumber interest, and North Vassalboro in the woolen industry. These all contributed to Waterville's mercantile interests and helped to fill the coffers of her thrifty business men.

THE HOLLINGSWORTH & WHITNEY CO.

Second in order of importance among the present manufacturing interests of Waterville is the Hollingsworth & Whitney Pulp Mill, located on the east bank of the Kennebec, in Winslow, opposite the college buildings. This is not actually a Waterville industry, but her mercantile interests are subserved by this great plant, employing as it does some 675 hands, largely skilled mechanics, at good wages. It is obvious to all that the distribution of money from this source is a great help to Waterville, and it is confidently expected that this plant will soon be much enlarged.

These mills, known as the Taconnet, Mohegan, and Algonquin, are but one plant of several owned and operated by the company; the others being the Cobbossee and the Aroostook mills at Gardiner, Maine. The company is everywhere known as one of the oldest, strongest, most conservative, and yet most thoroughly up to date pulp and paper manufacturing corporations in the country. Its officers are: Chas. A. Dean, president; Edward B. Eaton, treasurer; Waldo E. Pratt, vice-president; M. L. Madden, assistant manager; H. E. Fales, assistant treasurer; F. E. Boston, manager of mills; W. H. Stobie, superintendent of mills; H. W. Vaughan, New York sales agent; N. G. Torrey, purchasing agent. The main office of the company is located in the Dean building at 60 India street, Boston, Mass., and the New York office at 309 Broadway.

The Taconnet and Mohegan mills were erected in 1892, and the Algonquin Sulphite Fibre mill in 1899. The principal build-

ings of the plant are of brick, resting upon granite foundations. The product of the Taconnet paper mill is 100 tons of Manila paper daily; the product of the Mohegan pulp mill is 50 tons of mechanical pulp daily, and the product of the Algonquin Sulphite Fibre mill 60 tons daily. A printing plant, with a large number of presses and a stereotyping outfit, is included in the thorough equipment of the establishment, which prints all kinds of wrapping paper for customers.

The shipping facilities of the mills are ample, a double system of spur tracks of the Maine Central railroad running to the doors of the mills and storehouses. Shipments are thus made easily and promptly. The concern sells to dealers in paper only. Both steam and water power are used for running the mills, the Kennebec river furnishing about 5,000 h. p., 3,000 h. p. of steam and about 1,000 h. p. of electricity are also employed. The company gives employment at its Winslow plant to about 675 men, the average of whose wages is high, their earnings forming an important part of the money monthly placed in circulation in this vicinity. The average monthly pay-roll of the mills amounts to about $30,000. The company owns large townships of timber land where they cut most of their annual supply of pulp wood. It is said that these townships, regardless of other sources of supply, would furnish the Taconnet mills with pulp wood enough to keep them running for at least fifteen years. The relations existing between the corporation and its employes have always been exceedingly pleasant.

The new, well equipped Taconnet club house is an example of the interest the Hollingsworth & Whitney Company has always shown in the comfort and pleasure of the people in its employ.

The company has built and furnished this club house, and admits to its use all employes without charge. The house is managed by an association of the employes who charge a small sum for billiards, pool and bowling, such receipts being used for the benefit of entertainments.

There is a comfortable library with about 3000 volumes and all the leading magazines and daily and weekly papers; a billiard room with two billiard tables and two pool tables; two bowling alleys and a very complete gymnasium; smoking room with good comfortable chairs and card tables; a large hall for entertain-

ments and meetings; and there are toilet rooms with shower baths.

The house is pleasantly situated on high ground, overlooking the Kennebec and the City of Waterville. It has large piazzas and abundant grounds.

A resting place like this, kept clean and orderly, with varied means of amusement, and open to all well behaved of the people employed, is profitable both to the company and its employees.

In other places there are some such club houses supported and managed by the employes; but some wage earners do not feel like devoting any part of their pay to such purposes, so all do not enjoy the use of the club. By true and faithful service men have earned the good will of the company; they have also earned the comfort they get out of this house.

The total cost of the building, grounds, etc., amounts to about $20,000.00. The estimated cost of maintaining this establishment is about $2500.00 per year.

Twenty years ago the president of this company arranged to make stockholders of the men who were to direct the work of the various branches of its business, and to-day a very large amount of its stock is owned by the active working men, in amounts from ten to four hundred and fifty shares each, and all paid for out of their earnings and dividends. The loyal and faithful service of these men has been of great assistance to the company, which during this time has doubled its capital and increased its business to five times its volume of twenty years ago.

MAINE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Another large corporation within our limits employing skilled mechanics to a good number, is the Maine Central Railroad Company. Its repair shops have been a source of much benefit to Waterville's business interests since the railroad first entered our borders. Within a comparatively few years these works have been vastly increased and now have taken on an importance second only to the Lockwood Company in their money value to Waterville, speaking of them as a strictly Waterville industry. Appended is a statement of its present status, containing also comparative figures for the years 1879 and 1901.

The railroad company employs many men outside of these shops, such as engineers, firemen, trackmen, conductors, train men, etc., who make their homes in Waterville and contribute largely to her prosperity.

Those who are familiar with the past may compare the figures given below with those of an earlier period of our history.

Maine Central Freight Business for Waterville.

	1901.		1879.	
	Tons.	Gross Frt. Charges.	Tons.	Frt. Charges.
Freight received	89,307	$118,003.62	3,885	$14,724.62
Freight forwarded	51,991	100,870.41	8,492	22,743.94

Included in the freight business for 1901 is all the business done at Waterville and Winslow by the Hollingsworth & Whitney Co.

Tickets.

1901.		1879.	
No. Pass.	Gross Amount.	No. Pass.	Amount.
83,995	$81,610 98	17,831	$18,482 69

This company received over its road and unloaded at Waterville for its use 30,937 tons, or 1237 cars averaging 25 tons each of bituminous coal for locomotives and shop use.

There are approximately 320 cars, freight and passenger, repaired at Waterville shops each month, making a total for the year of 3840 cars. Last year about 55 locomotives went through the shops for general repairs. There were built at Waterville shops during the year ending June 30, 1901, 16 flat cars, 5 passenger, mail and baggage cars, and one caboose car.

Note. Mr. F. E. Boothby, a native of Waterville and ever loyal to her interests, now Mayor of Portland and General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Maine Central Railroad Company, is entitled to our thanks for the statement of the Railroad's Waterville business as given above.

In connection with the history of the Maine Central Railroad from its entrance into Waterville, it should be mentioned that our fellow townsman, Mr. William Bodge, was acting as brakeman on the first freight that came into the town, Dec. 7, 1849. His brother, Almaren Bodge, was conductor on the first passenger train, Dec. 6, 1849, and Marshall Barrelle was conductor on the first train out of Waterville. Mr. William Bodge is the only living citizen of Waterville who was then in the employ of the railroad company. He served the company as brakeman only a few months, was then promoted to the position of baggage master, and shortly after to that of conductor, which position he filled until about two years ago, retiring with a service of nearly fifty years to his credit.

The average number of men employed at Waterville shops is 250. They receive approximately $14,000 per month. In addition to this, about $16,000 is paid to employes other than shopmen, making a total of $360,000 a year paid to employes at Waterville. The estimated value of manufactured products at Waterville shops for a year is $355,000, including the entire cost of repairing all cars and locomotives.

Waterville yard has three miles of main line and twelve miles of side track; with a capacity of 1252 cars.

THE WISCASSET, WATERVILLE AND FARMINGTON RAILROAD.

Very soon we shall have a new railroad line, extending from the Rangeley Lakes to the sea, having its southern terminus at the large and deep harbor in the historic old town of Wiscasset. This road, while a narrow gauge, will be, to some extent, a competing line with the Maine Central, and will operate to the advantage of shippers of merchandise. It will make Waterville a billing point and cause a concentration of railroad interests in our city. This little road, commencing in Wiscasset, wends its way through the fertile valleys of central Maine, connecting the towns of Wiscasset, Sheepscot, Alna Centre, Head Tide, Whitefield, Preble's, North Whitefield, Cooper's Mills, Maxey's Weeks' Mills, Newel's Palermo, Cole's China, South China, East Vassalboro, North Vassalboro, Winslow, Albion and South Albion, on the east, and Oakland, Smithfield, Rome, Mercer, New Sharon, Farmington, Phillips and the Rangeley region, on the west; and Waterville is in the centre of this chain of municipalities and has the further advantage of being the largest and most prosperous. It follows, as a natural consequence, that the great amount of business flowing from these well-to-do farming and manufacturing communities will gravitate to this city.

The personnel of the company is as follows: L. Atwood, president; G. P. Farley, vice-president; F. B. Hubbard, superintendent; J. H. Gould, treasurer. This road has about forty-two miles of track laid and is already doing business and running trains on schedule time.

THE RIVERVIEW WORSTED MILLS.

The Riverview Worsted Mills is among the new but very important industries. It was founded in 1900 by Mr. Thomas Sampson, who had had a long and successful experience in woolen manufacturing and was largely interested in the mills at North Vassalboro until they were sold to the American Woolen Company. Mr. Sampson associated with him some of the leading business men of the city and the enterprise was a success from the start. Soon it became necessary to enlarge the mills and a second enlargement is in process which will increase the number of operatives to about three hundred, and the pay-roll to $150,000 per year. Only goods of a high grade are manufactured.

THE HATHAWAY SHIRT FACTORY.

The Hathaway Shirt Factory employs 150 hands, and has a pay-roll of $60,000 per annum. The building has been enlarged recently, is finely equipped and has place on the highest list of such manufactories.

THE SAWYER PUBLISHING COMPANY.

The Sawyer Publishing Company, perhaps, comes next in the number of employes, and is of far-reaching importance to our city, employing as it does a large number of young ladies, who are thus enabled to earn a livelihood without going from home. It employs hands to the number of 100; its pay-roll is $48,000. Its business is the publication of "mail order" papers and magazines.

THE WATERVILLE IRON WORKS.

In speaking of the next industry—the Waterville Iron Works—it may be in order to state that it, the oldest of our industries, in common with nearly all which were once located on the banks of the beautiful Messalonskee, has taken up its abode elsewhere. The location of the Waterville Iron Works is now at the "Head of the Falls," and the proprietors, Messrs. Webber & Philbrick, are doing a thriving business. They have a foundry department and a department of machinery. Most of the machinery con-

structed is for mills, especially for pulp mills. They employ an average of thirty-four hands, have a pay-roll of $16,800.

THE WHITTEMORE FURNITURE COMPANY.

The Whittemore Furniture Company is a comparatively new industry, having been established a little over two years. Its business is the manufacture of couches, lounges, Morris chairs, etc. It employs from fifteen to twenty-five hands, according to the season. It has an annual pay-roll of about $9,600. It has been enlarged in 1902 and its future growth is only a matter of time.

In the embryo state is a woolen mill, now building, erected by the Chase Manufacturing Company on the Messalonskee, at the Crommett's Mills bridge. This will employ about twenty hands, and will be a one-set mill, having a water power of 60 h. p. It will have a stimulating effect on our mercantile affairs.

THE WATERVILLE STOVE FOUNDRY.

The Waterville Stove Foundry on Chaplin street, is one of our desirable manufacturing establishments, employing twenty hands, and having a good pay-roll. The men are skilled in their work and command high wages.

THE JAYNES CREAMERY COMPANY.

The Jaynes Creamery Company, located on Toward street, was organized in December, 1899, with ten thousand dollars capital; Amos F. Gerald, president, and R. F. Jaynes, treasurer. It has three hundred patrons among the farmers. It has a branch at Thorndike. This company pays annually, fifty thousand dollars to the farmers. The company sends 5,000 gallons of cream, monthly, to Boston. It handles also butter and cheese in large quantities. Ten hands are employed by this corporation.

Wesley Fitzgerald, on upper College avenue, employs several hands in jobbing in wood work. He has a large machine plant.

A. P. Emery does some business in the tanning of sheepskins, which he has carried on for years.

Many of our citizens are unaware of what is being done in the line of bee culture by Mr. F. F. Graves. The city of Waterville consumes, annually, from six to eight tons of honey; about five tons are produced by city bred bees, and of this amount Mr. Graves raises four and one-half tons, which sells at an average of fifteen cents per pound, or a total of $1,275.

THE WATERVILLE & FAIRFIELD RAILWAY AND LIGHT COMPANY.

The Waterville & Fairfield Railway and Light Company, while not perhaps to be classed as a manufacturing plant, yet does manufacture one of the greatest, most dangerous and least understood products—if it is a product—of these strenuous times. It does all it can to turn night into day and to control the elements for man's advancement and emancipation. It furnishes electric lights for our homes, stores, factories and streets. It also supplies power for many of our other plants, viz.: the Worsted Mill, a part of the Hollingsworth & Whitney Co's. mills, the Waterville Iron Works, and many others. The electric railway is a part of this plant and brings into and carries out of Waterville, 517,895 passengers per year. This electric road is in itself of vast and incalculable importance to Waterville's financial interests. Take away this road and you would take from our merchants a good percentage of business. The extension of this railroad is eagerly looked forward to by the citizens, not only for the accommodation it would afford but because it would add to our monetary advantage.

This company employs thirty-eight hands, and has a pay-roll of $20,000. It has 1,000 h. p. water and 500 h. p. steam. It operates four and three-quarters miles of track, located in Fairfield and Waterville. It runs its cars every half hour from six A. M to ten P. M., and made, last year, 11,765 trips. The company could develop 1,000 h. p. more from its present controlment.

THE UNION GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.

The Union Gas and Electric Company, owned by Mr. Spaulding of Boston, is managed from the office of the Waterville & Fairfield Railway and Light Co. It is a plant constructed by Frank Chase on the lower Messalonskee, just below the site of

the old Webber & Haviland foundry. It has a capacity of 1,500 h. p., water, and uses at present about half of its full power. It is equipped for electric lighting and motor power and is of very even and steady force.

THE MESSALONSKEE ELECTRIC COMPANY.

The Messalonskee Electric Company is a newly organized electrical corporation which bids fair to have a successful future. Its employes, at present, are seven in number and it has an annual pay-roll of $4,500. It is sure to grow, and its growth can but prove to Waterville's advantage. At present it holds the contract for the street lighting in the city.

THE WATERVILLE BEEF COMPANY.

The Waterville Beef Company, owned and controlled by Armour & Company, is an innovation on the old method of supplying our meat markets. Most of the meats which we get now come from Chicago in refrigerator cars, and are distributed from stations in different cities of the State. This company has a plant here, located beside the Maine Central track, and unloads from the car direct to its refrigerator. It has a substantial brick building, especially adapted to its uses. As a distributing centre for this business, Waterville is one of the best in the State. This company employs five hands, but is of much importance to our business interests. It does a business of $200,000 per year; handling over six carloads per month.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY AND HOYT'S EXPRESS COMPANY.

The American Express Company and Hoyt's Express Company are both doing a large and increasing business.

THE NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The New England Telephone and Telegraph Company first located in Waterville in 1880. It has now (June, 1902) 439 instruments in use with a constantly increasing business. It is safe to say that no business man in Waterville or elsewhere gets

so much for his money from any other modern convenience as he does from his telephone connection.

THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

The Standard Oil Company has had a branch of its business established here for nearly thirteen years. It handles for Waterville and vicinity over 300,000 gallons of oil per year and represents a business value of from $30,000 to $35,000. It has its plant beside the railroad track, just west of the Whittemore Furniture Company. It unloads direct from car to storage tanks. The company sells to jobbers and large consumers only.

NEWSPAPERS.

The Mail Publishing Company is a corporation which does a large printing business in addition to issuing the daily and weekly editions of the Waterville Mail. It employes from fourteen to twenty hands and has an annual pay-roll of about $5,800.

The W. M. Ladd Company is another large printing concern. It also publishes the Waterville Sentinel—a semi-weekly paper. It employs an average of twelve hands and has a pay-roll of $5,668 annually.

THE CITY GREENHOUSES.

Several years ago "Uncle Wendell" had a small greenhouse on Front street, where he, a true lover of flowers, cultivated and sold, in limited quantities, both cut flowers and potted plants. He maintained this establishment for some time, but at length the worker and the work disappeared.

Later, Amos C. Stark established a small greenhouse in connection with his residence on Main street, where he gave special attention to the cultivation of potted plants and, in the spring, of seedlings, both vegetable and floral, and bedding plants. He also did quite a business in filling urns for the cemetery. But failing health has compelled him to abandon the work entirely.

It remained for the firm of H. R. Mitchell & Son to build up in Waterville the florist business on a scale in any way commensurate with the growing business of our city and with the demands of an industry which has developed into mammoth proportions in the country during the last twenty-five years.

In the fall of 1896, H. R. Mitchell, who had been a pastor of Baptist churches for over twenty years, and his son, Frank H., who left a good position in a bank, bought quite a section of land on the south side of Highwood street, and erected a large greenhouse.

The patronage of the people of Waterville has been constant and hearty. The new firm soon discovered that they must have more room; so the next summer they erected two more houses, more than doubling their capacity. Trade continued to increase, and the firm began to send their goods to surrounding towns, establishing agencies in many of the thriving villages in Kennebec, Somerset and even Penobscot counties.

The building and equipping of new houses has been almost constant until they have now one of the largest and best equipped florist establishments in Maine. They have about 14,000 square feet of glass, and the greenhouses and other buildings connected with them cover nearly a third of an acre of ground. They ship their goods to all parts of the State and even to other states; their shipping facilities being absolutely the best in Maine.

THE WATERVILLE POST-OFFICE.

The Waterville Post-office has kept pace with the growth of the city. The present incumbent, Mr. W. M. Dunn, is one of the most efficient postmasters the city has ever had. His ability is acknowledged by all, and the public are highly pleased with the treatment accorded them and the manner in which the business of the office is conducted. Mr. Dunn served as postmaster four years under President Hayes' administration. When Grover Cleveland was elected President, F. L. Thayer was appointed to the position, and Mr. Dunn was again appointed when President Harrison came into power, and has served since, to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. Mr. J. F. Larrabee, the assistant postmaster, comes in for a full share of the public approval.

Note. A curious custom of the oldtime post office is noted in the Chaplin MS. The postmaster after arranging the mail would tap on the table for silence. The people who thronged the office would then keep measurably quiet while the post master in a loud voice read the names upon the letters received. The letters were then passed from hand to hand to their owners. This process sometimes was the occasion of considerable mirth and sometimes, as in the suspense which followed the rumored death of Lieutenant Moor, it showed the quick sympathy of the townsmen.

The office force now consists of seven clerks, five carriers and one substitute. This office does a business of $40,000 a year, and it is only a matter of a short time when it will be numbered among the first-class offices.

ELMWOOD HOTEL.

Among the hotels of Waterville the first established and by far the largest is the Elmwood. Its location, equipment and management are unsurpassed. A recent addition made necessary by the increasing business, has made the capacity of the house one hundred and fifty rooms. To the success of the hotel during the last twelve years the proprietor, Mr. Henry E. Judkins and his wife, have contributed the best qualities of host and hostess.

The Bay View Hotel with forty rooms and the Park with twenty-five, are located on Main street and do a good business.

BUSINESS BLOCKS.

One can readily see that all these industries which have been mentioned must necessarily create a demand for merchants, shops, stores, doctors, lawyers, ministers, and humanity's creations and inventions, in nearly all varieties. And we have in Waterville all of the above in large measure.

Our stores are much better than the average throughout the State; our merchants are thrifty, yet generous; and our stocks and stores are large and commodious enough to supply the demands of a city much larger than Waterville now is. We have approximately 150 stores in this city. Many of our merchants are now housed in splendid brick blocks, among which are the Soper, Clukey, Peavy, Masonic, Haines, Plaisted, Burleigh, Hanson, Webber & Dunham, Redington, Arnold, Ware, Milliken, Elden, Boutelle, Flood and Pulsifer blocks; the Ticonic Bank, the Peoples' Bank and the Savings Bank blocks; all of which contribute toward beautifying our streets and enlarging our business interests. A new Savings Bank block is to be soon built at the corner of Main and Appleton streets, and is to be the best block in the city. Its cost, as planned for, is something over $50,000.

THE ELMWOOD HOTEL.

It may be of interest to the older one-time citizens of Waterville, now located elsewhere, to mention some of the changes that have taken place.

Beginning at the lower end of Main street, the old Ticonic block still stands, without external change. The first modern brick building, as you go north, is the Milliken block, which took the place of the old Waterville Savings Bank. On the opposite corner at the junction of Main and Silver streets, where used to stand the old wooden building owned by the Kimball heirs and occupied by David Gallert as a dry goods store, and including the next building that was owned by Joseph Nudd and rented for a saloon for years, now stands a splendid block, three stories, and modern in all respects. This block is of brick, trimmed with granite, and was erected by F. L. Thayer. It is now owned by C. J. Clukey. Next in order is the Plaisted block, one of the best in town. This takes the place of the old stores occupied by J. G. Darrah, Wadsworth Chipman, J. H. Plaisted, William Caffrey and E. Blumenthal. L. H. Soper's large brick block comes next and is among the best. It is three stories. Last April Mr. Soper had a passenger elevator put in to run from basement to top floor. This is the first elevator put into any store in the city; that is run by motor power and used for the accommodation of customers. The three story wooden building owned by Theophilus Gilman adjoins the Soper block. The next brick block is the Barrelle block, three stories, and a fine structure. It stands on the site of the J. P. Caffrey store. The Ware block, similar to the Barrelle block, is next in order. This is a double block, all connected, and closing up the right of way which lay between the old buildings, which were occupied respectively by C. M. Barrelle and C. R. McFadden. Alongside of this is the H. L. Emery block. Passing along, we come to the Savings Bank block, a good brick structure of two stories. There are no more brick buildings until we reach the Peoples' Bank building; but the intervening space is occupied by good substantial wooden buildings. The land on which these buildings stand is probably the most valuable on Main street. The Peoples' Bank and the Ticonic Bank buildings are three story, brick structures and occupied by the owners for banking purposes. Then comes the old Phœnix Block, which looks as it did years ago. A wooden build-

ing stands on the corner, called the Rogers building. On the next corner, at the junction of Main and Temple streets, is the Burleigh block, a three story brick building and of modern style; this takes the place of the old tumble-down wooden affair once occupied by Manley & Tozier as a grocery store. There are two quite good wooden buildings before we reach the Pulsifer and Flood blocks, which were built last year and which are of three stories and modern in all particulars. Then wooden buildings extend to the property owned by the Unitarian Church Society.

The east side of Main street, going south, is practically as it has been for many years, until you get to Temple street. Commencing here, the old brick buildings have been remodelled and present an unbroken front as far as the old Burleigh property, once occupied by Thomas Herrick as a hardware store. These blocks are the Boutelle, Elden, Arnold, and Hanson, Webber & Dunham blocks. From here to the square, or the hay scales, as the boys used to call it, there are no brick buildings, but some of the wooden ones have been remodelled. From common street south we have no brick blocks until we reach the Gallert building, and adjoining this is the Peavy block, one of the best in the city. Then come the same old brick buildings with the roofs pitching toward the street that have stood for years and years. The last pretentious building on the east side of the street is the R. B. Dunn block, used for stores on the ground floor and the Bay View Hotel above. It is one of the largest brick business blocks in the city.

On Common street where once stood a few cheap wooden buildings, now stands the Masonic Temple, built of brick and trimmed with granite. It is three stories and modern in all particulars. Adjoining it is the W. T. Haines block, of the same general style and quality as the former. The ground floor of this building is occupied by the Post-office.

Silver street can boast of one good brick building, that of Frank Redington, on the old Wheeler property where once Sumner A. Wheeler dispensed spruce and lemon beer and sold shot guns. There are several stores on that street, but all of wood, with this exception.

Temple street has grown much as a business section, having many stores both east and west of Main street, and bids fair to increase its number within the near future.

It is not possible to enumerate all the changes that have taken place in the business and residential sections of the city; but to the older people it may be of interest to state briefly some of the most notable ones. On what we term "The Plains," the growth has been notable. It was but a few years ago, when only a few houses, widely scattered, were located in that section, and they were of a poor quality and simply constructed, only one or two rooms in some of them. Then there was the one main thoroughfare, named Water street, and only a few lanes making off from this street, north of Grove street. It seemed like going into another town to go "down on the Plains." But now what a contrast! There are good large substantial homes, clean, neat, roomy and comfortable; fine business blocks, and nearly all kinds of business represented; streets running in all directions; real estate at a premium, and thrift and order found on every hand. It is a small city within itself. The electric cars run the length of Water street every half hour and are well patronized.

Most of us can remember the circus ground on what was called Nudd field and where the school boys played four-old-cat and later baseball. There were no houses there then, but now nearly, if not quite every lot is built upon, making it one of the prettiest and most desirable locations in the city; and further over in the Burleigh field a number of beautiful houses have been built.

Ticonic street, once called "Paddy Lane," is one of the busiest in the city. There are several stores located here and many good homes. Above the railroad crossing on College street many fine residences have been built and new streets have been opened on either side. One of the best schoolhouses in the city—the Myrtle Street schoolhouse— has recently been erected here. It is a building of eight rooms and is crowded with scholars. And so one may go on taking section by section, describing changes, which are in the line of improvements everywhere.

The present demand is for good, substantial, medium-rate rents. There seems to be a scarcity of them, although new houses are being built in all quarters. There may be danger of overdoing in this direction, but it would seem not for some time yet. Real estate is of more value than several years ago, but there seems to be no lack of purchasers.

THE NEW CITY HALL.

During the last year the city has erected a handsome city building, on the site of the old town hall, just off Common street. This building contains rooms for all the city officials; a station house for those who are so unfortunate as to need the restraining hand of the law; a superior court room and a municipal court room, with all the adjuncts necessary for the comfort and convenience of the court officials. A safe and commodious vault occupies the middle section of the first two floors for the keeping safely of all monies and records belonging to the city; and the upper floor is devoted to a large and beautiful auditorium with balcony and stage. Some of our citizens facetiously, and yet rightly, describe this portion of the building as the "Opera House." It is well adapted to the uses of the city in its municipal capacity, and can be used for convention purposes as well. It is also the intention to let this hall for entertainments—thus deriving an income for the city and at the same time furnishing the people with a fine public hall. This building will cost, when completed, about $70,000. Our citizens are all pleased with this structure and proud of its possession.

The College, schools, churches, and other of our public and private edifices, are written up in this volume by others, and I only speak of them as contributing to our wealth and adding to our population.

VALUATION AND TAXATION.

Our assessed valuation for 1902 is $5,219,163; the rate of taxation is 23½ mills; giving a total of $122,650.33. Add to this 2,618 polls, at $3 each, and we have $130,504.33 as the total amount raised by the city. Of this valuation, $4,191,325 was on real estate and $892,007 on personal estate. It may be thought by some that this rate is rather high, but by a comparison with the rates in other cities of the State, it will readily be seen that our burdens are not very heavy. The assessors' report for 1901 shows that we added $100,000 to our valuation, and we add $135,831 this year. The increase in the number of polls is 132.

FIRE DEPARTMENT AND INSURANCE.

We take great and increasing pride in our Fire Department. It was, to a large extent, brought to its present state of efficiency by Chief Engineer A. H. Plaisted, under whose training a thorough system was established. He was succeeded by Chief George F. Davies, the present incumbent, who is the right man to follow in Mr. Plaisted's footsteps. He is fully alive to keeping up the department to its present high standard, and the men under him all readily acknowledge his fitness for the position. Our alarm system is one of the best and gives very good satisfaction. It has been suggested that when it can be readily done, an alarm be placed in a more central location—perhaps on the new city hall, and that it be a whistle, in preference to a bell, as being more readily distinguishable.

In connection with this matter, it may be well to note the item of insurance. Our local insurance men are much pleased with the efficiency of our fire department and it has quite an influence in keeping down the insurance rates.

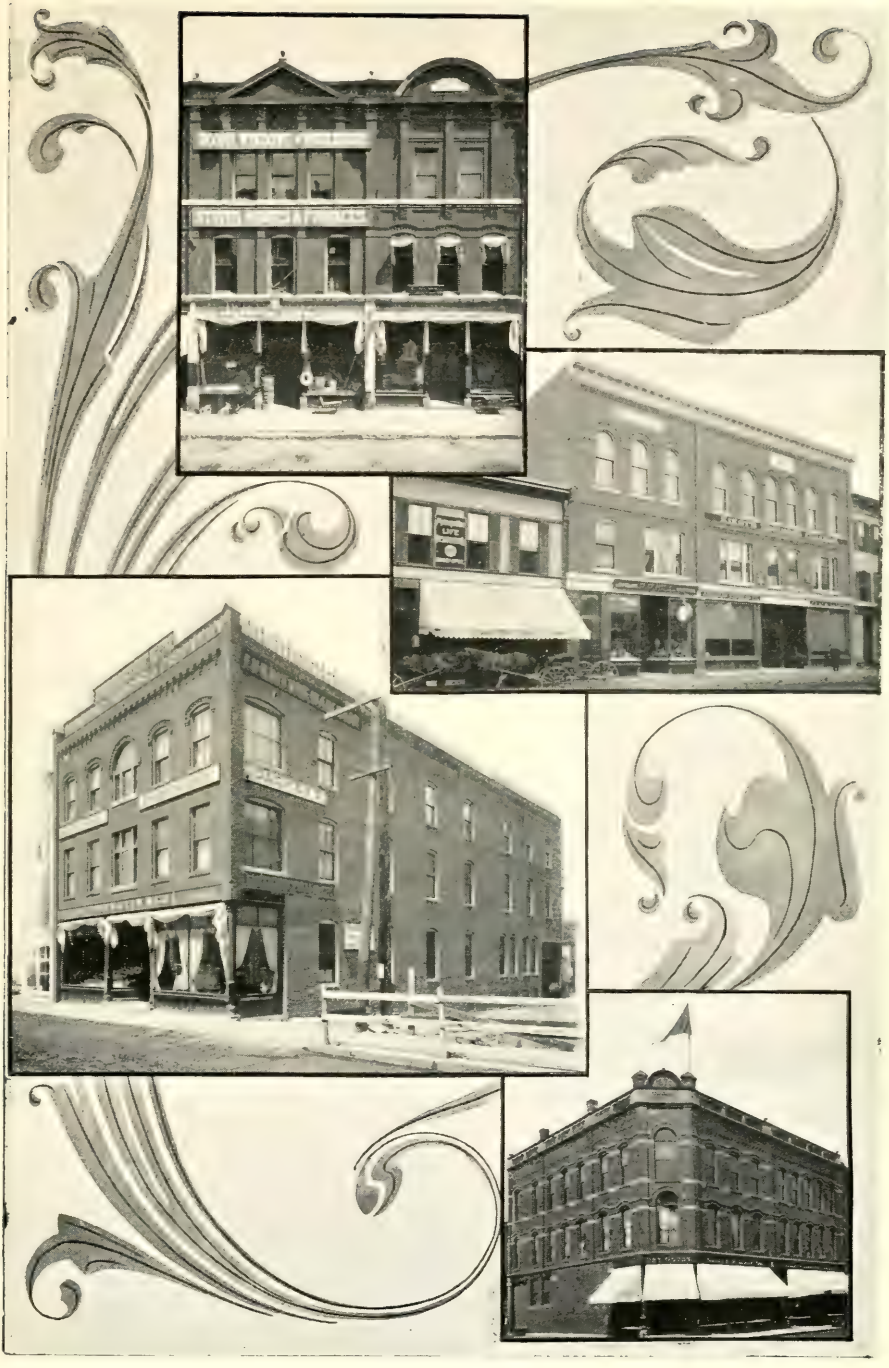
The amount of business done by the insurance companies of Waterville is large; it is estimated to be $75,000 in premiums. Our veteran insurance companies are the L. T. Boothby & Son Company and the C. K. Mathews Company. In mentioning these names I have no wish to slight any other company or individual, but the history of these two companies is contemporary with the growth of the city, and it is not out of place to speak of them.

THE BOARD OF TRADE

Waterville has a flourishing Board of Trade, with a membership of 150. It is alive to all subjects that may be of benefit to our city. It has done much to further the interests of Waterville. It was organized in 1889, with Mayor Nathaniel Meader as its first president, and during his term of office, which covered two years, many meetings were held and topics of much interest, pertinent to the welfare of our city, were debated and acted upon. It brought about a sentiment for concerted action and succeeded in arousing the people to a realization of the fact that we must take hold and push for ourselves in order to get desired results.

Our energetic and forceful citizens communicated their own enthusiasm to others of our slower moulded yet equally interested property owners. The next president was Hon. M. C. Foster, who brought to the Board a mind well stored with business ideas and an energy which was always exerted to Waterville's benefit. Under his administration the Board flourished and grew into large proportions. Frank Redington followed Mr. Foster in the president's office and served for five years. During his control several important matters were acted upon. Colby college wanted to raise a large sum of money to build several new structures, and by the desire of President Nathaniel Butler the coöperation of the Board was secured and a mass meeting held in city hall under the auspices of the Board. The meeting was addressed by several citizens and the final result was the subscription of over $10,000 by Waterville citizens to aid Colby in her efforts, and materially helped in building the new Chemical Laboratory. The Waterville Free Library has received much help from the Board of Trade. The Waterville & Wiscasset Railroad came in for a share of the Board's attention and a large sum was subscribed to assist in its construction. The Summer School was induced to hold its sessions here through the agency of the Board of Trade. The new City Building is the direct outcome of the action of the Board of Trade. The Board took up this matter with a vim and energy that knew no defeat. It appointed committees to wait on Mayor Webb and the city council; it held mass meetings and discussed the question on all occasions; and to-day we have the City Building, for which we may thank the Waterville Board of Trade.

Dr. J. F. Hill is the present president, and under his leadership the Board is growing youthful and powerful. It started the centennial celebration by securing a large list of names of the most influential citizens on a request to the Board to call the proper authorities into action. Combined and concentrated action of such a nature as an organization of this kind can bring about, will always be of advantage to any town or city.



ARNOLD BLOCK.
REDINGTON BLOCK.

FLOOD AND PULSIFER BLOCK.
CLUKEY BLOCK.

POPULATION.

I find by reference to the Maine Register that the population in 1870—four years previous to the establishment of the Lockwood Cotton Mill—was 4,852, and this included West Waterville. It has increased a little year by year until now, on our one hundredth anniversary, we have a population of ten thousand souls, —all busy, all happy and contented. We are growing to be somewhat cosmopolitan and our citizens vie with each other in advancing Waterville's interests at home and abroad. While our population within the city limits is 10,000, we have a flourishing and wide-awake community of surrounding towns to draw from. Within a radius of fifteen miles—the most of whose floating business comes to Waterville—are the towns of Fairfield, Burnham, Clinton, Benton, Winslow, Albion, China, Vassalboro, Sidney, Belgrade, Oakland, Smithfield and Rome, with a population of nearly 20,000, which gives to our mercantile interests a total population of nearly 30,000 with which to do business. Not only does the natural flow of this business tend toward us, but with our large and well-stocked stores we call the larger part of central Maine to our doors to participate in the advantages we offer them.

Many of our residences are handsome structures, beautiful in architectural design, convenient as to location, comfortably arranged and sumptuously furnished. Finely kept lawns surround nearly all of our residential places, and all are attracted by the beauty of our homes.

We have a splendid system of sewerage, which was put in some years ago at a cost of over $100,000, and which has given perfect satisfaction; and Main street is paved nearly the whole length of the business section.

WATERVILLE AS A SUMMER RESORT.

Have our people considered to a sufficient extent what advantages accrue to Waterville as a centre from which to journey in any direction to fishing and pleasure resorts,—looking at the subject from a financial aspect? Many more people than we are aware of are attracted to our city for this purpose. Our splendid and beautiful drives are famous throughout New England. The

fishing in East, North, Great, Ellis, Long and Snow ponds is as good as in any chain of lakes or ponds in the State. The cottages and hotels at these places are increasing in number and excellence of entertainment each year, and Waterville is the natural trading-place for the tourist who sojourns at these enchanting resting places. If one wishes to be entertained by nature, get a touch of the soft side of life and dream away the idle hours for a week or a month, growing poetic and aesthetic, he can do no better than repair to these outlying hills, lakes and dales which surround Waterville.

WATERVILLE AS A MARKET.

Waterville as a market for the products of the farm is one of the best in central Maine; and this fact is fast becoming known and acknowledged by the farmers for many miles around. Our traffic with the tillers of the soil is growing more extended year by year and the mutual advantages enjoyed by the urban and the suburban dwellers tend to good results.

There is not now the excuse that once obtained for abandoned farms, as any man with energy, thrift and ordinary intelligence can readily make a reasonable success of farming in localities adjacent to a city like Waterville. There are, as the report of our milk inspector shows, sixty-five persons selling milk in Waterville, and the milk is of the highest quality. Compare this with the time when Cyrus Howard was the only man having a milk route in our town, some thirty years ago.

The means of ingress and egress for the farmer are greatly enhanced by the electric and steam roads running into and having stations in the smaller places, and the expense in fares is very light. Do not overlook the fact that our farms and farmers are of the most pronounced value to Waterville.

WHAT OF THE FUTURE?

What of the future? A boom? a reaction? Oh, no! neither. We have grown as steadily, as sturdily, as systematically and as naturally as the child changes into youth and merges into manhood. We feel our strength, but it is the strength of confidence and not of frenzy or a fevered imagination. "Our past is secure." The present is always with us, and the future we

bequeath to posterity. We have no Whittier, no Longfellow, or other shade of world-wide fame to grace the history of our past, but we can hark back a hundred years and more with a pride in the loyalty, the strength, the enterprise and ability of our forefathers, and a satisfied feeling of having inherited a growth and prosperity which has placed us within the ranks of successful enterprise.

The present is our time for making history, money, and a future. The impetus we have inherited necessarily aids and forces us onward, like a rushing current flowing swiftly by, and we must not drop behind in the strenuous contest. As we grow in numbers, rivalry becomes more acute, competition more violent; and a determined and steady purpose is the only course that will lead to the top of the ladder of success. As a community, we are highly favored in our geographical location; as a railroad center, we are extremely fortunate. The branches of the diverging lines of the great Maine Central road concentrating within our borders, and the additional advantages accruing from another railroad soon to be completed across our southern section, give us a future outlook of vast importance. And so we gather all the elements of our trade, educational, social and local conditions; mass them into a kaleidoscopic scene, and from them predict a happy, successful and prosperous future, with an ever increasing population. Let those who are native-born to Waterville, but who now live in far-distant lands, dream of such a future for their beautiful one-time home, and awake to find it a reality.

Tabulated statement of mercantile business, based on the volume of business for 1901 *as attributed to individual firms and companies doing business within the city limits.*

	Per year.
Groceries, meats and provisions	$450,000 00
Dry goods and other lines carried by dry goods houses and classed as dry goods	400,000 00
Clothing, hats, caps, etc. (sold by clothing houses),	200,000 00
Hardware, stoves, tinware and plumbing	200,000 00
Armour Beef Company	200,000 00
House furnishings, including furniture, carpets, crockery and goods sold by furniture houses	125,000 00

Grain, feed, etc., including what flour is sold by grain and feed stores	$100,000 00
Coal, wood, lime and cement	90,000 00
Boots and shoes	75,000 00
Fruit and confectionery	75,000 00
Insurance	75,000 00
Bakeries	75,000 00
Drugs and articles carried by drug stores	70,000 00
Books, periodicals, stationery, wall paper, etc.	60,000 00
Electrical supplies and miscellaneous articles, including all other lines of mercantile enterprise,	50,000 00
Tobacco and cigars	50,000 00
Harnesses and leather goods	50,000 00
Millinery	40,000 00
Standard Oil Co	35,000 00
Jewelry and all goods carried by jewelers	10,000 00
Florists	8,000 00
Musical instruments, etc	5,000 00
Bicycles	5,000 00
Total,	$2,448,000 00

Tabulated statement of hands employed and money paid out by the manufactories and labor-employing industries of Waterville, including the Hollingsworth & Whitney Company of Winslow.

	Average No. of hands employed.	Pay Roll Per month.	Pay Roll Per year.
Lockwood Company	1300	$34,000 00	$415,000 00
Hollingsworth & Whitney Co.	675	30,000 00	360,000 00
Maine Central R. R. Co. on the roads, about the yard, etc.		16,000 00	192,000 00
Maine Central R. R. Co., at the shops	250	14,000 00	168,000 00
Riverview Worsted Mill	175		90,000 00
Hathaway Shirt Factory	150	5,000 00	60,000 00
Sawyer Publishing Co	100	4,000 00	48,000 00
Proctor & Bowie Co	33		25,000 00
H. Purinton & Co	50		24,000 00

Waterville & Fairfield Railway and Light Co	38	$1,666 00	$20,000 00
Waterville Iron Works (Webber & Philbrick)....	34	1,400 00	16,800 00
Noyes Stove Co.....	20	1,000 00	12,000 00
Whittemore Furniture Co....	20	800 00	9,600 00
The Mail Publishing Co.....	14		5,800 00
W. M. Ladd Co.....	12		5,668 00
Jaynes Creamery Co.....	10	400 00	4,800 00
Messalonskee Electric Co....	7	375 00	4,500 00
Total,			$1,461,168 00

These figures represent the pay rolls of established and continuous industries; the greater part of this amount finding its way into the channels of Waterville business.

Estimated pay rolls of other and miscellaneous classes.

Clerks in stores,	500 at an average of $18,000 00	$216,000 00
Carpenters, 50		21,750 00
Masons and Tenders, 25		15,000 00
Painters, 25		10,000 00
Total amount distributed in Waterville by pay rolls per year		$1,723,918 00

To this should be added the amount paid out by the college and institute treasurers the amount paid to the school teachers and other city officials by the city treasurer, and the amounts paid to agents and representatives of outside corporations in order to get an estimate of the money put into circulation through the system of wage earnings in Waterville. This is what keeps the city alive.

CHAPTER XXII.

THE PULPIT OF WATERVILLE.

By Rev. George Dana Boardman Pepper, D. D., LL. D.

Joshua Cushman (Rev. and Hon.) the first and only "town minister" of Winslow and Waterville was born in Halifax, Mass., about 1758 or 9. Son of Abner and Mary (Tillson) Cushman. (Vid. Cushman Genealogy, p. 184.) Apil 1, 1777, he enlisted under Caleb King and served in the 9th Massachusetts Regiment He was at Fort Stanwix at the surrender of Burgoyne and endured the winter at Valley Forge. He was honorably discharged on the completion of his three years' term of enlistment. He then fitted for college and was graduated at Harvard in the class of 1788, the class of John Quincy Adams. He was ordained June 10, 1795 (see historical chapter, p. 52 and note) as religious teacher of Winslow. He remained minister of the town until 1814, the arrangement terminating by mutual consent and on conditions agreed upon in the settlement nearly twenty years before. His sermons, a large number of which are preserved by his grandson, Mr. Cushman of Winslow, show him to have been a clear, careful and reverent thinker of a spirit both devout and liberal. In 1810 he was the Representative of Kennebec Co. in the Massachusetts Senate. In 1811 and 12 he was the Representative of Winslow in the Massachusetts Legislature. In 1819 he was elected a member of Congress from the Kennebec District and served three full terms until 1825. His broad views as a statesman and his power as an orator gave him large influence in Congress. In 1828 Mr. Cushman was elected to the Maine Senate and in 1834 was elected as the Representative of Winslow in the Maine House. He called the House to order at

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH. ST. FRANCIS DE SALES CATHOLIC CHURCH.

its organization, but his strength was spent, and he died at Augusta, January 27, 1834, at the age of seventy-five years. A singularly varied life which used its large powers faithfully for country and for God. Mr. Cushman's wife was Lucy Jones, who had been brought up by her uncle, Dr. Cotton Tufts of Weymouth, Mass. They had but one child, Charles, at whose home in Winslow Mrs. Cushman died, January 13, 1847, aged seventy-nine.

The descendents of Mr. Cushman possess many books manuscripts and relics of the old minister and his family. These were freely put at the disposal of the editors of this volume. Mr. Cushman was much in demand as orator on Fourth of July and other public occasions and his published orations show that his popularity was well deserved. The title of one of these publications is "An Oration pronounced at Waterville, 4 July, 1814, in Commemoration of the Independence of the United States of America." It is not generally known that Richard Thomas, who prepared for himself the curious "rumpuncheon" epitaph, was a friend of Mr. Cushman, and before his death gave to him his own library, a collection of English and early American books of considerable value and interest. These are in the possession of Mr. Cushman. E. C. W.

Rev. Thomas Adams, D. D., son of Benjamin and Eunice Adams, was born in North Brookfield, Mass., February 7, 1792, and died in Winslow, Me., February 4, 1881, three days before the completion of his eighty-ninth year. He prepared for college in the Leicester Academy, and in 1814 was graduated from Dartmouth College. After taking a course in theology under his pastor, Rev. Thomas Snell of North Brookfield, he was ordained and installed as pastor of the Congregational church in Vassalboro, Me., August 26, 1818. He retained this pastorate until 1834, having charge, also, of the churches in Winslow and Clinton—now Benton Falls. During the year following he was agent of the Maine Temperance Society and resided in Hallowell. From that time until May 31, 1838 he was the minister of the Waterville Congregational church, though not formally installed as pastor until September 27, 1836. After leaving Waterville, he for three years edited the Maine Temperance Gazette, published first in Augusta and afterward in Portland. He was agent

for the American Tract Society, 1843-'46. He preached the next ten years in Ohio, the first in Hampden, the other nine in Thompson. After four years' service as agent of the Congregational Board of Publication he returned to Maine, served the Pittston Congregational church as pastor one year (1863-'64), removed then to Vassalboro and served as pastor four years, when he retired from the pastorate, but continued to reside in Vassalboro until 1871, spent the next nine months in Waterville and then removed to Winslow where he resided until his death. He was three times married and survived his third wife (Catherine L. daughter of Caleb Lyman of North Brookfield) eleven years. He had three sons, of whom one survived him (Edward F., of San Francisco) and one daughter, Sarah B., who at the Kennebec Conference in Waterville in 1894, read an extremely interesting paper entitled "Reminiscences of the Churches and Pastors of Kennebec County" which was published in pamphlet form. The well merited degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by Dartmouth College, his *alma mater*. He was held in profound esteem wherever he was known and throughout all this region his name is honored and his memory cherished. His daughter says (Reminiscences p. 15): "He was buried on his eighty-ninth birthday and rests in the little cemetery on the hill, where he always wished to be placed, with those who had gone before. No more fitting memorial could have been raised for him than the little chapel which has been placed in Vassalboro by the gifts of so many of his friends, and none that would have been so acceptable to him."

Rev. Wilbur Fiske Berry, son of Nicholas and Hope S. (Clarke) Berry of Camden, Me., was born in Camden, November 24, 1851. After leaving the public schools he studied in Maine Wesleyan Seminary, and in Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn. He has been pastor of Methodist churches in South Standish, Woodfords, Saco, Lewiston, Farmington, Waterville, (all in Maine), covering the years 1878-'99.

Some of these, at least, are churches to which only men of the highest rank and ability are appointed and which can be successfully served only by such men. In these pastorates he has fully met all demands made upon him. He was elected as secretary of "The Christian Civic League of Maine" in the spring of

1899, entered upon the work May 1st, and by lectures throughout the State, by promoting the formation and maintenance of local leagues, by editing *The Christian Civic League Record,* and by efficient personal influence has rendered the cause important service. For fourteen years he has been secretary of the Maine Annual Conference, and in 1892 was delegate to the Methodist Episcopal General Conference. On the 16th of July, 1878, he married Miss Livonia S. French of Solon, Maine. His children are Josie May, Lillian Eunice, Mary Eleanor, Emma Louise, Nicholas Luther, and William French. In 1902 he was elected president of the Maine Wesleyan Seminary at Kent's Hill and removed to that place.

Rev. Henry S. Burrage was born in Fitchburg, Mass., Jan. 7, 1837. His parents resided later at Cambridge, Mass., Leominster, Mass, and Roxbury, Mass. While in Roxbury, he attended the Chauncey Hall school, Boston. Afterward fitted for college at Pierce Academy, Middleboro, Mass. Entered Brown University in 1857, and in 1861 was graduated, and entered the Newton Theological Institution. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in the 36th Mass. Vol. Infantry, served in this regiment as sergeant, second lieutenant, first lieutenant and captain, served also as acting assistant adjutant-general on the staff of Gen. Custer, 1st Brig. 2nd Div. 9th Army Corps, was made a major by brevet. Returned to Newton at the close of the war and completed his studies, graduating with the class of 1867. Went to Germany for the purpose of further study. After his return he became pastor of the Baptist church in Waterville, Maine. Since January 1, 1870, he has been editor of Zion's Advocate, Portland, Maine. In 1883, he rereceived the degree of D. D. from Brown University, was made a trustee of Brown University in 1889, and in 1901 he was transferred to its Board of Fellows, has been a trustee of both Colby College and Newton Theological Institution since 1881. He is the author of "Brown University in the Civil War," "The Anabaptists of Switzerland," "Baptist Hymn Writers and Their Hymns," "History of the Baptists of New England," and various other works. Also of numerous historical and religious papers. For more than twenty-five years he has been recording secretary of the Maine Baptist Missionary Convention and of the

American Baptist Missionary Union, is recorder of the Maine Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, secretary of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Maine, secretary of the Maine Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and chairman of the standing committee of the Maine Historical Society. He married (first) Caroline Champlin, only daughter of Rev. Dr. J. T. Champlin and (second) Ernestine Marie Giddings, daughter of Mr. Moses Giddings of Bangor. There are two children by his first wife, Champlin and Thomas Jayne, and two by his second wife, Mildred Giddings and Madeleine.

Father Narcisse Charland was born August 10, 1848, in Richmond, Richmond Co., Province of Quebec. He began his school life in the common schools of his birthplace; continued it in St. Francis College and Nicolet College (both in Nicolet, P. Q.); and completed it in Grand Seminary (Theological) at Three Rivers, P. Q. He received from the Arts College on graduation the degree of B. A. and from the Theological on graduating from it the degree of B. D. He is the author of a pamphlet entitled "Ladies of St. Anne." The history of the Catholic church in this place is largely a biography of Father Charland and the reader is referred for further information to the chapter on the churches in Waterville.[1]

Rev. Sylvanus Cobb, D. D., widely known in his last years as "Father Cobb," was born at Norway, Maine, in 1799, and was ordained to the Universalist ministry with a Mr. Frost and Wm. A. Drew, at a meeting of the Eastern Association of Universalists, holden in Winthrop in 1821, and at once began his ministry in Waterville (see hist. of the church). While here he preached in West Waterville and neighboring towns about one half the time and completed a course of doctrinal lectures (published as Cobb's Compound of Divinity) which was widely read and influential. Leaving Waterville he lived until his death (Oct. 31, 1866,) in Boston and vicinity. He was the author of a "Commentary on the New Testament." He had editorial charge of various denominational papers and magazines and wrote

1. The Sillery Mission at which the Catholic refugees from the Kennebec gathered was finally moved to the opposite side of the St. Lawrence, a few miles up the Chaudiere, and called "The Mission of St. Francis de Sales." Very appropriately therefore does the Catholic church in Waterville bear this name.

largely for the periodical press. Tufts College conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.D. in recognition of his scholarship and distinguished services.

Rev. Albert D. Dodge, son of Alvin and Emily (Boyd) Dodge, was born Jan. 11, 1859, in Monroe, Waldo Co.; fitted for college in Maine Central Institute; was graduated from the Theological department of Bates College in 1886; has been pastor of Free Baptist churches in Cape Elizabeth 1856-'58; Clinton Village 1888-'93; Amesbury, Mass. 1893-'99 Waterville, Me. (society and church successively) 1899 to the present time. In securing additions to the membership and material equipment of churches served he has been successful signally so in Amesbury, Mass. He married Miss Helen Eugenia Lamb Dec. 31, 1881; has one child, William L.; and resides in Waterville at No. 3, High street.

Rev. Albert Teele Dunn, D. D. was born in Fairfax, Vt., May 6, 1850, the son of Rev. Lewis A. and Lucy (Teele) Dunn. He was graduated at the New Hampton Institution, Fairfax, Vt., Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y., in the class of 1873 and Newton Theological Institution in 1878. He was ordained as pastor of the Baptist church at East Poultney, Vt., July 30, 1873. After important pastorates at Stoughton St. church, Boston, and at the Free St., Portland, he became corresponding secretary of the Maine Baptist Missionary Convention, and removed to Waterville in Nov. 1889. Dr. Dunn was married June 24, 1873, to Gertrude A. Cottrell, and after her death to Elizabeth F. Walker of Boston, July 30, 1884. They have two sons, Lewis Walker and Fred Ballentyne. In addition to the important denominational work for which he is responsible, Dr. Dunn has been prominently identified with the Interdenominational Commission, the Maine Sunday School Association and is president of the Maine Bible Society. He is a member of the First Bapt. church and of the Masonic order.

Rev. Calvin Gardner was born in Hingham, Mass., Aug. 29, 1798, and was a son of Samuel and Chloe (Whiton) Gardner. He attended the public schools in Hingham, became first a mechanic and later, in 1825, entered the Universalist ministry. He was ordained as pastor of the Charlestown, Mass., Universalist church June 22; April 11, 1827, became pastor of a church in

Duxbury, Mass., and in 1830 came to Waterville with his family and was pastor of the Universalist society until 1853. He then went to Provincetown, Mass., for two years. In 1855 he returned to Waterville not, however, as pastor. He made this his home until his death, which occurred March 26, 1865, preaching as opportunity offered and caring for his land. A large number of his sermons were published in the denominational papers and one in pamphlet form. For a few years he was associate editor of The Gospel Banner. In 1841, on leave of absence granted by his church, he spent a few months of the summer and early autumn in trying to raise $50,000 to establish and endow a theological seminary to be located on what is now the site of Tufts College. The encouragement did not warrant a continuance of the effort. His first wife was Mary, daughter of Percy and Mary (Bowker) Whiting of Hingham, Mass., who died suddenly Sept. 2, 1832, in Lowell, Mass., in the 31st year of her age; his second wife, Julia Ann Hasty of Waterville, died in 1891. His children were, by his first wife, Mary Whiting, who married William Graham Cutler of Dexter, and died in Chicago; by his second wife, Ann Estella, who married Franklin Smith and died April 19, 1901, in Waterville.

Rev. Edward Hawes, D. D. began his public life as pastor of the Waterville Congregational church. His extraordinary success in this position (see sketch of the church's history) would alone entitle him to a special notice in this chapter, but that success was only an earnest of that which has attended him to this day. He perhaps brought with him by inheritance from his father, Rev. Josiah Taylor Hawes, an honored Congregational minister and pastor, a hereditary bias toward the profession for which certainly the home influences were constantly preparing him even before his own adoption of it by a final choice. He was born in Topsham, Maine, midway between Auburn, where he fitted for college in the Academy and Brunswick, where he took his college course in Bowdoin, graduating in 1855. To the degree of A. B. then given him in course was added by his *alma mater* in 1884 the honorary degree of D. D. From Bowdoin he went to Bangor Theological Seminary where he was graduated in 1858 and at once came to the Waterville church as pastor. Called to the Central Congregational church in Philadelphia,

Pa., in 1864, he won for himself and the church a most honorable recognition from the Presbyterian brotherhood which until then had not been over cordial to the weak congregationalism of that city. His subsequent pastorates have been in New Haven, Conn., and in Burlington, Vt. He now resides in Hartford, Conn., and is the secretary of the Congregational Relief Fund.

Roswell Dwight Hitchcock, D. D., LL. D. although not strictly one of the pastors of the Waterville Congregational church yet for one year 1844-'45) supplied its pulpit. Born in East Machias, Maine, Aug. 15, 1817, he entered the sophomore class in Amherst College in 1833, was graduated in 1836 and after one year as principal of Jaffrey (N. H.) Academy, and two years of theological study, he served as tutor three years in Amherst College (1839-'42). He spent the next two years as resident licentiate at Andover Theological Seminary whence he came directly to Waterville. Ordained and installed as pastor of the First Congregational church in Exeter, N. H., Nov. 19, 1845, he remained there until 1852, though absent for study in Halle and Berlin one year (1847-'48) of his pastorate. During 1852-'55 he was Collins Professor of Natural and Revealed Religion in Bowdoin College, and from 1855 until his death (June 16, 1887) was connected with Union Theological Seminary as Washburn Professor of Church History, and also, from 1880, as president. He received from Bowdoin in 1855 the degree of D. D. and from Williams the degree of LL. D. in 1873. He contributed many articles, mostly on church history, to the Presbyterian Quarterly and to the American Theological Review, being from 1863 to 1870 one of its assistant editors. He published numerous essays, orations, addresses and sermons, also "The Life, Character and Writings of Edward Robinson," (1836) and "A Complete Analysis of the Bible," (1869). He edited (with Drs. Eddy and Schaff) "Hymns and Songs of Praise," and "Hymns and Songs for Social and Sabbath Worship."

Rev. Ammi S. Ladd, D. D. was born in Phillips, Me., June 17, 1835, is a graduate of Kent's Hill Seminary, in 1873 received from Colby University the honorary degree of A. M., has been the successful pastor of Methodist churches in Waterville, Bath, Bangor, Biddeford and Portland, and holds the office of presiding elder. He is now living with his third wife, Helen M.

(Osgood) Ladd and has two children, Lydia and Annie. His residence is Brunswick, Maine.

Rev. Albert A. Lewis, son of Ammon Lewis, was born in Orono, Me., June 15, 1853. He prepared for college in the Orono High School, and in 1876 was graduated from the University of Maine with the degree of B. S. He has been the pastor of Methodist churches in the following towns of this State: Sebec, Houlton, Winterport, Brewer, Bath, Saco, Gardiner and Waterville and is still pastor of the Waterville church. He has also filled the offices of teacher and superintendent of public schools. He married Miss Eva A. Baker of Orrington, Me., April 24, 1878, and has one child, Leon G.

Rev. Henry Codman Leonard, son of Samuel and Cynthia (Claggett) Leonard, was born April 25, 1818, in Northwood, N. H.; studied theology with Rev. Henry Bacon in Haverhill in 1838-'40; was ordained in Salem, Mass., July 21, 1841; was pastor at Rockland, Me., 1842-'46; at Orono, Me., 1847-'54; at Waterville, Me., 1847-'54; served as chaplain first of Third Regt. Me. Vol. Infantry; second of First Me. Heavy Artillery, 1861-'64; resided in Albany, N. Y., 1865-'68; in Philadelphia, Pa., 1869-'71; in Pigeon Cove, Mass., 1872 to his death, March 7, 1880. For the two years, 1873-'74, however, he was at Deering, Me., as professor of English Literature in Westbrook Seminary. While at Pigeon Cove he supplied regularly the pulpit of the Annisquam church, Gloucester, until his health failed in 1879. He wrote two books, the first "A Sheaf from a Pastor's Field," Boston, 1856, 12 mo. pp 384; the second, "Pigeon Cove and Vicinity," Boston, 1873, 16 mo. pp viii, 193. For a time in 1860 he was editor of The Gospel Banner. He had fine poetic gifts and contributed to The Knickerbocker Magazine; The National Era; and The Universalist Ladies' Repository. He married, Sept. 14, 1845, Miss Adelia D. Norwood of Pigeon Cove, Mass., who bore to him two daughters. He was at once amiable and able, respected and loved.

George Dickson Lindsay, the son of John and Mary Lindsay, was born in Portadown, County Armagh, Ireland. He was educated in the Methodist Connexional School, and the Methodist College, in Dublin and in part by private tutors. He early showed rare business talent and secured

in a wholesale tea-store a splendid position. It was his purpose to give his life to business and the prospect of success was flattering. Converted at the age of 21, he soon felt himself urgently called of God to the gospel ministry, and at once gave himself with characteristic energy and singleness of aim to preparation for this work. Coming early to this country and to this State his rare gifts and noble character were speedily recognized. He was appointed to the pastorate of the most important churches in his conference and in each appointment save the last, which was cut short by his final sickness, his pastorates were limited in time only by the rules of the denomination. He was a clear, strong, instructive and inspiring preacher, a laboriously faithful pastor, a public spirited citizen, and a wise, practical business manager. He at one time or another held every office of trust in the gift of his conference except that of presiding elder, which he declined to accept, belonged to the Free Masons and Odd Fellows fraternities, was chaplain of the Grand lodge of the Free Masons, was president of the Maine Chautauqua Union, and gave many lectures on various topics throughout Maine and occasionally elsewhere. He died in Waterville, Oct. 25, 1901, leaving a widow and four children.

Rev. Edward Lester Marsh, the present pastor of the Congregational church in Waterville, was born in Leicester, Mass., May 19, 1865. His parents (George E. and Mandana E. Marsh) heartily encouraged and coöperated with him in his preparation for his life work. He completed his preparation for college in his native town, graduating from Leicester Academy in 1884. He took his college course in Amherst, receiving the degree of A. B. in 1888; completed the Yale Divinity School course in 1891 (B. D.) and during the year following was a graduate student in Andover Theological Seminary. He has completed, as yet, only one pastorate, that of the Congregational church in Yarmouth, Mass., where he was ordained in 1892. He resigned the Yarmouth pastorate in 1897 and at once accepted his present position. He has identified himself sympathetically and helpfully with all that makes for the city's welfare but without loss of devotion to the interests of his own church and society and the wider interests of his denomination throughout the State. He married on the 28th of November,

1893, Miss Mary Eliza Jenkins, and has two children, Elizabeth White and Mandana. His residence is 9 Park Street.

Rev. George Bruce Nicholson, son of Orland H. and Carrie O. Nicholson was born in Boston, Mass., 1862 He attended the Boston public schools, afterward preparing for college at the Academy at Graceville, N. Y. After graduating from that institution, he returned to Boston, where he was engaged in business for more than ten years during which time he was married to Adelaide Smith, also of Boston. In 1885, he became conscious of a vocation to the Sacred Ministry, and offered himself to Bishop Neely of Maine as a candidate for Holy Orders. He pursued theological studies under direction of designated priests in Boston, and after passing Canonical examinations was ordained by Bishop Neely, as deacon in Dec. 1891, and priest in Sept. 1893. He served seven years in Aroostook county, with residence at Fort Fairfield, was dean of the Convocation of Aroostook from its inception until he removed from the county, and was superintendent of the Fort Fairfield public schools during the last four years of residence there. He has been rector of St. Mark's Waterville, since Nov. 1899.

[1] *George Dana Boardman Pepper, D. D., LL. D.,* was born in Ware, Mass., Feb. 5, 1833, the son of John and Eunice (Hutchinson) Pepper. He was educated in Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass., at Amherst College where he was graduated in 1857, and at Newton Theological Institution, finishing the full course in 1860. He was ordained as pastor of the First Baptist church of Waterville, Sept. 6, 1860. The same year he was married to Miss Annie Grassie of Bolton, Mass. After an able and successful pastorate in Waterville covering the period of the Civil War, Mr. Pepper resigned in 1865 to become Prof. of Ecclesiastical History at Newton Theological Institution. He remained until 1868 when he became Prof. of Systematic Theology at Crozer Theological Seminary which position he acceptably and honorably filled for fifteen years. In 1882 he became President of Colby and Prof. of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy. During the years of his presidency he was revered for his character and ability and loved for his kindliness of heart. From '90 to '92 he

1. Sketch written by E. C. W.

was acting pastor of the Saco Baptist church; in the latter year he returned to Waterville as Prof. of Biblical Literature at Colby, holding the position until 1900. These are the mere outlines of a career as educator which has been remarkably and widely influential and useful. Dr. Pepper has published "Outlines of Systematic Theology," also sermons and addresses and a very large number of essays and reviews in the leading magazines. His writing has been mostly on theological and ethical lines. He contributes to this volume the chapter on the churches of Waterville, also biographical sketches of the ministers of the city. Dr. Pepper received the degree of D. D. from Colby in 1867 and from Amherst in 1882. From Lewisburg University he received the degree of LL.D. in 1882 and from Colby the same degree in 1890. The children of Dr. and Mrs. Pepper are Charles Hovey, the artist, of Concord, Mass., Jessie Elizabeth, wife of Prof. F. W. Padelford of the University of Washington, and Annie Hutchinson, wife of Prof. Everett W. Varney of Philadelphia.

Rev. Arthur G. Pettengill, son of Elisha and Elizabeth J. C. (Eaton) Pettengill, was born in Brewer, Me., Oct. 30, 1858. He is a graduate of the Brewer High school, of Bowdoin College and of Yale Divinity School in which he also took one year of graduate work (1887-'88). From the college he received the degree of A. B. and from the Divinity School that of B. D. He has had pastorates in Warren, Me., 2nd Cong. ch., 1885-'87, in St. Cloud, Minn., 1st Cong. ch. 1889-'90, Hyde Park, Mass., Unit. Soc., 1895-'99, and in Waterville, Me., 1900 to the present. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. On the 30th of June, 1896, he married Miss Bertha F. Capen by whom he has three children, Miriam, Rodney G. and Richard E. His residence is on Dalton Street.

Rev. J. Frank Rhoades is a son of Rev. Jabez and Mary A. (Mills) Rhoades, and was born in Auburn, N. Y. He prepared for college in the Auburn schools and was graduated from the Iowa Central University. He began his public life as a teacher. For several years he owned and managed Versailles Academy, Versailles, Mo., and for some years with his wife as assistant teacher, had charge of Geneva Academy, Geneva, Kan. He served in the Civil War as surgeon's steward on board the gunboat Gammage No. 60, Miss. Squadron, and has been pastor of

the following Universalist churches: Seneca, Kan., Blue Island, (Chicago) Ill., Barre, Vt., Bellows Falls, Vt., Biddeford, Fairfield and Waterville, Me. In 1863 he married Miss Elvira L. Keith of White Rock, Ill., and has one child, Mrs. Louise Carlossa (Rhoades) Purnelle.

Rev. Josiah Lafayette Seward, S. T. D., son of David and Arvilla (Mathews) Seward, was born in Sullivan, N. H., April 17, 1845. He was graduated from Phillips Exeter Academy in 1864; from Harvard University with degree of A. B. in 1868, taking the degree of A. M. in 1871; from Harvard Divinity School with degree of S. T. B. in 1874, receiving in 1898 from Colby University the degree of S. T. D.; was ordained as pastor over the Unitarian church and society of Lowell, Mass., Dec. 31, 1874; and was pastor of the First Unit. Soc. and church in Waterville, Me., Aug. 1, 1888-Nov. 5, 1893; of Unity church, Boston, Mass. (Allston District) 1893-'99, since which time he has been engaged in teaching and literary work. He has done valuable work as a director of Lowell's City Library and of the School Board of Waterville; has written reports and articles for periodicals, and is now writing "A History of Sullivan, N. H., to Its 20th Century." He has never married and his present residence is 47 Emerald street, Keene, N. H.

Rev. Benjamin Franklin Shaw, D. D., son of Josiah and Tabitha (Watson) Shaw, was born in Gorham, Me., Oct. 26, 1814. He entered Waterville College in 1833, a member of the class of 1837. In consequence of some class difficulty with the faculty, several left for other colleges. Young Shaw went to Dartmouth and was graduated from that college in 1837 but was afterward enrolled among the graduates of Waterville College, so that his name stands with the class of 1837 in Colby's General Catalogue. This college also honored him with the honorary degrees of A. M. in 1871 and of D. D. in 1872. In 1870 he was made a member of its board of trustees and retained his place on the board until his death. He studied theology one year in the Newton Theological Institution, 1839-'40, and was ordained to the gospel ministry in 1843. He was the pastor of Baptist churches successively (and always successfully) in China, Liberty, Thomaston, Waterville, Dexter and Skowhegan, all in Maine, served a period as missionary of the Maine Baptist Convention,

and in this relation often also as occasional or permanent supply in other churches did much valuable work. He loved his own State and refused flattering calls to important churches elsewhere. He loved especially to work among the smaller churches though having ample power to serve the larger. Dr. Shaw became pastor of the First Baptist church in Waterville in 1867 and after that until his death (Feb. 23, 1897,) resided here. The last years were years of a painful sickness, but of unimpaired strength of mind. He married Miss Mary J. Pratt about 1841. Their children are Ellen O. now Mrs. George F. Hunt of Newton, Mass. Maria, now Mrs. Frank A. Washburne of Thomaston, Me., Addie F., who was the wife of F. B. Philbrick, and Frank Kingsbery, now judge of the Waterville Municipal court.

David Newton Sheldon was born June 26, 1807, at Suffield, Conn., the son of David and Elizabeth (Hall) Sheldon. He was fitted for college at Westfield, Mass., entered Williams College in the sophomore class, and graduated in 1830 with the valedictory oration. He was a tutor one year at Williams College, 1831-'32. He studied theology at Newton Theological Institution, 1832-'35, graduating in 1835 and being ordained as a Baptist minister the same year. He was married in Chelsea, Mass., Oct. 15, 1835, to Rachel Hobart Ripley, who was born in Boston and came of early colonial and Huguenot ancestry. She was a daughter of John and Jane (Molineux) Ripley. Oct. 25, 1835, they sailed for France, where he was a Baptist missionary, most of the time in Paris, but for about six months of 1839 in Donai. They returned to this country in the latter part of 1839. He was pastor of the Granville St., Baptist church, Halifax, N. S., from May 16, 1840, to Nov. 5, 1841, and came to Waterville, Maine, May 14, 1842, and was pastor of the Baptist church one year, meanwhile giving instruction in French in the college. From 1843 to 1853 he was president of Waterville College and Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy; received the degree of D. D. from Brown University in 1847, and was a member of the board of trustees, of Waterville College, 1853-1889. In 1853 he removed with his family to Bath, Maine, where he was for about three years pastor of the Baptist church. He then became pastor of the Unitarian church in Bath, and in 1862 returned to Water-

ville, where he was pastor of the First Unitarian Society until 1878. He died in Waterville, Oct. 4, 1889. His wife survived him until 1896. He left also five children, Jane Ripley, the oldest, who died in England in 1898, Henry Newton, Orlando Wilbur, Chauncey Cooley, Edward Stevens. Four other children died in childhood. During his life he published occasional sermons and was a contributor to the Christian Review. In 1856 was published a volume under the title "Sin and Redemption,"[1] containing twelve of his sermons and also an address on Moral Freedom delivered in 1855 before the literary societies of Waterville College. He was much interested in the schools of Waterville, and as a member of the school committee was actively concerned in their improvement.

Rev. Joseph Oberlin Skinner, son of David and Abigail Skinner, was born in Piermont, N. H., Feb. 18, 1816; received a common school education: taught school 1832-'33; was employed in a Lowell, Mass., cotton mill, 1834-'35; studied theology under Rev. Sylvanus Cobb, D. D., at Malden, Mass, 1836-'37; was ordained at Salem, N. H., Aug. 31, 1837; was pastor of Universalist churches as follows: in Holliston, Mass., 1837-'40; Framingham, Mass., 1840-'44; Dudley, Mass., 1844-'46; Concord, Mass., 1846-'48; Ludlow, Vt., 1848-'50; Chester, Vt., 1850-'53; Rockland, Me., 1853-'59; Nashua, N. H., 1859-'62; St. Albans, Vt., 1863-'65; Malone, N. Y., 1865-'67; East Montpelier, Vt., 1867-'69; Waterville, Me., 1869-'73. He continued to reside at Waterville, supplying at Vassalboro, Fairfield and Sidney, and after an illness of 11 months died in Waterville, Jan. 12, 1879. He was twice married, first in May, 1846, to Miss Maria T. Barnard of Hartford, Conn., who died, Aug. 1852; second in June, 1854, to Miss Condace L. Fullam of Ludlow, Vt. He was a Free Mason; wrote a "History of the Masonic Lodge, Waterville," edited "The Universalist Year Book," 1867-'78; was associate editor of "Christian Reporter" and contributed to "Universalist Quarterly." He left in MSS much material for the history of Waterville.

Rev. Samuel Francis Smith, D. D., was born in Boston, Oct. 21, 1808, and died in the same city, Nov. 16, 1895. The exact

1. New York, Sheldon; Lamport & Blakeman, Boston; Gould & Lincoln, Chicago; S. C. Griggs & Co.

length of his life, therefore, was eighty-seven years and twenty-five days. Fitting for college in the Boston Latin School, where he won "the Franklin Medal for primacy in scholarship," he went directly to Harvard and was graduated at the age of twenty-one, and thence to Andover Theological Seminary from which he was graduated at the age of twenty-four. After a year of editorial work in Boston he became pastor of the Baptist church in Waterville and the Professor of Modern Languages in the college. Soon after his settlement in Waterville he was married to Miss Mary White Smith who made bright and glad his remaining years and still lives in the Newton Center home. After eight years at Waterville, Dr. Smith moved to Newton Center, Mass., to become pastor of the Baptist church in that place and to edit "The Christian Review," a Baptist quarterly. He served as editor seven years, as pastor twelve years and a half and for the next fifteen years was "Editorial Secretary of the Missionary Union," but continued to preach, usually as stated supply of some neighboring church. He loved to preach and till his death was often in the pulpit. Fittingly his death in Boston came suddenly while on his way to supply a pulpit. During his thirty-six years of public life and indeed to the end, he was a diligent student. Ever receiving, he also, as author, was ever giving. Fugitive pieces in the daily and weekly press; quarterly review articles; translations from German, French and Swedish writers; books historical, biographical and poetical,—these are worthy products of an ever busy, fruitful and able pen. As a writer of our National hymn and of hymns of Christian worship, he is best known. His missionary hymn, "The Morning Light is Breaking," is one of many widely known and much loved and sung. His hymns, in part, have been translated into foreign languages and when in his old age he visited the missionary stations of India and Burmah he heard them sung by the native Christians in their own languages. His last published volume was "Poems of Home and Country," and Prof. Alvah Hovey, D. D., in an unpublished memorial address, says of this volume that all who read it "must have been surprised and gratified by the revelations which it makes of his affectionate devotion to wife and children," an affection and devotion fully reciprocated. One of his children, President Daniel A. W. Smith, D. D., of Burmah is one of

the most distinguished of the missionaries of the Baptist denomination.

Rev. William H. Spencer, D. D., son of David H. and Mary A. Spencer, was born in Knox, N. Y., Sep. 2, 1838; began his college course in Madison University, Hamilton, N. Y., but left to serve in the Union army; completed his college course at Brown University which gave him then the degree of A. B. and afterwards (1890) the honorary degree of D. D.; was graduated from Newton Theological Seminary, Newton, Mass., in 1869, and ordained as pastor of the Baptist church, Foxboro, Mass., the same year; remained there as pastor until April, 1879, when he became pastor of the First Baptist church, Waterville, Me.; served this church with rare wisdom, ability and success until Feb., 1899, when he resigned his pastorate to accept that of the Bethany Baptist Church, Skowhegan, which he still retains. Leaving his studies in Hamilton, N. Y., for the service of his country, he enlisted in 61st N. Y. Vols. and became successively 2nd lieut., 1st lieut., captain and major; lost a leg on the battlefield; suffered as a prisoner of war; and has continued to the present his patriotic services by orations, addresses and papers prepared for army reunions, Decoration Days and other special occasions. On the 12th of October, 1869, he married Miss Mary E. Stevens, daughter of the late Rev. Edw. A. Stevens, D. D., long an eminent Baptist missionary in Burmah, and sister of Rev. Edw. O. Stevens, D. D., well known in Waterville and now returned to Burmah to continue his missionary services. He has two children, Charles Worthen, now Professor of History in Colgate University, and Henry Russell. His residence is Skowhegan, Me.

Rev. Edwin Carey Whittemore, son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Hatch) Whittemore, was born in Dexter, Me., Apr. 29, 1858. He prepared for college in the Dexter High School and Coburn Classical Institute; graduated from C. C. I. in 1875; from Colby University in 1879 and from Newton Theological Institution in 1882. Ordained as pastor of the Baptist church in New Boston, N. H., in 1882, he was pastor of that church two years and has since been the pastor of Baptist churches in Auburn, Me., (1884-'89) and in Damariscotta (1889-'99). Since 1899 he has been pastor of the First Baptist church of Waterville. He is author

of "History of Damariscotta Association," "History of First Baptist Church of Nobleboro," "Seventy-five years of the Maine Baptist Missionary Convention," etc., is chairman of the editorial board of the Centennial History of Waterville, and furnishes for the Centennial Historical volume the chapter on the general history of Waterville, this being the historical address delivered at the centennial celebration. His constant advance in pulpit ability and pastoral efficiency and his valuable services to the denominational interests of the State as a member of the permanent committee of the Maine Baptist Convention, and in other ways have given him rank among the foremost Baptist ministers of Maine. On the 25th of July, 1879, he married Miss Ida Macomber, by whom he has one child, Bertha Carey, who is a member of the class of 1904, Colby College. Mr. Whittemore is a member of the American Historical Association and of the American Academy of Political and Social Science.

Memorial of Nathaniel Milton Wood with sermons, edited by Nathaniel Butler, Lewiston, Me., Geo. A. Callahan, printer, 1877. In this octavo volume of 142 pages are contained the "Memorial Address" by the editor (father of ex-president Butler) and seven sermons of Dr. Wood, selected by the editor. The address is an accurate statement of the principal facts of Dr. Wood's life, and a sympathetic and just estimate of his ability, character and work. To this volume the reader of this notice is referred for a satisfactory knowledge of this able man and minister. He was born in Camden, Me., in 1822. When nearly twenty years of age his father, Ephriam Wood, who was engaged in extensive mercantile and commercial pursuits, allowed him to choose whether to take his share in the patrimony for use in a like business or for classical study. He chose the latter and entered Waterville College in 1840, and was graduated with honor in 1844. In his junior year he experienced a radical change of religious life and in 1843 was baptised into the Camden Baptist church. After a year in Mississippi, he returned to Covington, Ky., where for a year and a half he studied theology under Dr. R. E. Pattison, previously president of Waterville College, and then president of the Western Baptist Theological Institute. In 1848 he became pastor of the Bloomfield (now Skowhegan) Baptist church. His subsequent pastorates, all of them like his first, characterized by sig-

nal power and fruitfulness, were in Waterville, Lewiston and Thomaston, in Maine, and in Upper Alton, Ill. In the latter place he filled the chair of Systematic Theology in Shurtleff College For six years he was a member of the board of trustees of the college. He resigned his professorship and returned east in 1874. He resided in Boston and supplied churches occasionally until April, 1876. His health had now failed and in July following he returned to Camden to end his earthly life where he began it. He married Miss Caroline L. Bray, by whom he had three daughters, Marie E., Carrie Ella and Annie P.

DOCTOR MOSES APPLETON.

CHAPTER XXIII.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

By Frederick Charles Thayer, M. D.

For many years the profession of medicine divided with law and divinity the title of learned. It has always been, is now, and must ever continue to be both useful and honorable. It demands in the exercise of its duties altogether as much of brain and heart as any of life's great callings. In this and in every other civilized country medicine is so closely connected with the social and sanitary condition of the people upon the one hand, and with the status of education and general science on the other, that its progress in the past, its position at the present, and the possibilities of its future render it a most interesting subject for study and contemplation.

From the time when someone discovered that a broken limb laid straight and retained in that position was more comfortable and gave better results than one left without such care, the medical man has been an important factor in the community. Up from the very dawn of history through myth, fable and tradition, through ill defined experiences, tinged with ignorance and superstition, medicine has advanced from its small beginnings to become a recognized science, and the doctor has in every age constantly and unselfishly devoted himself in so far as he was able to the well-being of the people under his care.

A history of the medical profession of Waterville during its first century of corporate life would necessarily be to a great extent a review of medical progress for the Nineteenth Century. However much of interest and instruction might obtain from such a review it would obviously be out of place and require too much

space to recount the wonderful achievements which as a science and an art it has recorded since the year 1802.

It requires no proof for it is a truism, that scientific medicine owes more to the discoveries made during this period than in all the years of which history gives an account.

Anesthetics and antisepsis have revolutionized the methods of surgical practice making possible procedures otherwise unattainable, thus adding unnumbered years to human life, and reducing human suffering to a minimum point not even dreamed of by the most optimistic medical man of a century ago.

The realm of definite, practical, medical knowledge has been vastly broadened by the recent progress in pathology, clinical microscopy, and bacteriology which have made possible an understanding of the causation and history of diseased conditions, and, correspondingly, modifications have taken place in the previously existing views of their prevention and treatment, much to the advantage of the profession and the betterment of the human race.

The progressive march of medical science is the result of the intelligent, constant, persistent, unselfish labor of the medical man. No labor is too arduous, no investigation too difficult, no duty too dangerous, to deter the practitioner of the healing art from prosecuting his noble work. The pleasures of life, personal comfort, health, yes, life itself, is as freely and heroically sacrificed in the search for means of prevention and cure of disease as has ever been done by the martyrs to religious faith or political principle.

It is a curious and lamentable fact however, that while the world seems ever ready to do kingly honors, to sing peans of praise, and erect magnificent mausoleums to the memory of the wholesale slayers of human life, those who have done so much to preserve life and to bring health and comfort to the human race receive but scant praise for all they have accomplished. Giving no thought to personal honor or emolument, the professions continues to prosecute its humane work, knowing that a duty well and nobly done is its own recompense.

From the time of Dr. John McKechnie to the present, there have always been in Waterville members of the profession who have stood preëminent for learning and professional skill,

their council and advice having been sought by physicians from all the surrounding country. Not only have they been earnest seekers after the fundamental truths of their profession, honest, painstaking, and expert in the performance of their professional duty, they have also been ever ready to lend their aid in every good work. Indeed the medical men of Waterville are well typified in the history of its first three physicians, Dr. John McKechnie, Obadiah Williams and Moses Appleton. Besides being educated and skilled in their profession, they have ever been active and useful as citizens, possessed of practical judgement, having a large share of good common sense, full of enterprise and public spirit, they have always been found at the fore in all matters pertaining to the social, moral and business welfare of the community.

The writer takes this opportunity to return his thanks to Mr. Frank W. Alden for the very valuable assistance he has rendered in accumulating and arranging the data for the following biographical sketches.

Dr. John McKechnie, an educated Scotch physician, came to this country in 1755, settled in Winslow in 1771, and in 1775 moved to this side of the river. During the stay of Arnold's army at Fort Halifax, Dr. McKechnie acted as their surgeon. Besides attending to his medical duties he was an active civil engineer and business man. Many of his original surveys are still extant. He was the father of thirteen children. He was buried on the south side of Western Avenue on the high land just west of Hayden brook where his son, Obadiah, and many other early settlers were buried. This is believed to be the first burial ground in Waterville.

Dr. Obadiah Williams was born in Antrim, N. H., March 21st, 1752. He participated in the battle of Bunker Hill and afterwards served as surgeon in General Stark's regiment throughout the revolution. Some time after the war he moved to Sidney where he practiced his profession for a while, moving to Waterville in 1792. Here he married Hannah Clifford who bore him seven children, five boys and two girls. Dr. Williams was a public spirited man as well as a good physician and was held in high esteem by the community. He gave the land for the first meeting house, now the Common in front of the new City Hall. He

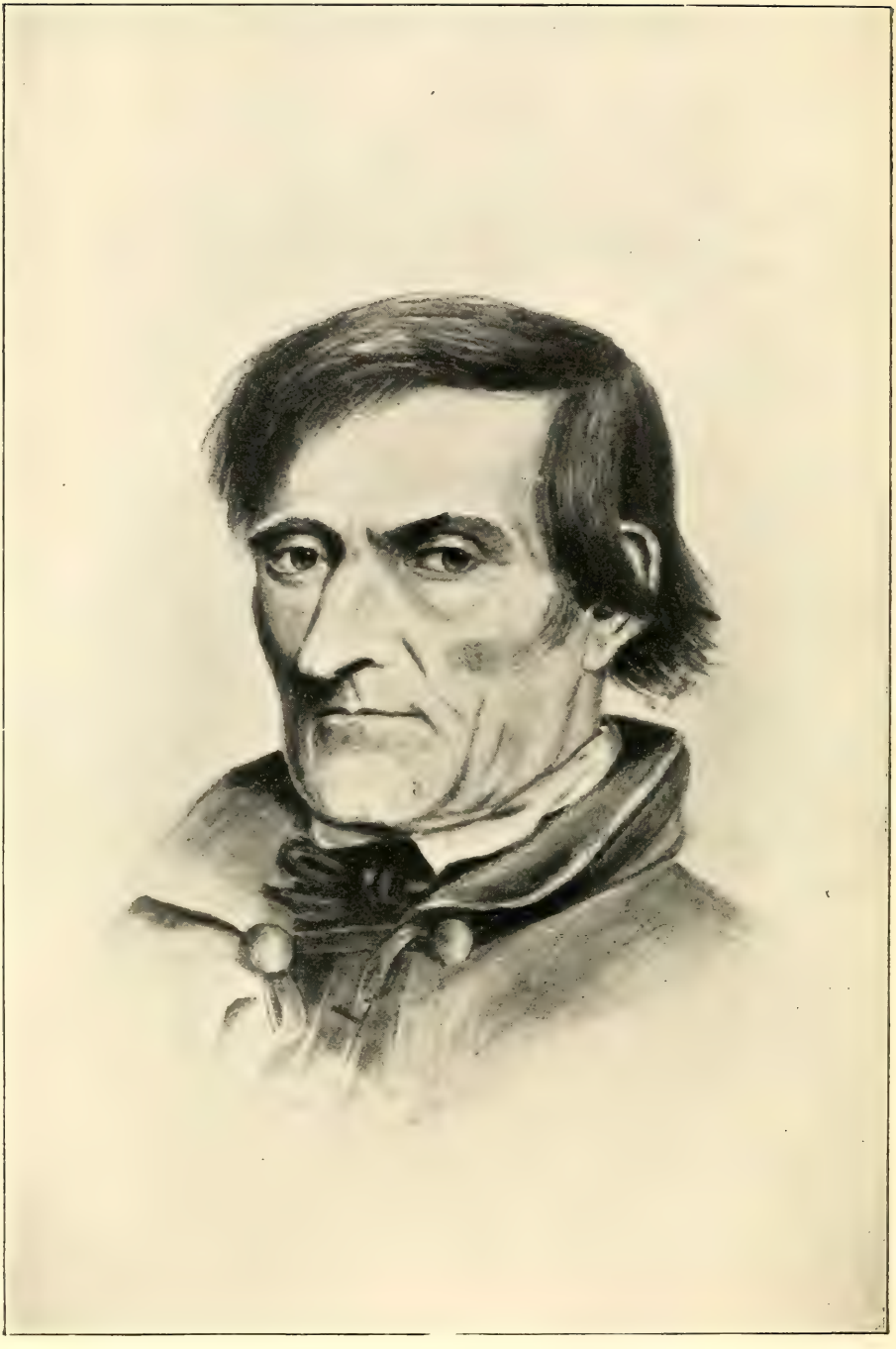
built the first frame house in Waterville and it is still occupied. He died in 1799. Both Dr. McKechnie and Dr. Williams died as citizens of Winslow, Lincoln County, Massachusetts, Waterville not then having been incorporated.

Dr. Moses Appleton was born in Ipswich, N. H., in 1783, came to Waterville, then known as Ticonic village, of the town of Winslow, Lincoln County, Massachusetts, in 1796. After having completed his medical studies under Governor Brooks of Medford, Mass., where he received the degree of M. D. from the Massachusetts Medical Society, he began the practice of medicine here. He opened the first drug store in Waterville and was for many years the most prominent physician of this section. He was the first resident physician of the incorporated town of Waterville. He died in 1849.

(Drs. McKechnie, Williams and Appleton are treated more fully in the chapter of early settlers, where a more complete sketch of their lives will be found.)

In 1807, *Dr. Wright* and *Dr. Bigelow*, practiced medicine here for a short time only. It is to be regretted that no further information can be discovered concerning them.

Dr. Daniel Cook was born in Kingston, Mass., July 29th, 1785, graduated from Brown University in 1809. He studied medicine in Boston, practicing there for a short time. He was an assistant surgeon in the army during the war of 1812, coming to Waterville about that time, and associating himself with Dr. Appleton. He quickly became identified with the place, was made a director of the old Waterville Bank in 1814, in 1816, was elected representative to the Massachusetts legislature. In 1820, he built the first brick dwelling house in Waterville, which is now standing just south of the Unitarian church, and which he sold in 1834 or 5, to Dr. Stephen Thayer. In 1833 he was cashier of Ticonic Bank. He moved to Maumee, Ohio, in 1834, and died there in 1863. He married Clarissa Watson of Portsmouth, N. H., January 12th, 1813. To them were born six children, one of whom is now living, Daniel Francis Cook, of Maumee, Ohio, who is remarkably well and vigorous at eighty-eight years of age. Dr. Cook's eldest daughter married Hon. W. B. S. Moor of Waterville, formerly U. S. Senator.



DOCTOR STEPHEN THAYER.

Dr. Hall Chase was the son of Thomas Chase of Fryeburg, Me., where he was born April 7, 1792. He received his early education in the common schools of Fryeburg, and afterward graduated from Dartmouth college where he received the degree of M. D. He came to Waterville in 1812, where he practiced his profession for 39 years. He died July 21, 1851. He was a surgeon in the State militia and a member of Waterville Lodge, F. & A. M. He was married to Hannah McMillen Spring of Saco, February 25, 1819, and had five children, Helen Maria; Marshall Spring; Geo. Randolph; John Spring, and Julia S. John is still living in New York city.

Dr. Clark Lillybridge was a student in Waterville College, theological department, in 1821. He afterwards went to Bowdoin and graduated from the medical department in 1824. He settled in Waterville and became prominent in town affairs. He was a member of Waterville Lodge, F. & A. M. He married a daughter of Abijah Smith. After a few years he moved to Stafford, Conn.

Dr. Samuel Plaisted was born in Gardiner, Me., November 21, 1801. Son of Ichabod and Charity (Church) Plaisted. He was graduated from Brown University in 1825, received the degree of M. D. from the Maine Medical School in 1828. He directly came to Waterville where he practiced his profession until the time of his death, April 14, 1862, being recognized as one of the foremost physicians in this vicinity. June 22, 1830, he married Mary Jane Appleton, daughter of Dr. Appleton. They had three children, Aaron Appleton, James Hamilton, and Florence. Aaron Appleton and Florence are still residing here. Dr. Plaisted was active in business circles, was one of the directors of the old Waterville Bank, and in the early fifties was interested together with several other Waterville men in the manufacturing of paper.

Dr. Stephen Thayer was of French Hugenot extraction and descended from both Pilgrim and Puritan stock. His earliest American ancestor of the name came from Braintree, England, and settled in Braintree, Mass., in 1631. His great-great grandfather married Huldah Haywood, who was a grand-daughter of Thomas, through whom the line is carried back to Experience Mitchell who came to Plymouth in the Ann in 1623, and mar-

ried Jane Cook of the Mayflower. Stephen was born in Uxbridge, Mass., on February 7, 1783. He attended the Ipswich Academy and studied medicine with Dr. Muzzy of Ipswich, receiving the degree of M. D. from the Massachusetts Medical Society. He married Sophia Carleton of Vassalboro, May 13, 1808, to them were born thirteen children. Albert C., Charles H., Sophia A., Mary Y., Stephen S., Harriet N., George, Emeline F., Elmira, Elvira, George H., Martha C., and Lorenzo Eugene. Harriet, Emeline and George H., are still living. His second wife was Mary Carleton whom he married February 10, 1832. He practiced in Vassalborough, China and Fairfield, moving to Waterville in 1835. During the war of 1812, he served as surgeon for a short time in Lieut.-Col. Herbert Moor's regiment. He was a delegate to the Constitutional convention held in Portland, October 11, 1819. He had a large practice, both medical and surgical in the counties of Kennebec and Somerset. He died May 24, 1852. He always lived in the old brick house just south of the Unitarian church. His descendants in Waterville are Dr. F. C. Thayer, Frances A. Atwood, Mrs. Florence O. Couillard, grandchildren. Nathan Pulsifer, L. Eugene, and Frank L. Thayer, great grandchildren. He was a charter member of Waterville Lodge, F. & A. M., and its first treasurer.

Dr. Joseph F. Potter during the early forties, practiced medicine here for several years. While here J. F. Noyes and V. P. Coolidge were at different times medical students under his direction. About 1845, he moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he built up a large and lucrative practice, becoming quite prominent as a medical teacher as well as practitioner.

Dr. V. P. Coolidge came from Livermore, Me., studied medicine with Dr. Potter. He afterwards opened an office here and soon became a very popular physician. He is most prominent for having committed the only murder ever done in Waterville, when he killed his friend, Edward Mathews, on September 30, 1847. He afterwards died in the State prison.

Dr. Nathaniel R. Boutelle was the son of Timothy and Helen (Rogers) Boutelle, and was born June 13, 1821. Timothy Boutelle was one of the most eminent lawyers of the State during the early part of the century. Nathaniel received his education in the schools of Waterville and Waterville College. He gradu-

ated from the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, in 1847. In 1848, he took post graduate courses in the Pennsylvania Hospital and the Obstetrical Institute of Philadelphia. He immediately settled in Waterville where he remained until his death. He married Mary Keeley, daughter of Prof. G. W. Keely of Waterville College. They had two sons, Timothy and George K., the latter an attorney and now practicing in this city. In 1857, Dr. Boutelle did more post graduate work in Europe. In 1864, in response to a call for surgical assistance, he was assigned to hospital duty at Fredericksburg, where he performed very efficient service. Dr. Boutelle was ranked as one of the most skilled and learned physicians of the State. He was a member of the Maine Medical Association and one of its founders. He was a member of Waterville Lodge, F. & A. M. In 1875, he was made a director of the Ticonic Bank, and from 1884 until the time of his death was its president. He died in December, 1890.

Dr. Robert Thompson Davis was born in County Down, Ireland, on August 28, 1823, being the son of John and Sarah (Thompson) Davis. He was educated at the Friends School, Providence, R. I., and Amesbury Academy. He graduated from Harvard Medical School in 1847. After receiving his degree he came to Waterville where he practiced medicine for three years, he then moved to Fall River, Mass., where he at once sprung into prominence. He was a member of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention in 1853. In the Massachusetts Senate, 1859-61. Mayor of Fall River in 1873, member of Congress in 1883-89. Metropolitan sewerage commissioner in 1889-92. Member of the Massachusetts State Board of Health, also member of the Massachusetts State Board of Charities. He was twice married, in 1848 to Sarah C. Wilbur, and in 1862 to Susan Ann Hight. He has one child, Robert Charles. Dr. Davis is still a resident of Fall River, Mass.

Dr. J. F. Noyes was born August 2, 1817, at South Kingston, R. I. He was the son of Robert Fanning and Sarah (Arnold) Noyes. He received his early education at Kingston Academy and Rev. Thomas Vernor's Latin School. In 1842 he began the study of medicine with Dr. Potter of Waterville, graduating

at the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia in 1846. In 1849 he commenced the practice of medicine in Waterville. In 1852 he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he became associated with Dr. Potter, who had previously moved there. In 1854, he sailed for Europe, where he spent two years in study. He then returned to Waterville where he entered upon a large practice. In 1858 he again went to Europe where he spent a year in study, spending most of the time in Paris. While there he was elected a member of the American Medical Society. He returned to Waterville in 1859 where he remained until 1863. During which period he had a large and growing practice. He performed many capital surgical operations and did a large consulting business. In 1863 he moved to Detroit, Michigan, where he at once entered upon a brilliant career. In 1873 he was appointed professor of Ophthalmology and Otology in the Detroit Medical College, and later Ophthalmie surgeon to the St. Mary's, Harper and Woman's Hospital. These positions he held for ten years. Dr. Noyes was a member of the following societies: American Medical Association, American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Ophthalmological and Otological Society, Michigan State Medical Society, Detroit Academy of Medicine, of which he was president in 1873, Detroit Medical and Library Association, Pioneer and Historical Society, Rhode Island Historical Society, American Laryngological Rhinological and Otological Society. He was also an honorary member of the Ohio, Rhode Island, Maine and Texas Medical Associations. In 1895 he donated a permanent free bed in the Rhode Island Hospital. He also took an active interest in establishing Oak Grove Asylum, at Flint, Michigan, a retreat for the insane, and provided funds for the erection of an amusement hall for the inmates, to be known as Noyes' Hall. He was made a Mason in Waterville Lodge in 1857. He died, February 16, 1896, and in accordance with his wish as expressed in his will "for sanitary reasons and as an example in the interest of humanity" his remains were cremated and his ashes now rest in Riverside Cemetery at Pawtucket, R. I.

Dr. Nathan Goldsmith Howard Pulsifer was born in the town of Eden, Mt. Desert Island, Maine, January 24, 1824, son of Moses R. and Mary (Dunn) Pulsifer. He graduated from the

Dartmouth Medical School in 1847, went to California in 1849, returning, studied Homeopathy in Philadelphia, graduating from that school in 1852. He came to Waterville the same year, where he at once built up a large practice. His judgment of financial affairs was of a high order and he was for many years president of the People's National Bank, which office he held at the time of his death. October 24, 1855, he married Ann Cornelia Moor, daughter of Wm. Moor one of the prominent business men of Waterville. To them were born four children, two daughters, Norah, wife of the late Frank L. Thayer, Cornelia, wife of H. L. Kelley, and two sons, Wm. M., and Ralph H., both of whom have been resident physicians in this city. He died December 8, 1893.

Dr. John Benson and *Dr. L. P. Babb* both practiced medicine in Waterville in the early fifties, for a short time. Dr. Benson was one of the founders of the Maine Medical Association, was a member of Waterville Lodge, F. & A. M., was surgeon in the United States medical service during the Civil War, moved to Newport in about 1853. Dr. Babb moved to Eastport where he died a few years ago.

Dr. Byron Porter was born in Vienna, Me., May 11, 1802. He was graduated from the Maine Medical School in 1827. He practiced in Newburg, Dixmont, Hampden and Bangor, moving to Waterville in the latter part of 1857. Dr. Porter was married, March 21, 1831, to Eliza Jane Morse, to them were born five children. He purchased and lived for some time on the estate now owned and occupied by Geo. Fred Terry. He afterwards resided on the corner of College avenue and Union street, in the house now occupied by Dr. Knox. Because of declining health he went with his family, early in 1870, to southern New Jersey. He died at Worcester, Mass., in February, 1871. His son Parker and daughters Octavia and Evelyn are still living, and it is from Rev. William Churchill Reade, husband of Octavia that the data for this sketch was obtained.

Dr. Thomas Albert Foster was born in Montville, Me., February 20, 1827. He was the son of Thomas D. and Joanna (Carter) Foster. He was educated in the common schools of his native town, studied medicine at Albany Medical College, receiving the degree of M. D. from the Pennsylvania Medical School

in 1856. He came to Waterville the same year, practicing his profession until 1859, when he moved to Portland where he became very prominent. He died November 27, 1896.

Dr. Henry Hancock Campbell was born at Farmington, Me., in 1820. Son of Moses and Abigail (Hancock) Campbell. He received his early education at Bloomfield Academy and the famous "Little Blue" school of Farmington. He graduated at the Dartmouth Medical school in 1848, taking a supplementary degree at the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia in 1849. Beginning practice at Fairfield Center immediately, where he remained until 1857, when he spent a year in the hospitals of Europe, after which he settled in Waterville where he built up a large general practice. He was a member of the State and County medical societies, also a member of the Congregational church at Waterville. Dr. Campbell was largely interested in real estate, having large holdings at the time of his death. He was one of the members of the committee who called the first Republican convention ever held in Somerset County. In 1852 he married Julia A. Tobey, and to them were born five children, two of whom are now living, Annie J., wife of Rev. C. D. Crane, of Yarmouth, Me., and Dr. Geo. R. Campbell, who is a practicing physician in Augusta, Me. Dr. Campbell died in January, 1895.

Dr. Atwood Crosby was born in Albion, Me., November 1, 1838. He was the son of Luther and Ethelinda (Getchell) Crosby. He entered Waterville College in 1859, remaining until 1861, when he enlisted as a private in the 3rd Maine Regiment, U. S. V. He was captured at the first Battle of Bull Run, anl for eleven months was in Libby Prison. He was paroled in June 1862. He at once began the study of medicine with Dr. Boutelle, attending lectures at Harvard and the Maine Medical School where he received the degree of M. D. in 1864. He entered the United States Navy immediately upon his graduation, as a surgeon and served until the end of the war. He practiced at China and Buckfield. In 1866 he came to Waterville and associated himself with his former preceptor, Dr. N. R. Boutelle. He was married August 13, 1864, to Elizabeth Hanscom, by whom he had one child, Mary S. His wife died about 1867. In February, 1870, he married Samantha (Perkins) Wilson. To

them were born four children, Carroll, Katherine, Margaret H., and Atwood H. In every relation of life and under most adverse circumstances Dr. Atwood Crosby was always the true man. He died January 25, 1883.

Dr. Frederick Charles Thayer was born in Waterville, September 30, 1844. He was the only child of Charles H. and Susan E. (Tobey) Thayer, and the grandson of Dr. Stephen Thayer. He attended the common schools, Waterville Academy and Franklin Family School for boys at Topsham, Me. Entered Waterville College in 1861, went to Union College in 1863. Studied medicine with Dr. James E. Pomfret of Albany, N. Y. Attended the medical lectures of Albany Medical College, 1865-66. He graduated from the Maine Medical School in 1867. December 2, 1871, he married Leonora L. Snell, daughter of Judge Wm. B. Snell of Washington, D. C. He was president of Kennebec County Medical Association in 1878, was president of Alumni Association of the Medical department of Bowdoin College, which he was intrumental in founding, in 1885-6. In 1884 the degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by Colby University. In 1885-6 was a member of the Legislature, and in the latter year delivered the annual oration before the Maine Medical Association. Was president of the Maine Medical Association in 1887-8. Was alderman of Waterville in 1889. He has been master of Waterville Lodge, F. & A. M. Commander of St. Omer Commandery, K. T., and is now deputy grand commander of the Grand Commandery of Maine. He has served in the State militia as assistant surgeon and surgeon of the 2d Regiment, medical director of the 1st Brigade and surgeon-general on the staff of Governor Henry B. Cleaves. He was the first president of the Waterville Trust Company and is now one of its directors. He is president of the Sawyer Publishing Company and the Riverview Worsted Mills and a director of the W. W. & F. R. R. Co. He founded and has been president of the Waterville Clinical Society. He is now president of the Board of U. S. Pension Examining Surgeons at Augusta, consulting surgeon to the Maine Central General Hospital at Lewiston, and to the City Hospital at Augusta. By his skill and success in capital surgical cases Dr. Thayer early gained an eminent position in his profession, which position he has ever

since maintained. In addition to the care of his large business interests he has been prominently identified with all movements for the development and progress of the city for many years. He was president of the centennial committee of one hundred and of the executive committee, and the success of the celebration is due in no small degree to his faithful attention and to his efficient generalship. Dr. Thayer lives in the house where he was born, No. 214 Main street.

Dr. David P. Stowell was born in Townsend, Mass., September 22, 1838. He was the son of Rev. David and Emily C. (Stanett) Stowell. He graduated from Phillips Exeter Academy in 1857. Was in Amherst College one year, studied medicine at Dartmouth Medical School, taking the degree of M. D. from the University of New York in 1862. He served one year in the regular army as an assistant surgeon. November, 1863 he was commissioned as assistant surgeon of the 8th New Hampshire Regiment, U. S. V., and served until June, 1864. He practiced medicine in Masonsville, N. H., and Mercer, Me., moving to Waterville in 1878. In 1863, May 21st, he was married to Sarah E. Batchelder of Mt. Vernon. He has been in the city government as a member of the common council and has also been on the board of education. He is a Mason and a member of W. S. Heath Post, G. A. R. Dr. Stowell resides at No. 232 Main street.

Dr. Frederick Morse Wilson was born at Hebron, December 8, 1850. He was the son of Rev. Adam and Sarah (Ricker) Wilson. He graduated from Colby College in 1871, received the degree of M. D. from Harvard Medical School in 1875. He practiced medicine in Waterville but a few years, when he moved to Bridgeport, Conn., where he has a large special practice in eye and ear work. He is Ophthalmic surgeon to several hospitals and is a member of many medical societies. He married Carrie A. Scommers, November 13, 1883. They have two children and he resides at Bridgeport, Conn.

Dr. George Bassett Howard was born in Winslow, Maine, in 1850. He was the son of Cyrus and Cornelia Abiah (Bassett) Howard. He graduated from Coburn Classical Institute in 1871, from Colby College in 1875, taking the degree of M. D.

Note. The sketch of Dr. Thayer was prepared by the editor.

from the medical department of New York University. In 1880 he began the practice of medicine in Waterville. The same year in June, he married Hattie Hoar of Lowell, Mass. He died, November 13, 1893, after a long and trying illness, which he bore with great fortitude and resignation.

Dr. Francis Alton Roberts was born in Jackson, Me., August 9, 1838. He was the son of Hamlin and Mary Ann (Rich) Roberts. He was educated in the common schools and took his degree of M. D. from Dartmouth College in 1859. He practiced in China and North Vassalborough, coming to Waterville in 1883, where he remained until his death, which occurred May 26, 1892. He married Mary Frances Hussey, December 29, 1862. To them was born one child. Emily. He was a Mason. Dr. Roberts had a large and lucrative homeopathic practice.

Dr. James Frederick Hill was born in Waterville, June 15, 1854. He is the son of James P., and Emeline (Simpson) Hill. He prepared for college at Coburn Classical Institute, entered Colby in 1878, began the study of medicine with Dr. F. C. Thayer in 1881. Attended medical lectures at Dartmouth, graduating from the Maine Medical School in 1885. Was assistant to Dr. Thayer from 1885-8 when they became partners. In 1895, 1896 and 1897 he did post graduate work in New York and has since devoted himself to special work of the eye, ear, nose and throat. He is a member of the staff and consulting surgeon of the Maine Eye and Ear Infirmary, lecturer and examiner at Colby College. Member of the Maine Academy of Medicine, Maine Medical Association, Waterville Clinical Society, American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Society, American Medical Association, Kennebec Medical Association of which he has been president. He is a Mason, also past commander of St. Omer Commandery, an Odd Fellow, also Knight of Pythias. At present president of the Waterville Board of Trade. He was married, July 31, 1885, to Angie L. Foster. To them have been born three children, Marguerite, Frederick and Howard. He resides at No. 225 Main street, and his office is at 111 Main street.

Dr. John L. Fortier was born in 1853 at St. Sylvester, P. Q. Son of Frederick and Esther (Wright) Fortier. He received his preparatory education at Christian Brother's School at St. Mary,

P. Q., and his classical education at Sherbrook and Three Rivers. He began the study of medicine in 1879 with Dr. H. H. Campbell of this city. He graduated from the Maine Medical School in 1883. He is a member of the Maine Medical Association, Waterville Clinical Society of which he is now president, French Historical Society of Massachusetts, and of numerous Catholic orders. He married Louisa Martel, October 21, 1886. They have had one child, Lora C. Dr. Fortier resides at No. 86 Silver street.

Dr. Alden E. Bessey was born at Hebron, Me., January 1, 1838. He was the son of Erastus and Sally (Smith) Bessey. He prepared for college at Hebron Academy and Maine Wesleyan Seminary. He entered Amherst College with the class of 1869. He graduated from the Maine Medical School in 1870. He practiced medicine at Wayne, Sidney, moving to Waterville in 1890. He is a member of the Maine Medical Association, Kennebec Medical Association and the Waterville Clinical Society, of the last two he has been president. He is a member of the Congregational church. Dr. Bessey has been twice married, first, to Helen J. Morton in 1863, by whom he had two sons, Merton W., and Earl E., both of whom are physicians. He was married in 1874 to Clara A. Forbes, they have one daughter, Lenora, a graduate of Colby in the class of '99. Dr. Bessey resides at No. 72 Elm street.

Dr. Matthew S. Goodrich was born at Palmyra, Me., January 24, 1860. He was a son of Rev. Jos. B., and Amanda J. (Gower) Goodrich. He received his early education in the common schools and at the Maine Central Institute. Received the degree of M. D. from the medical department of New York University in 1882. Practiced medicine in Fairfield until 1890, when he moved to Waterville, after having done some post graduate work in New York. He was a U. S. pension examiner in Somerset County in 1885-9. He is a member of the Maine Medical Association, also Kennebec County Association. He is a member of Waterville Lodge, F. & A. M., of St. Omer Commandery, K. T., and Portland Consistory. He has been alderman of the city of Waterville and now represents his ward in the common council. He married Miss Etta Warren, April 5, 1901. He resides at No. 224 Main street.

Dr. Ralph H. Pulsifer, the son of Dr. N. G. H. and Ann (Moor) Pulsifer, was born in Waterville, August 19, 1865. Graduated from Coburn Classical Institute in 1882, Colby College in 1886. Received the degree of M. D. from the medical department of Boston University in 1889, and from the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, in 1890. He practiced medicine in Waterville for two years when he moved to Skowhegan, remaining until 1897, when he returned to Waterville. February 23, 1893 he married Miss Grace Yeaton. They have one son. He now resides at Vassalborough.

Dr. Charles Porter Small was born in Bangor, November 16, 1863. He was the son of Rev. A. K. P. and Thankful L. (Woodbury) Small. Graduated from the Fall River, Mass., high school in 1882, Colby College in 1886. Received the degree of M. D. in the Maine Medical School in 1889. He was an interne at the Maine Generai Hospital 1889-90. Assistant surgeon at National Soldiers' Home, Togus, 1890-91. Practiced medicine in Waterville one year when he moved to Chicago, where he now resides.

Dr. Joseph Knox, the son of Isaac and Amanda (Orbeton) Knox, was born in Clinton, February 1, 1845. He attended school at Corinna Union Academy. He enlisted August 18, 1862 and served in the 11th Maine Regiment until discharged because of ill health. He graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia in 1877. He practiced in Orono from 1877-92, when he moved to this city. He is a member of Waterville Lodge, F. & A. M., is a Knight Templar, also an Odd Fellow. He resides at No. 11 College avenue.

Dr. William Moor Pulsifer, son of Dr. N. G. H. and Ann (Moor) Pulsifer, was born in Waterville, August 18, 1863. Graduated from Coburn Classical Institute in 1878, from Colby College in 1882. Received the degree of M. D. from Harvard Medical School in 1887, and from the Hahnemann Medical College in 1888. He at once began the practice of medicine in Skowhegan. Moved to Waterville in 1892, returning to Skowhegan in 1900, where he now resides. October 2, 1896 he married Helen G. Libby, daughter of the late I. C. Libby. They have one child, Libby Pulsifer.

Dr. Carroll White Abbott, son of Henry and Charlotte A. (White) Abbott was born at Rumford, Me., August 29, 1855. He received his early education at Oxford Normal Institute and Hebron Academy, graduating from the Maine Medical School in 1881. He immediately began the practice of medicine in Albion, where he remained until 1893, at which time he came to Waterville. He is a member of the Maine Medical Association, Kennebec Medical Society and the Waterville Clinical Society, in the last two of which he has served as president. He is a Mason, Knight Templar, Odd Fellow, and a member of the Christian church of Albion. He was mayor of Waterville in 1898, and is at present a member of the board of education. October 4, 1882, he married Georgia A. Wilson, daughter of Dr. Wilson of Albion. They have two children, Henry W. and Mary C. Dr. Abbott resides at No. 1 Spring street.

Dr. Maurice K. Dwinell, son of Louis G. and Louisa W. Dwinell, was born at East Calais, Vt., in 1860. He received the degree of M. D. from the medical department of Boston University in 1883. Located in North Vassalborough the same year, coming to Waterville in 1892. He is a Mason. He resides at 131 Main street.

Dr. Charles Godeon Rancourt, son of Jerome and Ludivine (Roy) Rancourt, was born at St. George, P. Q., October 9, 1865. He graduated from Levis College in 1889, taking the degree of M. D. at Laval University in 1893. He immediately settled in Waterville, where he still resides at No. 82 Temple street. He is a member of the Maine Academy of Medicine, Kennebec Medical Association and Waterville Clinical Society. He has been twice married, first to Georgiana Vezina on June 22, 1894, to them were born two children, Mary Blanche and a son who died in infancy. His second wife is Fabiola Bellefeinlle, to whom he was married, April 21, 1898. They have had two children, Florence, and one son who died in infancy.

Dr. Luther G. Bunker, son of John E. and Mary A. (Alley) Bunker, was born at West Trenton, Me., March 19, 1868. He attended Blue Hill Academy and in 1892 took the degree of M. D. from the Bowdoin Medical School. He immediately began practice at North Berwick and Sanford, Me., moving to Waterville in 1895. Was city physician from 1898 to 1901, and is at

present secretary of the Board of Health. He is a member of the Maine Medical Association, Kennebec County Medical Society and Waterville Clinical Society. He is a Mason and Knight of Pythias. His office is at No. 50 Main street.

Dr. George Russell Campbell, son of Dr. Henry H. and Julia A. (Tobey) Campbell, was born in Waterville, April 20, 1867. Fitted for college at the Coburn Classical Institute, graduated from Colby College in 1891. Took his medical degree at the Medical School of Maine in 1895. Practiced medicine in Waterville one year, moved to Sidney and in 1901 moved to Augusta, where he now resides. He is a member of the American Medical Association, Maine Medical Association, and the Kennebec County Medical Society. He is a Mason and a Knight of Pythias. September 25, 1895, he married Lillian H. Hallock. They have one child, Mildred.

Dr. Merton W. Bessey, son of Dr. A. E. and Helen (Morton) Bessey, was born in Buckfield, Me., October 30, 1868. Educated at Coburn Classical Institute, Colby College and Farmington State Normal School. Took his medical degree at the Medical School of Maine in 1895. He immediately began the practice of medicine in Waterville, being associated with his father, Dr. A. E. Bessey. He has been an instructor in biology in Colby College since 1898. He is a member of the Maine Academy of Medicine, Kennebec County Medical Society, and Waterville Clinical Society. He is a Mason, and a Knight of Pythias. July 30, 1901, he married Hattie B. Vigue. Dr. Bessey resides at No. 182 Main street.

Dr. Austin Thomas, son of Stephen and Eunice Miriam (Bragg) Thomas, was born at Waterville, September 6, 1844. He graduated from Colby in 1866, and from the Maine Medical School in 1870. He has spent the most of his professional life at Unity, moved to Waterville in 1898, returning to Unity after a few years, where he now resides. He has been twice married, first to Mary Ella Norton on September 17, 1873. There were born to them two children. His second wife was Mrs. Mary S. M. Foote, whom he married November 17, 1897.

Dr. Edward Wheeler Boyer, son of Edward and Harriett (Harnett) Boyer, was born at Florenceville, N. B., November 3,

1865. He took his medical degree at the Vermont University in 1887. He practiced in Monticello and Fairfield, moving to Waterville in 1899. He is a member of the Maine Medical Association, Maine Academy of Medicine and the Waterville Clinical Society. He is a Mason and a Knight Templar. October 6, 1895 he married Caroline Gould Rice. They have one child, Wendell Edward. Dr. Boyer resides at No. 84 Elm street.

Dr. Edson Everett Goodrich, son of Joseph B. and Amanda J. (Gower) Goodrich, was born in Palmyra, Me., September 16, 1877. He graduated at Coburn Classical Institute and took his medical degree from the Baltimore University School of Medicine. He at once began the practice of his profession in Waterville, being associated with his brother, Dr. M. S. Goodrich. June 26, 1901, he married Eva M. Towne. He is a member of the American Medical Association, Maine Medical Association, and the Maine Academy of Medicine. Dr. Goodrich resides at No. 37 Elm street.

Dr. John Gerald Towne, the son of Edwin and Lydia Ann (Gerald) Towne was born in Waterville, May 26, 1877. He graduated from the Baltimore University School of Medicine in 1900. He is a Mason and an Odd Fellow. Dr. Towne resides at No. 37 Elm street.

Albert Colby Getchell, M. D. Dr. Getchell is a son of Waterville who has attained high rank in his profession. He was born in Waterville, July 9, 1857, the son of Walter and Antoinette Colby Getchell. He was educated at the Institute and at Colby, where he was graduated in the class of '78. He afterward studied at the Harvard Medical School, the Jefferson Medical College and the Philadelphia Polyclinic. On graduation from the Jefferson Medical College he took the surgical prize. Dr. Getchell has had experience in teaching, as principal of the Adams, Mass., high school and as principal of a grammar school in Worcester, Mass. Since 1885 he has been a physician in Worcester, Mass. For several years he was visiting physician to the Washburn Memorial Hospital and the Worcester City Hospital. In 1883 he was elected librarian of the Worcester District Medical Library, a library of about 8,000 volumes, which position he still holds. Dr. Getchell has been a trustee of several of the State medical institutions and is now Laryngologist to the Worcester

City Hospital, the Washburn Memorial Hospital and St. Vincent Hospital. He married, April 22, 1886, Miss Edith Loring Peirce of Philadelphia. They have two children, Ruth Peirce and Margaret Colby. Dr. Getchell is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the American Clinatological Association, etc. Of social clubs he is a member of the Shakespeare, the Worcester Art Society, the Worcester Music Association, the Bohemians, the Tatnuck Country Club, etc.

Dr. Percy Shepherd Merrill, son of A. F. and Hattie E. (Thomas) Merrill, was born in Bangor, November 2, 1872. Graduated from Colby College in 1894. Received his medical degree from the University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1899. Was interne one year in Bridgeport, Conn., hospital. Began practice in Gardiner, Me., moving to Waterville in 1901. He is, at present, city physician. Dr. Merrill resides at No. 5 Dalton street.

Dr. Joseph Arthur Pineau, son of Marcellin and Apoline (St. Laurent) Pineau, was born at Rimouski, P. Q., February 20, 1867. He graduated from the college of Rimouski, receiving his medical degree from Laval University in 1894. He began practice at Van Buren, Me., moved to Livermore Falls in 1897, coming to Waterville in February, 1902. He was married, January 8, 1896, to Leda Pelletier. They have four children. He resides at No. 137 Water street.

Dr. Lewis King Austin, son of William King and Sarah Eliza (Thomes) Austin, was born in Portland, August 11, 1869. He took his medical degree at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia in 1894. He practiced medicine at Portland, Deering and Clinton, moving to this city in 1902. He devotes his attention entirely to diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. He is a member of the Maine Medical Association, Kennebec County Medical Society, and Waterville Clinical Society. He is a Mason and an Odd Fellow. His office is at No. 145 Main street.

CHAPTER XXIV.

THE BAR OF WATERVILLE.

By Hon. Simon Stratton Brown.

The following is a brief sketch of the lawyers who have practiced law here since the incorporation of the town in 1802 to the present time. They have all been men of character and have done their part in making Waterville what it is to-day. A large part of them have served in the Legislature, and have aided in building up the code of statute laws by which our State is now governed. They have had large and honorable part in the management of town and city affairs, have contributed their full share to the business prosperity of the city and in all matters of public interest have been ready with voice and hand for every forward movement.

Reuben Kidder. The first lawyer to practice his profession in Waterville was Reuben Kidder. He was a man of thorough scholarship and legal training and was also a public-spirited citizen. As the facts of his life have been given by Mr. A. A. Plaisted in his chapter in this volume, on the early settlers, they need not be repeated here. Suffice it is to say that the line of Waterville lawyers had a good man to stand at its head.

Timothy Boutelle. One of the first lawyers who practiced in his profession at Waterville, was Timothy Boutelle. He was born in Leominster, Mass., November 10, 1777. He was a lineal descendant of James Boutelle, who came from England in 1635 to Salem, Mass. Timothy Boutelle graduated from Harvard College in 1800. He was admitted to the bar in Massachusetts in 1804 and came to Waterville the same year, where he practiced law till the time of his death, November 12, 1855. In 1811 he

HON. EDMUND FULLER WEBB.

married Helen, the daughter of Judge Rogers. One of his daughters married Edwin Noyes, a prominent Waterville lawyer, and one son, Dr. N. R. Boutelle, was a prominent physician and surgeon in Waterville. Timothy Boutelle was one of the prominent lawyers of his day. An examination of the reports of our law court during his time will disclose the fact that he took part on one side or the other in a very large portion of the cases then presented to that court, and by his rare ability and industry as a lawyer he took a prominent part in establishing the laws which have since controlled and regulated the legal rules of conduct of our people to the present time. He was also an influential business man. He was very influential in making Maine an independent state. He was first State Senator to the Legislature from the Kennebec District.[1]

George Keely Boutelle. Mr. Boutelle is the son of Dr. N. R. and Mrs. Mary Keely Boutelle, and was born in Waterville, March 15, 1857. He was educated at Harvard University and at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the bar in 1888. October 24, 1891, he was married to Miss May Wheelock, the grand-daughter of Judge May. They have two children, Katherine and Elizabeth. Since his admission to the bar, Mr. Boutelle has been in practice in Waterville. His large business interests occupy a considerable portion of his time. He is president of the Ticonic Bank, as were his father and his grandfather before him. He is also president of the Waterville & Fairfield Railway and Light Company, and is treasurer of Colby College, of which he has been for some years a trustee. He is also a trustee of Coburn Classical Institute. Mr. Boutelle is a member of the Masonic order and of the Episcopal church.

Simon Stratton Brown, son of Luke and Polly Gilman Brown, was born in Clinton, Maine, July 6, 1833. He fitted for college under Dr. J. H. Hanson at Waterville Academy. He entered Waterville College in 1854, from which institution he graduated in the class of 1858 with Phi Beta Kappa rank. He was admitted to the bar in 1859 and began practice at Fairfield in 1864. He moved to Waterville in 1881. He was elected a member of the Governor's council in 1879. He served several years on the board of education in both Fairfield and Waterville. At the

1. Vid chapter on Early Settlers.

organization of the city of Waterville in 1888 he was elected a member of the board of aldermen, of which board he was chairman continuously for five years. He was a member of the Democratic National Convention in 1880 and in 1884. He was for seven years a member of the Democratic State committee and for four years its chairman. He represented his city in the House of Representatives in the session of 1893. June 30, 1861, Mr. Brown was married to Miss Hepsie B. Wiggin. They have four children, Frank E., of the legal firm of Brown and Brown; Jennie B., wife of Mr. Alpheus Flood; William Wirt, a graduate of Colby in the class of '98, and Mrs. Caddie H. Burleigh. Mr. Brown is a member of the Masonic fraternity and an attendant at the Unitarian church.

Frank Ellsworth Brown, son of S. S. and Hepsie B. Brown, was born at Freedom, Waldo county, June 14, 1863. He received his education in the public schools of Fairfield and later he entered Coburn Classical Institute and graduated from that institution in the class of 1882. On July 8, 1896 he married Mae F. Wentworth, daughter of Charles Wentworth of Clinton. He was four years clerk in the United States Mail Service. He was admitted to the bar in March, 1895, whereupon he began the practice of law in company with his father, where he has continued to the present time. He has been for seven years city clerk of the City of Waterville. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity and is also a member of the order of the Knights of Pythias.

Leonard D. Carver was born at Lagrange, Maine, January 26, 1841. He was son of Cyrus and Mary Waterhouse Carver. His early education was received in the common schools, and while he was fitting for college at Foxcroft Academy in 1861 he left that institution and enlisted in the Milo Light Artillery which was subsequently made Company D of the 2nd Maine Regiment, commanded by Col. C. D. Jameson. This regiment had the honor of being the first Maine regiment to report for duty at the seat of war. Mr. Carver was engaged in all the battles and skirmishes which fell to the lot of his regiment. He was in the first Battle of Bull Run, where he distinguished himself as a man of courage. After leaving the army he resumed his studies and graduated from Colby University in the class of

1868. He read law with Hon. Reuben Foster at Waterville and was admitted to the bar in 1876, after which time he practiced law in Waterville till he was appointd State librarian in October, 1890. He is president of the Association of State Librarians, a national association. He is a member of the Maine Historical Society and several other literary organizations In 1877 he married Mary C. Low, also a graduate of Colby College. Their only daughter, Miss Ruby Carver, is a member of the class of 1904, Colby College. Since 1890 Mr. Carver has resided at Augusta.

Fred W. Clair was born at Oldtown, Me., in 1866, the son of John B. and Ellen E. Clair. He was educated in the public schools and Coburn Classical Institute, from which institution he graduated in 1886. He read law in the office of S. S. Brown, was admitted to the bar in 1891 and since that time has been in practice in Waterville. He has served his city as city clerk and as city solicitor, and as clerk of the executive committee of the centennial celebration. November 27, 1895, Mr. Clair married Miss Elmire Conturier. They have two children, Yvette and Adrienne. Mr. Claire is a Catholic and a member of the A. O. U. W., the American Benefit Society, the Knights of Columbus, L' Union Lafayette, Knights of the Maccabees, etc.

Harold Elijah Cook. Harold Elijah Cook was born in Charleston, Maine. He is the son of George Dillwyn and Helen Dunning Cook. He received his education at Higgins Classical Institute and at the Law School at the University of Maine, from which he received the degree of LL. B. He married Alberta Fayette Parks Sept. 16, 1895. He was admitted to the bar March 8, 1900. He is practicing his profession in company with F. I. Small, in this city, under the firm name of Cook & Small.

Everett Richard Drummond. Everett Richard Drummond, son of Clark Drummond, was born at Winslow, September 14, 1834. He received his early education in the common schools of his native town. He spent one term each at the Winslow High School, Waterville Academy, and Maine Wesleyan Seminary at Kent's Hill, and two or three more terms at Vassalboro Academy. He read law at Waterville with his brother, Josiah H. Drummond. He was admitted to the bar in 1858, and at once formed

a partnership with his brother, which continued 'till the latter moved to Portland in the spring of 1860. He then formed a partnership with E. F. Webb, which continued 'till 1863. In 1874 he was elected treasurer of the Waterville Savings Bank, which position he has held to the present time. December 26, 1859, he was married to Aubigne M. Bean. He has been town clerk of Waterville and a member of the board of aldermen. For about twenty years he has been one of the trustees of the Maine Wesleyan Seminary and Female College at Kent's Hill.

Mr. Drummond's children are: Mrs. Viola B. Thomes, Clark W., who died in 1898, Albert F., a graduate of Colby in the class of '88, now assistant treasurer of the Waterville Savings Bank, and Mrs. Aubigne E., wife of Mr. Elwood T. Wyman.

Josiah Hayden Drummond. Josiah Hayden Drummond was born in the town of Winslow, Maine, August 30, 1827. He graduated from Waterville College in 1846. He read law in the office of Timothy Boutelle and Edwin Noyes, and in 1850 was admitted to the bar of Kennebec County and commenced practice at Waterville, where he continued his profession 'till 1860, when he opened his law office in Portland, where he is still in practice. In 1851 he became connected with the Androscoggin and Kennebec Railroad Company. In 1864 he became a director in the Maine Central Railroad Company, of which he has been clerk since 1866. He has also been chief counsel of that corporation. He has been speaker of the State House of Representatives. In 1859 he was elected to the State Senate, and in 1860 he was elected attorney general of the State. He is a distinguished member of the Masonic fraternity. Scarcely any one in that fraternity has done more for it than he has, both in writings and in filling eminent stations. In 1867 he was elected grand commander of the United Supreme Council, the highest office in the gift of the fraternity. In 1871 the degree LL.D. was conferred upon him by Colby University. Mr. Drummond has been for many years one of the trustees of Colby College, and is the president of that board. Though long a resident of Portland, Mr. Drummond is very loyal to Waterville, its institutions and its interests.

Harvey Doane Eaton. Harvey Doane Eaton was born at North Cornville, September 20, 1862, son of Augustus B. and

Harriet Armstrong Eaton. Mr. Eaton received his education in Somerset Academy, Waterville Classical Institute and Colby University, and Harvard Law School. He graduated from Colby in the class of 1887, and from Harvard Law School in the class of 1891. He married Estelle Merrill Foster in October, 1891. He was admitted to the bar in 1891 and immediately commenced the practice of law in Waterville. He has served his city as city solicitor and as a member of the board of education, being for one year chairman of that board. He has four children, viz.: Harvey Doane Eaton, Jr., Foster Eaton, Florence Eaton, Harriet Eaton. He is the author of the Kennebec Water District Association, the object of which is to form a corporation to supply the city of Waterville and towns of Fairfield, Benton and Winslow with pure water. He is president of the Messalonskee Electric Light Company, and is connected with many business interests of importance.

Reuben Foster. Reuben Foster was born in Bethel, in Oxford County, in 1833, the son of Reuben B. and Sarah Bartlett Foster. He entered Waterville College in 1851, graduating in 1855. After his graduation from college he taught as principal of Vanceboro Academy for one year; then he commenced the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1858. He practiced law in Waterville to the time of his death, on the twelfth day of October, 1898. He was a careful, pains-taking lawyer. He gave considerable attention to the buying and selling of real estate, of which he had large holdings in his town. He was elected to both branches of the Legislature and became presiding officer in both branches. He was the first mayor of the City of Waterville, and afterward served as chairman of the board of education. He married Miss Frances C. Howe, and their only son, Dana Pitt Foster, became associated with him in the law firm of Foster & Foster.

Dana Pitt Foster. Dana Pitt Foster, son of Reuben Foster, was born August 28, 1869, at Waterville, Maine. He received his early education in the public schools of his native city. He afterwards pursued a course of study at Coburn Classical Institute. He graduated from Colby College in the class of 1891, and afterwards took a course of the study of law in Yale Law School. He married Adelaide Dix Hopkins October 22, 1894. He was admitted to the bar in 1893 and commenced practice with

his father and has continued his practice to the present time. He has in the meantime been city clerk, and at the present time is city solicitor, having held the same office in 1900 and 1901. He received from the College the degree of A. B., and from the Law School the degree of LL. B. His children's names are Clara Roberts and Adelaide Foster. He is a member of Waterville Lodge, F. and A. M., and of St. Omer Commandery, Knights Templar.

William Thomas Haines. William Thomas Haines, son of Thomas J. and Maria Eddy Haines, was born at Levant, Maine, in 1854. He received his education in East Corinth Academy, University of Maine and Albany Law School. He commenced the practice of law in Oakland, in 1879, and moved to Waterville in 1880, where he has continued his law practice to the present time. He has represented Waterville in both branches of the State Legislature. He was County Attorney for four years and Attorney General of the State from 1897 to 1901, and is a member of the Governor's Council. He has been a trustee of the State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, now the University of Maine, for many years, and has had an important part in the development of that institution. July 1, 1883 Mr. Haines married Miss Edith S. Hemenway of Rockland, Me. His children are Ethel A., William and Gertrude W. Mr. Haines has large holdings in railroad property, owns timber lands in northern Maine, on which he carries on lumbering operations, and is prominent in many business enterprises of the city. He is in the directorate of many corporations and is a trustee of Coburn Classical Institute. He is a member of the Masonic order.

Oliver G. Hall was born at South Thomaston in 1834. From the common schools of that town he continued his education at Kents Hill and at Bucksport and when seventeen years of age he commenced teaching in Rockland. He studied law with Peter Thatcher of that city. He was admitted to Knox County bar in 1860. During the next twenty-five years he held various public positions, among which was that of judge of the Rockland Police Court. He represented that city in the legislature of 1881 and 1883. In the Autumn of 1886 he moved to Waterville and commenced the practice of law there with Warren C. Philbrook. In

April, 1890, he was appointed Judge of the Superior Court of Kennebec county, which position he now holds.

William Solyman Heath graduated from Waterville College in the class of 1855. He was a very brilliant scholar and a man of great promise. He was admitted to the bar in 1856 and practiced here successfully till the commencement of the Civil War, when he entered the U. S. Army. He went out as captain of Company H of the 3rd Maine Regiment. This company was recruited in Waterville. Mr. Heath was 1st lieutenant. He rose to the rank of lieut.-colonel and was held in high honor throughout his division. He was killed at the battle of Gaines's Mills. W. S. Heath Post, G. A. R. of Waterville was named in honor of him. Mr. Heath married Maria, daughter of Wyman B. S. Moor. They had two children, Ethel who had unusual musical ability and who died in Washington in 1898, and Sidney Moor Heath.

Solyman Heath was born in 1804, at Claremont. He graduated from Dartmouth College and began the practice of law in Belfast, where he remained till 1851, when he came to Waterville. He continued in practice till the time of his death, June 30, 1875. He was for some years reporter of decisions of the law court of the State of Maine, and edited several volumes of the Maine Reports. For a quarter of a century he was a prominent citizen of Waterville, was president of Ticonic Bank and had much to do with the organization of the Ticonic Water Power and Manufacturing Company. He married Emily, daughter of Asa Redington. Two of their children, Lieut.-Col. W. S. Heath and Bvt.-Gen. F. E. Heath became distinguished in the Civil War. The only children now living are Mrs. A. A. Plaisted and Mrs. Helen R. Buck.

Sidney Moor Heath was born in Waterville on the 27th day of August, 1859. He was the son of Col. William S. Heath. His mother was the daughter of Wyman B. S. Moor. He received his education in the public schools of Waterville and Coburn Classical Institute. He was admitted to the bar in 1881. He practiced law in Waterville several years and then moved to Hoquiam in the state of Washington, where he is now successfully practicing his profession. He was town clerk of Water-

ville one year. He has been a member of the Legislature of Washington.

Thomas Webster Herrick was born in Harmony, Me., July 20, 1816, the son of Thomas and Catharine (Weeman) Herrick. He was graduated in the class of 1846 at Waterville College. For the years 1846 and 1847 he was principal of the Waterville Liberal Institute. He afterward studied law and was admitted to the bar, but in 1852 engaged in the hardware business in Waterville, in which he continued until 1872. October 8, 1856 he married Mary Dennison Porter of Bangor. Several children were born to them but only one, Frank Ware, lived to manhood. Mr. Herrick was State senator, 1856-1857, and selectman of Waterville in 1866. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity. He died in Eggleston Springs, Va., May 7, 1872.

J. Alfred Letourneau was born December 3, 1864. He is the son of Joseph Letourneau. He was educated in the French and English language in the public schools and commercial college. He read law with S. S. Brown. He was admitted to the bar in March, 1900. He married Rose D. Loubier, October 27, 1890. He is a member of the society of A. O. U. W. and of the Catholic church. He has been a member of the board of Education of the city of Waterville.

Alpheus Lyon was born in Augusta, November 8, 1790. He was admitted to the Kennebec bar in 1819. He soon thereafter commenced the practice of law at Waterville, where he remained working in his profession and other active business for thirty-two years. While in Waterville he built Ticonic Block. He also built and owned lumber mills in the town of Fairfield adjoining Waterville on the north. He was a strong business man and one of the leading public men of his town. For six years he was cashier of Ticonic Bank. For two years he was a member of the Governor's council. In 1851 he removed to Bangor, became judge of the municipal court and afterward was recorder of the police court for twenty years. November 14, 1820 he married Miss Mary Evans, sister of Hon. George Evans, who afterward became U. S. representative and senator. Mr. Lyon was prominent in Masonic circles. He died in Bangor in March, 1885, at the age of ninety-five years.

Edwin Noyes was born at South Kingston, R. I., February 21, 1812. He graduated from Brown University in the class of 1837. Soon after graduating from college, he became tutor of the Greek language in Waterville College for two years. He read law a while in the office of Timothy Boutelle and then he took a course of instruction at Harvard Law School. In 1842 he began the practice of law at Waterville in company with Mr. Boutelle, whose daughter he married. He was the first treasurer of the Androscoggin and Kennebec Railroad Company, and its first superintendent, holding the position on the road after it became the Maine Central, with the exception of two years, until 1872. For the two years of his absence, 1853-4, he was superintendent of the Michigan Central Railroad, with home in Detroit, Mich. He served two terms in the Maine Senate, during 1849 and 1850. For many years he was prominent in all public affairs in the town and was regarded as one of its ablest men. August 12, 1842, he married Helen R. Boutelle, daughter of Hon. Timothy Boutelle. Their children were Timothy Boutelle, Robert Fanning, Boutelle, and Francis Edwin.

Charles Fletcher Johnson was born in Winslow, Me., February 14, 1859, the son of William F. and Ruth (Boutelle) Johnson. He was graduated at the Waterville Classical Institute, studied two years at Colby and was graduated at Bowdoin in the class of 1879. He taught school for a time after graduation and then read law, being admitted to the bar in 1886. From 1886 to 1890 he was a member of the law firm of Brown and Johnson. He then became a partner in the firm of Webb, Johnson and Webb. Since 1894 he has practiced law, without partners. Mr. Johnson has been prominent in political life. In 1893 he was mayor of Waterville and served as alderman in 1899. He has been the Democratic candidate for Governor of the State, leading with ability an army that was too small for victory. Mr. Johnson is a member of Waterville Lodge, F. & A. M., Teconnet Chapter, St. Omer Commandery and also Waterville Lodge, A. O. U. W. He was married, December 20, 1881, to Miss Abbie W. Britton of Winslow. They have one daughter, Emma L. a member of the class of 1903, Waterville High school.

Wyman Bradbury Seavey Moor was born at Waterville on the eleventh day of November, 1811. He was the son of Daniel

and Rebecca Spring Moor, and the grandson of Captain Daniel Moor of Deerfield, N. H., who belonged to General Starks' regiment and who was engaged in the battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775. He spent his early life in his native town and received his early education in the public schools. He was sent at an early age to China Academy to prepare for college. At the age of seventeen years he entered Waterville College and graduated from that institution in the class of 1831. His course at college was marked by great intellectual progress under the instruction of such men as President Jeremiah Chaplin, Professor Thomas Conant and Professor George Keely. After his graduation he taught one year at St. Stephen, N. B. In 1834 he attended the Dane Law School at Cambridge, Mass., where he received instruction of Hon. Joseph Story. In 1835 he was admitted to the bar and the same year he was invited to deliver at commencement the valedictory address. He lived in Waterville in the practice of his profession from 1835 to 1842. He was elected to represent his town in the Legislature during that time. From 1844 to 1848 he was attorney-general of the State. In 1848 he was appointed by the Governor to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate, made vacant by the death of Senator John Fairfield. His colleague, Hon. J. W. Bradbury says: "During the time of his service in the U. S. Senate, I found him an able and faithful associate and upon every question I always found him anxious to discharge his duty as a patriotic Senator." Hannibal Hamlin once said of him: "Mr. Moor was a man of marked and decided ability and was fully entitled to rank with the ablest men of our State." That position was conceded to him by all persons who knew him. From 1852 to 1858 he resided in Waterville and superintended the construction of the railroad from Waterville to Bangor. In 1859 he received the appointment from President Buchanan of consul general to the British Provinces. In 1868 he purchased an estate near Lynchburg, Virginia, and moved there to engage in the manufacture of iron, where he died on March 10, 1869. Mr. Moor was married at Waterville to Clara A. N. Cook. Their children were, Dudley Watson, Maria E., who married W. S. Heath; Caroline Clara Cook, who married F. E. Heath; Charlotte, Annie Hilton, Grace Bradbury, Charles Francis Cook.

Warren Coffin Philbrook was born at Sedgwick, Maine, in 1857. He is the son of Luther G. and Angelia Philbrook. He acquired his early education in the public schools in Castine and the State Normal School. He fitted for college at Coburn Classical Institute and graduated from Colby University in 1882. He read law with E. F. Webb and Reuben Foster and was admitted to the bar in 1884. He was principal of Waterville High school for three years. He opened his office in 1887. He married Ada, daughter of M. C. Foster. He served a while as judge of Waterville municipal court. He has represented his city in the Legislature two terms, serving on the judiciary committee. He served as mayor of Waterville two years and for several years has been a member of the Board of Education. Mr. Philbrook is an effective political speaker in wide demand during political campaigns. He was the orator at the Waterville centennial. (vid. chapter 4.) Mr. Philbrook is a Mason, a member of the Chapter and the Commandery. He belongs also to the Order of Knights of Pythias and for the year 1901-2 was chancellor commander of that order for the State of Maine. He is a member of the A. O. U. W.

Isaac Redington, son of Asa and Polly Getchell Redington, was born in Waterville, March 13, 1803. He passed through the public schools, also Bloomfield Academy at Skowhegan in the days of "Preceptor Hall." After his course at Waterville College, from which he was graduated with honor as valedictorian of his class in 1827, and two years' study of law, he was admitted to the bar and soon won distinction by his ability and his legal attainments. In 1831, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Nathaniel and Lydia Gilman of Waterville. In 1842, he was elected State senator and served with marked ability. After twenty years of practice as a lawyer, in Waterville, he removed to New York. The family included four daughters: Lydia, who married John McLellan of Skowhegan, and after his death, Dr. Bradford; Annie, who married Dr. Frank H. Getchell, son of Horace Getchell, now deceased; Caroline, now (1902) living in New York, and Lizzie, now deceased. Mr. Redington was possessed of large ability, fine literary taste and a kindly spirit, which won for him many friends.

Frank Kingsbery Shaw, son of Rev. B. F. Shaw, D. D., and Mary (Pratt) Shaw, was born in Newcastle, Me., January 17, 1859. He was educated in the schools of Waterville, in Coburn Classical Institute and Colby College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1881. He was admitted to the bar in 1886 and in 1892 became clerk of the municipal court of Waterville, and in 1897 became judge of the same court, which responsible position he still holds. Judge Shaw has been on the board of education for two terms. He is a member of Waterville Lodge, F. & A. M., Teconnet Chapter, Mount Lebanon Council and St. Omer Commandery, Knights Templar. He is a member of the Baptist church, of which his father was pastor. March 30, 1883, he married Miss Emma J. Smith. They have no children.

Frank Jackson Small was born in Oldtown, Maine, December 31, 1874. He is the son of Benjamin F. and Luetta G. Small. He received his early education in the public schools of Oldtown. He graduated from Bowdoin College in the class of 1897. He pursued a course of study in the law school in the University of Maine, closing his course there in 1900 and receiving the degree LL. B. He is now practicing law in Waterville in company with Harold E. Cook.

Jonathan Godfrey Soule was a native of Waterville, and was educated in its schools and college, graduating from the latter in 1857. After graduation he taught as principal of Hartland Academy, later as instructor in Evansville Seminary, Wis., and as principal at Hartland and Foxcroft. In 1874, he was admitted to the bar in Waterville. He afterward served for twelve years as trial justice and was for fourteen years a member of the board of education. His experience as a teacher fitted him for efficient service in this office, in which he is well remembered. He died January 1, 1888.

Judge James Stackpole, the third of the name, was long prominent in Waterville. He was graduated at Bowdoin College, and spent most of his life in the practice of his profession in Waterville. (For more complete sketch, see page 129.)

Stephen Stark, son of Samuel and Rebecca Whittaker Stark, was born in 1803 at Conway, N. H. He graduated from Dartmouth College in 1827. After spending three years in the

study of law, he commenced the practice of his profession at Clinton, Maine, in October, 1830. He continued practice there till 1837, when he moved to Waterville where he continued his practice till his death in 1855. He was a man of public spirit, served the town as representative in the Legislature and rendered important aid to the College in raising funds for its support. He married Mehitabel Jane Cook of Fryeburg, Me., in 1832. They had six children, of whom only Mrs. Sarah D., wife of J. F. Elden, and Amos J. Stark, both of this city, are now living. His name is borne by a son of Amos J., who graduated at Colby in the class of '92 and is now a lawyer at Mt. Hermon, Mass.

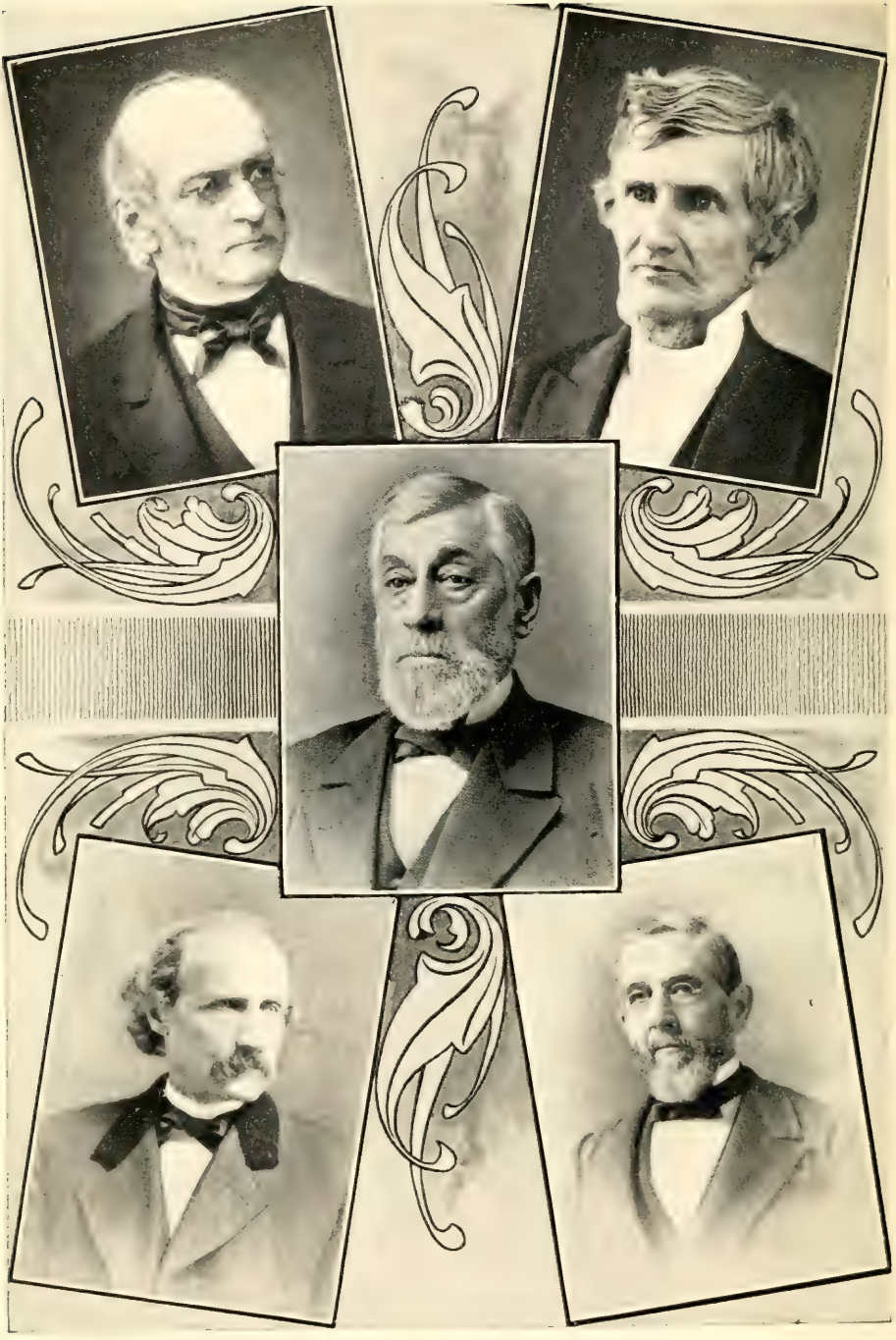
Horace Wilson Stewart was born in 1852. He graduated from Colby University in 1874. He read law in Bangor and Waterville. He was admitted to the bar in 1875. He was twelve years judge of the Waterville municipal court. He has since practiced in Hartland and is now pursuing his profession in Thomaston, Knox County.

Frederick Augustus Waldron, son of James N. and Sarah Waldron, was born in 1841 at Buckfield, Maine. He graduated from Waterville College in the class of 1868. He studied law with Hon. Reuben Foster and was admitted to the bar in 1871. He opened his law office in Waterville, where he continued in the practice of his profession to the time of his death, December 19, 1896. He was a trial justice until the municipal court was organized. He served as city solicitor, 1894-96. July 12, 1894, he married Miss Adelia R. Leech, daughter of Wm. Leech of Dexter. Their children are Linton Edson, who graduated at Colby College in the class of 1897, and was a member of the senior class of the Maine Medical School at the time of his death, May 27, 1900; and William Linscott, who graduated at Colby in 1899, and has since been engaged in teaching at the Delaware Literary Institute, Franklin, N. Y., and the the Skowhegan High school.

Edmund Fuller Webb was born in Albion in 1835. He studied law in that town two years. He entered Waterville College in 1856 and after remaining there two years he began the study of law in Portland and was admitted to the bar in Cumberland County in 1859. He commenced practicing law in Albion and after remaining there one year he came to Waterville. In 1867

he was admitted to the U. S. district bar. In 1866 he received from Waterville College the honorary degree of A. M. He was for two terms a member of the House of Representatives, being speaker in the session of 1873. He served two years as State senator, the second year being elected president of the Senate. He served three years as county attorney and for several years was a trustee of Colby University. He was a director of the Waterville Bank, and of the Merchants from its organization, and was for many years a solicitor for the Maine Central Railroad. He married Miss Abby E. C. Hall. They had one son, Appleton Webb, who was admitted to the Somerset bar in 1882.

Samuel Wells was born in Durham, N. H., August 15, 1801. His mother was a niece of General Sullivan, of Revolutionary fame. He studied law with Thos. Rice of Winslow, and on being admitted to the bar in 1826, established himself in Waterville. He practiced here with good success and a growing reputation, eight or nine years, when he removed to Hallowell, and in 1844 to Portland. Again in 1856 he removed to Boston, where he died, July 15, 1868. He was appointed associate justice of the supreme court of Maine in 1847, which office he resigned in 1854. In 1856 he was elected Governor by the Legislature, none of the candidates having a majority. The next year he was defeated by Hannibal Hamlin. He married Louisa Appleton, daughter of Dr. Moses Appleton. Their children were Mrs. Ann A. (Wells) Cummings, now living in Boston; Charles C. Wells, died in Portland; Samuel Wells, a lawyer in Boston; Clara L. Wells, who has lived the past thirty years in France and Italy. Judge Wells' house in this town was the small house on College street, afterward occupied by Daniel R. Wing, on the site of which the D. K. E. Club house now stands.



PROF. GEORGE W. KEELY. PRESD'T ROBERT E. PATTERSON.
PRESD'T JAMES T. CHAMPLIN.
PROF. JOHN B. FOSTER. PROF. MOSES LYFORD.

CHAPTER XXV.

THE TEACHERS OF WATERVILLE.

By Arthur J. Roberts.

Martin Brewer Anderson, son of Martin and Jane Brewer Anderson, was born in Brunswick, Maine, Feb. 12, 1815. He was graduated from Colby College in 1840. After serving the College for two years as tutor, he was elected professor of rhetoric in 1843. In 1850 he left Waterville to become editor of the New York Recorder, and in 1853 was called to the presidency of the University of Rochester. His term of office as president was one of the longest and most eventful in all the history of American colleges. For thirty-five years he served the University and the State. He was a useful and efficient public servant, as well as a successful administrator, an inspiring teacher, a profound scholar, an eminent publicist, and an eloquent lecturer and preacher. He was a member of the State Board of Charities of New York, for several years president of the National Baptist Missionary Societies, a trustee of Vassar College, and one of the associate editors of Johnson's Encyclopaedia. He received the degree of LL. D. from Colby College in 1853, and from the University of the State of New York in 1883, and the degree of L. H. D. from Columbia University in 1887. In 1867 Dr. Anderson was elected president of Brown University, but declined to accept the position. He said that Rochester had invested in him when he was unknown and without value, and if the investment had not proved a failure, Rochester deserved the profits. He was married in August, 1848, to Miss Elizabeth Mary Gilbert of New York, who died Feb. 22, 1890, four days before the death of Dr. Anderson.

Dennis Evarts Bowman, son of Frank and Carrie Heath Bowman, was born in Sidney, Maine, Nov. 10, 1871. He graduated from Coburn Classical Institute in 1889, and from Colby College in 1893. He was principal of the Waterville High School from 1893 to 1898, and a law student with Heath & Andrews, Augusta, Maine, from 1898 to 1900. He was admitted to the State of Maine bar in 1900. Since 1900 he has been Latin Master of the William Penn Charter School, Philadelphia. He is a member of the Zeta Psi fraternity and of the Phi Beta Kappa society. He was married in 1900 to Hortense Low of Waterville.

Nathaniel Butler, president of Colby College from 1895 to 1901, was born in Eastport, Maine, May 22, 1853. His parents were the Rev. Nathaniel and Jeanne Emery Butler. He prepared for college at Camden High School and Coburn Classical Institute, and graduated from Colby College in 1873. From 1873 to 1876 he was associate principal of Woman's College at Lake Forest, Ill., and from 1876 to 1879 was associate principal of a similar institution at Highland Park, Ill. He became principal of the school in 1879, and remained there until he was called to the professorship of English Literature in the (old) University of Chicago in 1884. From 1886 to 1892 he was a professor in The University of Illinois. In 1892 he became a professor and the director of university extension in The University of Chicago. He was called to the presidency of Colby College in 1895, and remained at the head of this institution until 1901, when he became professor of education and director of coöperating work in The University of Chicago. He received the degree of D. D. from Colby College in 1895. Dr. Butler is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa society, and of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity. He represented The University of Chicago at the University Extension Congress, held in London, England, in 1894. He is widely known as a writer and lecturer. Dr. Butler was married April 28, 1881, to Florence Reeves Sheppard, who died in June, 1902. He has three children,—Sheppard Emery, class of 1903, Colby College, Albert Nathaniel and Frederic Hamlin Butler. Dr. Butler's present address is 5601 Madison Ave., Chicago, Ill.

James Tift Champlin, for sixteen years president of Colby College, was born June 9, 1811, in Colchester, Conn. He was the son of John and Martha Armstrong Champlin. After graduating from Brown University in 1834, he remained there as a tutor until 1838, when he became pastor of a Baptist church in Portland. In 1841 he was elected professor of the Greek and Latin languages and literature in Colby College. From 1857 to 1873 he was president of the College. After his retirement from the presidency, he lived in Portland until his death, March 15, 1882. He received the degree of LL. D. from Colby Collge, of D. D. from the University of Rochester and from Brown University. He was a member of the Maine Historical Society. From 1875 to 1881 he was a member of the board of trustees of Colby College. Dr. Champlin did a large amount of work as author, editor and translator. His publications include Latin and Greek grammars, treatises on ethics, political economy, and intellectual philosophy, and annotated selections from the ancient classical writers. He married Mary Ann Pierce of Providence, R. I., June 12, 1839.

Jeremiah Chaplin, first president of Colby College, was born in Georgetown, Mass., in 1780. He graduated from Brown University in 1799 as valedictorian of his class. After serving as a tutor in Brown for two or three years, he became pastor of the Baptist church at Danvers, Mass., in 1803. His pastorate in that place lasted until 1818, although he was absent one year acting as pastor of the First Baptist church in New York City. In 1818 he was invited to become a teacher in the newly founded Maine Literary and Theological Institution. At first he decided to refuse the invitation, but after a night of prayer and what he regarded as a special revelation of the will of God, he changed his decision. He became president of Waterville College in 1822, and remained at the head of that institution for eleven years. He was married in April, 1806, to Miss Marcia O'Brien. From boyhood Dr. Chaplin was a theologian and metaphysician. Before he was fifteen he had mastered the writings of Hopkins. He was always morbidly conscientious and given to rigid self-examination with reference to the question as to whether he was one of "the elect." After fifty years he was still in doubt. He learned Hebrew without an instructor, and during

his pastorate at Danvers received young men as students in theology. Of his students, Coleman and Wheelock responded to Judson's call for missionaries. A paper written by Dr. Chaplin on "Ministerial Education" led to the establishment of the theological school at Hamilton, N. Y. He founded the Baptist church in Waterville, and for several years served as its pastor without pay.

William Elder graduated from the Provincial Normal School in 1860, and from Acadia College in 1868. The next year he studied at Harvard under Professors Agassiz, Cooke, and Shaler. From 1869 to 1873 he was professor of physical sciences at Acadia. In 1873 he was called to Colby to the professorship of chemistry and natural history, and remained at the head of this double department until 1885, when he became Merrill professor of chemistry. In 1898 he published "Ideas from Nature." Prof. Elder married Miss Caroline Scammon of this city. They have one daughter, Marjory Louise Elder.

John Barton Foster, son of John May and Elizabeth Lowell Merrill Foster, was born in Boston, Mass., Jan. 8, 1822. He attended the public schools of Waterville and Waterville Academy, and graduated from Colby College in 1843. He taught school in China, Maine, for one year, and in Lexington, Mass., for two years. For two years (1846-7) he was pastor of the Baptist church at Gardiner, Maine. In 1847 he entered Newton Theological Institution, graduating thence in 1850. He was editor of Zion's Advocate from 1852 to 1858, when he was elected professor of the Greek and Latin languages and literature in Colby College. From 1873 to 1894 he was professor of the Greek language and literature. In 1894 he was made Professor Emeritus. His enthusiasm for his work and his love of Greek literature will surely always be remembered by those whose privilege it was to be his pupils. In 1876 Professor Foster was given the degree of LL. D. by Colby College. For thirty years he was treasurer of the Baptist State Convention. He was twice married: June 1, 1852, to Anne Doe, who died Jan. 20, 1861; Aug. 14, 1866, to Elizabeth Boutelle Philbrick. His son by his first marriage, John Marshall Foster, is a missionary at Swatow, China. Professor Foster died Aug. 19, 1897.

Edward Winslow Hall, Librarian of Colby College, was born in Portland, Maine, Sept. 9, 1840. His parents were Winslow and Eunice Harding Hall. He prepared for college in the high school at Portland, and graduated from Colby College in 1862. After teaching for a year he accepted a position in one of the government departments at Washington, where he remained until he was called to the professorship of modern languages in Colby College in 1866. In 1873 Professor Hall was elected Librarian of Colby College, and performed the duties of that office in addition to the work of his department until 1892, when he was relieved of his classes and enabled to devote his entire attention to the library. In 1900 he recived the degree of LL. D. from the The University of New Brunswick. He is a member of the Maine Historical Society, of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, and of the Phi Beta Kappa society. He married Mary S. Hascall of West Rutland, Vermont, Jan. 3, 1865. They have four children: Celia, wife of Charles J. Waterhouse of Oakland, Cal., Frank E., Hascall S., and Marian.

Charles Edward Hamlin, was born in Augusta, Maine, February 4, 1825, the oldest of the sons of Charles and Elizabeth Williams Hamlin. At the age of sixteen he entered Colby, but as his course was interrupted by ill health, he did not graduate until 1847. After graduation he taught at Brandon, Vt., Bath, Me., and Suffield, Conn. He became professor of chemistry and natural history in Colby College, August 9, 1853, and continued at the head of that department until 1873, when he was called to Harvard University to serve as curator of conchology and palaeontology in the museum of comparative zoology. He died in Cambridge, Massachusetts, January 3, 1886. After leaving Colby he served on its board of trustees and also as the necrologist of the alumni association. His published reports are marvels of painstaking accuracy. Beside scientific articles in various periodicals, he published "Observations on the Physical Geography and Geology of Mt. Ktaadn" (1881) and "Syrian Molluscan Fossils" (1884). In 1853 he married Elizabeth Ann Smith of Conway, Mass. The interests of Colby were ever dear to him and he had a large part in the raising of its endowment. It has been said of him: "The greatest value of

Prof. Hamlin's work in life was in his influence upon students as an example of a Christian gentleman, of manly honor, of chastened dignity, of almost ideal manhood."[1]

James Hobbs Hanson, son of James and Deborah Clark Hanson, was born in China, Maine, June 26, 1816. After attending the town school and China Academy he entered Waterville College in the fall of 1838. The next year after his graduation from college he began teaching in Waterville Academy. He continued teaching in the academy until 1854, when he became principal of the Eastport High school. In 1857 he was called to the Portland High school. From 1863 to 1865 he conducted a private school in Portland. In 1865 the trustees of Waterville College wished him to return to the principalship of Waterville Academy, now Coburn Classical Institute, and he remained at the head of this school until his death in 1894. He was the author of the widely used "Preparatory Latin Prose Book," and joint editor of the "Hand Book of Latin Poetry." He was elected to the board of trustees of Waterville college in 1862. In 1872 the degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by Colby College. He was twice married; in 1845 to Sarah Boardman Marston of Waterville, in 1854 to Mary E. Field of Sidney. He died in Waterville, Maine, April 21, 1894.

Franklin Winslow Johnson, son of Elizabeth Winslow and John Sullivan Johnson, was born in Jay, Maine, August 17, 1870. He prepared for college at Wilton Academy and graduated from Colby College in 1891. After serving for three years as principal of Calais High School he was called to the headship of Coburn Classical Institute. He is president of the Maine Teachers' Association. He was married in 1896 to Carolyn M. Lord of Calais, Maine. Principal Johnson is a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity and of the Phi Beta Kappa society.

George Washington Keely, for twenty-three years professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in Colby College, was born, December 25, 1803, in Northampton, England. He was the son of Rev. George and Mary Ramsay Keely. He came to Haverhill, Mass., with his father's family in 1818. He graduated

1. Memorial Address by Francis W. Bakeman D.D.

from Brown University in 1824. He served as a tutor of Latin and Greek at Brown for three years and in 1829 was called to a professorship in Colby College. "He engaged early in original research, but published very little; yet his few brief articles in English and American scientific journals gained for him high reputation among scientific men. In 1847 he was invited by the head of the British Colonial Surveys to make a series of magnetic observations in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, the results of which were published in England the following year. For several months in 1833, and again from 1839 to 1841, he was called upon as senior professor to administer the government of the college, but he refused to assume the presidency permanently, as being an office wholly incompatible with his temperament and tastes." [From Professor Hamlin's memorial.] After his withdrawal from the college in 1852 he continued his residence in Waterville until his death, June 13, 1878. He was given the degree of LL. D. by Brown University in 1849. He was married in 1829 to Mrs. Jane Whitman Bailey of Providence, R. I., who died in 1866. They had two children, Eliza, who died in infancy, and Mary, wife of Professor J. D. Taylor of Waterville.

Asa Lyman Lane, son of Edmund Cleaves and Mary Ring Humphrey Lane, was born in Yarmouth, February 18, 1839. He graduated from Colby College in 1862 and for the next four years was principal of Reid Institute in Pennsylvania. From 1867 to 1870 he studied at Newton Theological Institution. From 1870 to 1875 he was pastor of the Baptist church at Biddeford, Maine. After serving for one year as principal of New London Institution he was called to the chair of sciences and mathematics in Coburn Classical Institute, where he remained twenty-five years. He resigned in 1901. Mr. Lane received the degree of A. M. from Colby College in 1867. At present he is one of the trustees of the Waterville Public Library and a member of the school board. He was married in 1864 to Mary J. Robinson. They have two daughters, Ava Bertha and Mary Blanche. Mr. Lane's present address is 12 Nudd street, Waterville, Maine.

Justin Rolph Loomis was born in Bennington, Vermont, August 21, 1810. He prepared for college in the Hamilton

Literary Institution and was graduated at Brown University with high honor in 1835. In 1836 he became a tutor in Colby and was elected in 1838 professor of chemistry and natural history. This position he held with great honor both to himself and to the college until 1852. During this time he pursued scientific explorations in Bolivia, Peru and Chile and published some important papers and text-books. Of strong Christian character and active in religious work he was of great help to the Baptist church in the city, and his ideas were carried out in the remodeling of its meeting house. His relations with the students were especially close and helpful. In 1852 Prof. Loomis accepted the chair of natural science in the university at Lewisburg, Pa., and became president of the institution in 1858, which office he held for twenty-one years. As at Waterville, his Christian character and eminent ability exerted a powerful influence in the church and community. Beside many scientific papers, Prof. Loomis published, "Principles of Geology," "Physiology," "Anatomy" and other text-books of high rank.

Moses Lyford was born in Mount Vernon, Maine, January 31, 1816. His parents were Dudley and Betsey Smith Lyford. After graduating from Colby College in 1843, he taught in Kennebunk Academy, in Townshend Academy, Vermont, and in the Boys' High school, Portland. In 1856 he was elected professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in Colby College. In 1873 a professorship of mathematics was established and Professor Lyford became professor of natural history and astronomy. He retired from active service in the college in 1884. He received the degree of LL. D. from Colby College in 1874. He was married in 1848 to Mary L. Dyer. One son survives them, —Hon. E. F. Lyford of Springfield, Mass. Professor Lyford died August 4, 1887, at Portland, Maine.

Shailer Mathews, son of Jonathan Bennett and Sophia Lucinda Mathews, was born in Portland, Maine, May 26, 1863. He prepared for college in the high school at Portland and graduated from Colby in 1884. After completing the three years' course of study at Newton Theological Institution, he became associate professor of English at Colby. In 1887 he was elected professor of history and political economy in the same institution. In 1894 he was elected associate professor of New Testament history and

interpretation in Chicago University and was raised to a full professorship in 1897. He received the degree of D. D. from Colby College in 1901. In 1890 he married Miss Mary Philbrick Elden of Waterville. They have two children, Robert Elden and Helen Mathews. Professor Mathews's present address is 5736 Woodlawn avenue, Chicago, Ill.

William Mathews, teacher and author, son of Simeon and Clymena (Esty) Mathews, was born in Waterville, July 28, 1818. He spent four years, from the age of nine to thirteen, in preparing for college at the Maine Wesleyan Seminary, and China, Monmouth, Bloomfield, and Waterville academies, and graduated at Waterville College (now Colby College) in 1835. He studied law for four years, alternately in office of Timothy Boutelle and at Harvard Law School, and received degree of LL. B. from Harvard College in 1839. He spent the year 1839-1840 in Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and in teaching a school at Amelia Court-house, Va. After being admitted to the Kennebec county bar in 1840, he practiced law in Benton and Waterville till 1843. In 1841 he began with Daniel R. Wing the publication of *The Watervillonian,* a literary and family newspaper, which was succeeded in 1842 by *The Yankee Blade,* published by Mr. M. alone; which last paper was removed in 1843 to Gardiner, Me., and thence in 1847 to Boston, Mass. There, greatly enlarged and strengthened by a large corps of contributors, it won an extensive circulation in all parts of the country. Finally, in 1856, the paper was sold to Col. Sleeper of the Boston Mercantile Journal, and united with the *Portfolio.* In 1856, Mr. Mathews moved to Chicago, Ill., where, during the next three years, he edited a financial weekly journal, and contributed to the Tribune, Evening Journal, Chronotype, Covenant, and other newspapers. From 1839 to 1842 he was librarian of the Young Men's Library Association; from 1862 to 1875, professor of rhetoric and English literature in the old University of Chicago. In 1868 he received from Colby University the honorary degree of LL. D. In 1875 he resigned his professorship, and has since devoted himself wholly to literature. In 1880 he returned to Boston, Mass., where he has since resided. In 1845 he was married to Mary Elizabeth Dingley, of Winslow, Me.; in 1850 to Isabella I. Marshall, of China, Me.; and in 1865 to Harriet N.

Griggs, Chicago, Ill. Since 1872 he has written and published the following books, viz.: "Getting on in the World; or, Hints on Success in Life," of which 70,000 copies have been sold in this country, an edition published in Canada, editions issued in London by three publishers, three Scandinavian translations published, and one in Magyar, at Budapest, Hungary; "The Great Conversers;" "Words, their Use and Abuse," afterward greatly enlarged, of which 25,000 copies have been sold; "Hours with Men and Books;" "Monday Chats," translated from the French of C. A. Sainte-Beuve, with an introductory critical sketch of his life and writings; "Oratory and Orators," republished in London; "Literary Style, and other Essays;" "Men, Places, and Things;" "Wit and Humor, their Use and Abuse;" and "Nugae Litterariae, or Brief Essays on Literary, Social, and other Themes." Dr. Mathews has also written critical introductions to the novels of Bulwer, for an elegant edition recently published in Boston; contributed numerous articles to the *North American Review,* London *Anglo-American,* and other periodicals; and delivered lectures on Daniel Webster, William Wirt, and The Battle of Waterloo, etc., etc., before various historical and other societies. His present address is 130 Pembroke street, Boston, Mass.

John Edward Nelson, son of Edward and Cassandra Worthing Nelson, was born in China, Maine, July 12, 1874. He prepared for college at the Waterville High school and at The Friends' School, Providence, R. I. He graduated from Colby College in the class of 1898. In September of that year he became principal of the Waterville High school. After four years of successful work in this school, he has given up teaching and begun the study of law. He is a member of the Masonic and Zeta Psi fraternities and of the Phi Beta Kappa society. He married Margaret Heath Crosby of Waterville, July 17, 1900.

Lincoln Owen, for four years principal of the Waterville High school, was born in Buxton, Maine, December 4, 1860. His parents were Melville C. and Martha W. Owen. He graduated from Coburn Classical Institute in 1885 and from Colby College in 1889. He was principal of the Waterville High school from 1889 to 1893, when he was made classical master in The Friends' School, Providence, R. I. He is at present master of the Rice

Training School, Boston. He was married, December 25, 1889, to Alice V. Drummond of Waterville.

Robert Everett Pattison, born in Benson, Vt., August 10, 1800, graduated at Amherst in 1830, afterward a tutor at Columbia, and came to Waterville in 1828 as professor of mathematics and natural philosophy. He remained two years, but long enough to show the quality of his manhood. In 1836 he was called to the presidency of the college, remaining until 1839, when the financial condition of the college compelled him to resign. He afterward held important pastorates and for three years was home secretary of the American Baptist Missionary Union. For the years 1848-1854 he was professor of systematic theology in Newton Theological Institution. In 1854 for a second time he became president of Colby, remaining until 1857, when his health failed. After a period of rest he became professor at Shurtleff College and later at the Union Baptist Theological Seminary, Chicago. He died in 1874. A man of strong convictions, noble character and devoted piety, he made a powerful impression for good upon his students throughout his long and varied educational career.

George Dana Boardman Pepper. See chapter on "The Pulpit of Waterville."

Henry Ephriam Robins, president of Colby College from 1873 to 1882, was born in Hartford, Conn., September 30, 1827. He parents were Gurdon and Julia Savage Robins. He studied at the Connecticut Literary Institution, and graduated from Newton Theological Institution in 1861. He was pastor of the Central Baptist church of Newport, R. I., from 1862 to 1867, and of the First Baptist church from 1867 to 1873. After nine years at the head of Colby College he resigned the presidency of the college to become professor of Christian ethics in Rochester Theological Seminary. He received the degree of D. D. from Rochester University and of LL. D. from Colby College. Among his published writings may be mentioned, "The Christian Idea of Education distinguished from the Secular Idea of Education" and "Harmony of Ethics with Theology." He married Martha J. Bird of Hartford, Conn., in 1864; Margaret Richardson of Rochester, N. Y., in 1872; and Cordelia E. Nott of Boston,

Mass., in 1878. His last wife died in 1888. Dr. Robins' present address is 580 West avenue, Rochester, N. Y.

David Newton Sheldon. See chapter on "The Pulpit of Waterville."

Albion Woodbury Small, son of Albion Keith Parris and Thankful Woodbury Small, was born in Buckfield, Maine, May 11, 1854. He prepared for college at the Portland High School and graduated from Colby College in 1876. He was a student at Newton Theological Institution from 1876 to 1879 and for the next two years at the Universities of Berlin and Leipzic. He was professor of history and political economy in Colby College from 1881 to 1888. The following year he was reader in history in Johns Hopkins University, where he took the degree of Ph. D. in 1889. He was president of Colby College from 1889 to 1892. In 1892 he was elected professor and head of the department of sociology in Chicago University. He received the degree of LL. D. from Colby College in 1900. He was married in 1881 to Valeria von Massow of Berlin, Germany. They have a daughter, Lina Small. Dr. Small's address is 5731 Washington avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Samuel King Smith, for forty years professor of rhetoric in Colby College, was born in Litchfield, Maine, October 17, 1817. He was the son of John and Polly Day Smith. He prepared for college at Monmouth Academy and graduated from Colby College in 1845. After remaining at the College one year as a tutor, he spent a year in study at Newton Theological Institution. In 1848 he became editor of *Zion's Advocate.* In 1851 he was elected professor of rhetoric in Colby College. In 1892 he resigned his professorship after a longer term of service than any other professor Colby College has ever had. He was ordained to the ministry in 1871 and in the same year was given the degree of D. D. by Colby College. He was married, August 14, 1854, to Annie E. Abbot. Of the six children born to them, four are living,—Mary Lambert (Mrs. F. B. Philbrick), Jennie M., Bessie E., and William Abbot. The recent death of their son, George W. Smith, president of Colgate University, cut short a career of brilliant promise. Mary L. was for several years a successful teacher in the Waterville High school and William A. was its sub-master from January, 1898 to June, 1902.

Julian Daniel Taylor, professor of Latin in Colby College, was born January 29, 1846. His parents were Daniel and Mehitable Hayden Taylor. He prepared for college at Oak Grove Seminary and Waterville Academy. He graduated from Colby College in 1868. After serving five years as a tutor in the college, he was elected, in 1873, professor of the Latin language and literature. In 1900 he was given the degree of LL. D. by Colby College. He is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa society. He was married in 1892 to Mrs. Mary Keely Boutelle of Waterville.

Laban Edwards Warren, professor of mathematics in Colby College since 1875, was born in Littleton, Mass., February 24, 1836. His parents were Laban and Mary Foster Warren. He prepared for college at Colby Academy, New London, N. H. and graduated from Brown University in 1866. He taught in Colby Academy from 1867 until 1875, when he was called to the chair of mathematics in Colby College. In addition to his work as professor of mathematics he has for several years given courses of art lectures, alike interesting and valuable. Professor Warren was given the degree of A. M. by Brown University in 1869 and the degree of LL. D. by Colby College in 1893. He was married, August 14, 1872, to Mary Osborne Carter of Concord, N. H.

Charles Lincoln White, president of Colby college, was born January 22, 1863, at Nashua, N. H. His parents were George and Harriet Richardson White. He prepared for college in the Woburn, Mass. High school, and graduated from Brown University in 1887 and from Newton Theological Institution three years later. He was pastor of the Baptist church at Somersworth, N. H., from 1890 to 1894, and of the First church of Nashua, N. H., from 1894 to 1900. After serving as general secretary of the New Hampshire Baptist Convention for one year, he was elected president of Colby College in June, 1901. He received the degree of D. D. from Bowdoin College in 1902. He is a member of the Delta Upsilon fraternity. He was married, April 29, 1891, to Margaret Donalda Dodge. They have four children,—Jessie Dodge, Harriet Dodge, Katharine Dodge, and Clarissa Dodge.

Benaiah Longley Whitman was born in Wilmot, Nova Scotia, November 21, 1862. His parents were Isaac J. and Sarah M.

Whitman. He prepared for college at Worcester Academy, and graduated from Brown University in 1897 and from Newton Theological Institution in 1890. From 1890 to 1892 he was pastor of the Free Street Baptist church at Portland, Maine. He was president of Colby College from 1892 to 1895 and of Columbian University from 1895 to 1900. Since 1900 he has been pastor of the Fifth Baptist church in Philadelphia. He married Mary Joelena Scott of Newton, Mass. They have three children, Lawrence, Lucy Belknap, and Mary Delight Whitman.

CHAPTER XXVI.

SOME OF THE BUSINESS MEN OF WATERVILLE.

By Rev. Asa L. Lane, A. Appleton Plaisted, and Edwin C. Whittemore.

What the business life of Waterville has been in the past, and is today, appears very clearly in other chapters of this volume. This chapter aims only to give biographical data concerning some of the business men. In the space available it is manifestly impossible to mention all who are worthy of mention, or who would receive it in a biographical history of the town. The list given is *representative,* not complete. Many there are, especially among the younger business men, who already have won success in business, who have manifested an excellent public spirit, and who will have large place in the next centennial volume. The editors agree fully with the opinion that there are a great many more men—such is Waterville's wealth in men—whose names should have been included.

Stephen I. Abbott, the successful agent of the Lockwood Mills through their entire history, was born in Fryeburg, Me., March 31, 1822, the son of Isaac and Elizabeth Abbott. He was educated in the public schools and in Fryeburg Academy. March 5, 1848, he married Miss Ruth L. Knight of Buxton, Me. Their children are Amos F., Martha A., Mary E., and William H. K., long associated with his father in the management of the Lockwood Mills. Mr. Abbott has given his entire business life to cotton manufacture, in which he has attained a notable success. He was alderman in the first city government of Lewiston, where he then resided, and served as selectman of Waterville for three

years. Mr. Abbott went to Lewiston in 1857, and became master mechanic of the Androscoggin Mills, and was afterward agent of the Continental Mills. For two years he was agent of the Riverpoint Mills at Riverpoint, R. I., and came to Waterville in 1875. He is a member of the Episcopal church and of the Masonic Order. His residence for many years has been at No. 50 Pleasant St.

William H. K. Abbott was born in Lewiston, Me., April 22, 1860, the son of Stephen I. and Ruth (Knight) Abbott. He was educated in the city schools, and while quite young went into the cotton mill business, with which his father had been so long connected. He came to Waterville on the opening of the Lockwood Mills, and in 1890 became superintendent, which responsible position he has since held with conspicuous ability and success.

Mr. Abbott is a member of Waterville Lodge, F. and A. M., of the Royal Arch Chapter, and of the St. Omer Commandery, Knights Templar. He is a communicant of the Episcopal church. He was married, Aug. 26, 1882, to Miss Emma D. Boothby, daughter of L. T. and Sophia (Brett) Boothby of this city. Their children are Ruth Helen, Margaret Elsie, and Stephen Boothby. The family residence is at 16 School St.

Arthur Julius Alden, son of Julius and Elizabeth (Nourse) Alden, was born in Waterville, April 23, 1838, in the eighth generation from John and Priscilla Alden. He was educated in the public schools and at Waterville Academy. Mr. Alden was married Nov. 19, 1866, to Miss Ellen Wentworth, daughter of George and Sophia (Lovejoy) Wentworth. Three sons were born to them, of whom Frank Wentworth Alden, Colby, '98, Zeta Psi Fraternity, and Arthur Fred Alden are living.

Mr. Alden started in business as a watchmaker and jeweler, in June, 1854. In 1867 his brother, Chas. H. Alden, entered into partnership under the name of Alden Brothers. The business has been conducted in the same place since 1854, the firm being the oldest in the city. Mr. Alden was member of the city council for 1895, and has been a director of the People's Bank since 1893. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, which he joined in 1862, and of the Congregational Church, with which he united in 1878. The family residence is No. 15, College Ave.

Charles Henry Alden was born in Waterville, April 13, 1836, the son of Julius and Elizabeth (Nourse) Alden. He was educated in the public schools and at Hebron and Waterville academies. He engaged in business as a printer from 1854 to 1860 at which date he entered the jewelry and watch business. In 1867 the firm of Alden Bros. was formed, which continues the business to the present (1902). Mr. Alden has been prominent in lodge circles, was worshipful master, Waterville Lodge, No. 33 F. and A. M., 1870-71. He is a member of Teconnet R. A. Chapter No. 52, also of Lebanon Counsel R. and S. M., No. 13, and of St. Omer Commandery Knights Templar, No. 12.

Samuel Appleton, oldest son of Dr. Moses Appleton, was born in Waterville, September 30, 1803. His mother was Theresa Clarke, daughter of Capt. John Clarke. His education was obtained at private schools and such public schools as then existed. In 1821 he went to Boston as clerk with Henry Rice, a wholesale merchant. Returning in 1824, he engaged in business with William Gilman, a son of Nath. Gilman. The partnership continued for a few years and then, after two years of trade on his own account, he went again to Rice's, where he stayed till 1835. In 1840 he was elected a selectman and was re-elected for seven successive years. He was appointed postmaster 1841, an office which he held for two terms of four years each. In 1856 the firm of Warren, Appleton & Company built a mill on the Messalonskee, a little above the foundry, for the manufacture of cedar bark paper. This did not prove a great success and was changed to making newspaper about 1860, the proprietors being Mr. Appleton and Zebulon Sanger. This was the last active business in which he was engaged. He was president of Ticonic National Bank from 1875 to 1884. He was never married. He died October 2, 1890.

Willard B. Arnold has recently received the congratulations of his friends on his completion of a half century of business life in one line and in one location. As the iron foundry of Webber & Philbrick is the oldest of the manufacturing industries of Waterville, so the hardware business into which Mr. Arnold entered fifty years ago had even then been long established and was successful according to the standards of the time. Mr.

Arnold was born in Sidney, Me., August 22, 1835, the son of Jeremiah and Vesta (Bailey) Arnold. He was educated at the public schools, the Waterville Liberal Institute and Westbrook Seminary. April 5, 1852, he became a clerk in the hardware business of Dunn, Elden & Company. September, 1863, he entered into partnership with Jones R. Elden, which was terminated by the death of Mr. Elden in April, 1864. From 1864 to 1876 Mr. Nathaniel Meader was a member of the firm, the firm name being Arnold and Meader. He then bought out Mr. Meader and the firm became W. B. Arnold and Company. Mr. Arnold has served the town and city in several offices. In 1877 he was on the board of selectmen, has been chief engineer of the fire department, for his services in this capacity a gold medal was presented him by members and friends of the department. For seventeen years he has been a member of the committee in charge of Pine Grove Cemetery. Mr. Arnold has been master of Waterville Lodge, F. and A. M., and is a member of St. Omer Commandery, Knights Templar. He is an attendant at the Unitarian church. In 1864 he was united in marriage with Miss Ellen Louise Furbish. They have one son, Mr. Frederick J. Arnold, who was born in 1868, was educated at the Institute, at Phillips Academy, Exeter, N. H., and at the School of Technology, Boston. Since graduation Mr. Arnold has given his attention to the hardware business with his father.

Mr. Oscar G. Springfield, though born in Castine, Me., November 11, 1854, has spent his entire business life in Waterville. In 1871 he entered the store of Arnold and Meader as clerk, where he remained until 1888, when he became partner in the firm; the partnership still continues. In 1888 Mr. Springfield married Miss Florence A. Worcester of Cambridge, Mass., a great-grand-daughter of Mayor Bolcom, who was prominent in the early history of Waterville. They have three children. Mr. Springfield is a member of Waterville Lodge, F. and A. M., and is president of the Canibas Club.

Martin Blaisdell, son of Hosea Blaisdell, was born in Winthrop, Me., March 29, 1845. He was educated in the town schools and in Waterville Academy, now Coburn Institute. He was married, June 26, 1871, to Miss Annie A. Hitchings,

daughter of Samuel Hitchings of Waterville. For the most of his life Mr. Blaisdell has been employed in farming, having a large and fine farm in the southern part of the town. He has been interested, also, in horse and stock breeding and introduced the first Percheron stallion in this section of the county. In 1872-3 he was associated with C. H. Redington in the furniture business. He has served the town as selectman in 1876-7, street commissioner in '94-'95, was member of the city counsel for the years '96, '97 and '98, and in 1901 was elected on an independent ticket without any opposition as mayor of the city. He was re-elected as the Republican candidate in 1902. The signal events of his administration have been the erection of the new City Hall, to which Mayor Blaisdell has given much time, careful oversight and valuable judgment; and the celebration of the Centennial. Mr. Blaisdell is a member of Waterville Lodge, No. 33, F. and A. M., and of St. Omer Commandery, No. 12, Knights Templar.

Levi Thompson Boothby was born in Livermore, Me., June 21, 1818, and died at his residence in Waterville, corner of Pleasant and Park streets, January 9, 1900. He was the son of Ichabod and Charlotte (Knight) Boothby. He was educated in the public schools. He married Sophia P. Brett, August 23, 1843, and Charlotte Francis, October 28, 1876. He learned the blacksmith's trade in his youth and did the iron work on scythe snaths. He was station agent of the Somerset and Kennebec Railroad at the Front street station, from 1858 to '68; afterwards in the insurance business, the agency of L. T. Boothby and Son, doing a business among the very largest in the State. He was very active in the Sons of Temperance; was a member of the I. O. O. F., and of the Free Baptist church. His children are Frederic E. Boothby, mayor of Portland; Ellen S., Mary Louisa, Wm. A. R., Edward D., and Emma D. He resided in Norway, 1839-1846; in South Paris, 1846-1857, and in Waterville, 1857-1900.

Frederic Eleazer Boothby, one of the most successful of those sons of Waterville whose business life has led them elsewhere, was born in Norway, Me., December 3, 1845, the son of Levi Thompson and Sophia (Brett) Boothby. He was educated in

the public schools, the Normal Institute at South Paris and the Waterville Classical Institute. He began his business life as assistant postmaster of Waterville in 1861. May 1, 1864 he was made master of transportation of the M. C. R. R. with office at Waterville; shortly after the office of general ticket agent was assigned to him. In 1871 he became paymaster and freight auditor of the Maine Central with office at Augusta. In 1874 he was again appointed general ticket agent and removed to Portland, and in 1875 became also, general passenger agent of the Maine Central system, which position, ever growing more important under his able management, he still holds. He is also general passenger agent of the Phillips & Rangeley R. R. and of the Portland, Mt. Desert & Machias Steamboat Company. For five years Mr. Boothby was president of the Portland Board of Trade, giving to it a very successful leadership. He is a trustee of the Union Safe Deposit and Trust Company, president of the Forest City Loan and Building Association, treasurer of the Maine Eye and Ear Infirmary, trustee of Coburn Classical Institute, beside other important and responsible positions. Mr. Boothby has never sought public office, but was appointed by Governor Bodwell a member of his staff. Gov. Marble continued the appointment and Governor Burleigh made him commissary-general of his staff, with rank of colonel. Mr. Boothby became mayor of the city of Portland in 1901, and his administration proved so business-like, clean and popular, that he was re-elected mayor for 1902 by a very complimentary vote. Mr. Boothby is connected with but one fraternity, being a member of Portland Commandery, Knights Templar. October 25, 1871, he was married to Miss Adelaide E. Smith, daughter of Charles H. and Vesta (Thayer) Smith. Mr. Smith is remembered by many as the popular proprietor of the "Williams House" at Waterville. A graceful indication of Mrs. Boothby's interest in Waterville, is her recent gift of the beautiful vase which adorns the park in front of the new City Hall.

Frank Chase, one of the most successful of Waterville inventors and business men, was born in Waterville, May 10, 1847, the son of Franklin S. and Dorothy Annis Chase. He was educated in the city schools but at seventeen years of age joined the

CAR SHOPS OF THE MAINE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

navy. On the close of the war he became a machinist and inventor in Boston, where he resided until 1894, when he returned to Waterville and bought the Herrick place on Western avenue. During this time Mr. Chase invented and patented the Chase lasting machine. This machine was very successful, came into large use and through the company which controls it, pays Mr. Chase a very handsome annual revenue. About fifty other patents are on Mr. Chase's list. After coming to Waterville, Mr. Chase built the stone dam on the Messalonskee and developed the business which he sold to the Union Gas and Electric Company. This has greatly increased Waterville's electrical power. In 1902 Mr. Chase formed the Chase Manufacturing Company and is erecting a woolen mill on the Messalonskee on the old tannery water privilege. November 19, 1865, Mr. Chase was married to Miss Valora A. Whitney, daughter of Thomas and Hephzibah Whitney of Etna, Me. They have no children. Mr. Chase is a member of Waterville Lodge, F. and A. M.

Cyrus William Davis was born in Buxton Center, September 25, 1856, the son of Cyrus and Harriet (Pratt) Davis. He was educated in the schools of Buxton and in the academy at Gorham, Me. He married, December 25, 1879, Miss Flora E. Philbrook, daughter of Mr. Joseph Philbrook of Lisbon Falls. They have two sons, Harold Philbrook and Russell Wendell. Mr. Davis began his business life with Hon. E. H. Banks of Biddeford, a dry goods merchant, and at the age of twenty-two engaged in a like business with S. Smith, Jr., in Waterville. This partnership lasted for five years. Since that time Mr. Davis has been engaged in general investment and corporation business, since 1890 under the firm name of Davis and Soule, with offices in New York City, Boston, St. John, N. B., and Waterville. He is in the directorate of many corporations and has given much attention to mining and electric railroads. His enterprise and sound judgment have made him especially successful. Mr. Davis has been a member of the city government and was elected as Waterville's representative in the Legislature, a position which he now (1902) holds. He was the Democratic candidate for speaker of the House, and served on the ways and means and other important business committees. He is a member of Water-

ville Lodge, No. 33, F. and A. M., Teconnet Chapter, No. 52, R. A. M., and St. Omer Commandery No. 12, Knights Templar. He is a member of the Baptist church and is a trustee of Coburn Classical Institute. He was re-elected to the Legislature in September, 1902.

George Watson Dorr, the veteran druggist, was born, March 24, 1842. He was educated in the public schools of Augusta and in the Maine Wesleyan Seminary at Kents Hill. He has been (1902) forty-four years in the drug business. After an apprenticeship of four years in Boston, he was in business for nine years in Augusta. He then came to Waterville and was in partnership with Ira H. Low for five years from 1870-1875. Mr. Dorr was married, August 8, 1867, to Miss Mary P. Follansbee. They have one daughter, Miss Annie G. Dorr. Mr. Dorr is a member of Waterville Lodge, F. and A. M., Teconnet Chapter, and St. Omer Commandery, K. T. He is a member of the American Pharmaceutical Association and is ex-president of the Maine Pharmaceutical Association.

Reuben B. Dunn was born in Poland, Me., December 23, 1802, and was the son of Josiah and Sarah (Barnes) Dunn. He was educated in the common schools and academy. He married, in 1827, Emeline Davis, who died in 1833; in 1834 he married a sister of Emeline, Eliza Davis, who died in 1837; in December, 1838, he married Lydia R. Ayer. He taught school in 1820; was in a country store in 1821; afterwards bought and sold timber land and lumber; sold clocks and threshing machines all the country over from the Penobscot to the Hudson; general lumber business until 1857; of the firm Dunn, Elden and Company, hardware dealers, 1850 to 1863; manufacturing scythes, axes and other agricultural tools from 1841 until his death; promoting and developing railroads, cotton and woolen mills from 1847; president Maine Central Railroad to 1870; in business life seventy-four years. He represented the town in the State Legislature. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and a very large contributor to the erection of its house of worship in this city. His children were, by the first wife, Emeline, Mary Eliza; by the second, Sarah Barnes; by the third, Willard M., Reuben W., and Cora A. He lived in Poland,

Me., to 1841; Readfield, Me., to August, 1850; Waterville to his death which occurred, September 9, 1889.

Willard M. Dunn, son of Reuben W. and Lydia (Ayer) Dunn, was born in Fayette, Me., May 11, 1845. He was educated in the schools of Waterville and at the Maine Wesleyan Seminary at Kents Hill. He began his business career as a salesman in a cloth store in Boston in 1866, where he remained three years. Removing to Auburn, he engaged in shoe manufacturing, being a member of the firm of Pulsifer, Roak and Company. In 1873 he became treasurer of the Ticonic Water Power and Manufacturing Company at Waterville. He was a member of the firm of R. B. Dunn and Sons and shared actively in the building of the first Lockwood mill and in the formation of the Lockwood Company and the development of their business, in which he still is a director. Mr. Dunn is interested in other mills and is in the directorate of several manufacturing companies. He is the president of the Dunn Edge Tool Company of Oakland. In 1879 he was appointed postmaster of Waterville and has been re-appointed under each Republican administration to the present time. He has managed the rapidly increasing volume of post-office business to the satisfaction of the department and of the patrons of the office. The system has been greatly extended and improved during his administration. January 1, 1874 Mr. Dunn married Miss Alma B. Lowell. They have one child, Mabel E., who has studied at Colby and in Boston. Mr. Dunn is a member of Waterville Lodge, F. and A. M., Teconnet R. A. Chapter, Mt. Lebanon Council, St. Omer Commandery, Knights Templar, Kora Temple of the Mystic Shrine and Havelock Lodge, No. 35, Knights of Pythias.

Reuben Wesley Dunn, son of Reuben B. and Lydia (Ayer) Dunn, was born in Fayette, Me., February 8, 1847. The family moved to Waterville in 1850. He studied in the public and private schools of Waterville and at the Maine Wesleyan Seminary at Kents Hill. He was graduated by Colby University in the class of 1868 and after teaching as principal of Corinth Academy for two years gave himself wholly to a business life. He has been connected with the Lockwood Company; in partnership with Lorin A. Presby was in the department store business from 1884 to 1891. He has been a director and officer in several cotton

and woolen mill corporations in Waterville, Oakland and Madison. Since 1897 he has been president of the Somerset Railroad and treasurer and manager of the Dunn Edge Tool Company of Oakland. September 2, 1873, he was married to Miss Martha Baker, daughter of Judge Baker of Hallowell. Mrs. Dunn is the author of "Memory Street," "Lias' Wife" and other books; also of many articles in the leading literary magazines which have won high appreciation and approval. Her depth of insight, clearness in portraiture and true feeling, sometimes veiled in humor, have given value as well as popularity to her books, while the reading of her unpublished stories for the benefit of the Woman's Association or the Woman's Literary Club has been a delightful feature of their winter's program. Mr. and Mrs. Dunn have two children, Florence E. and Henry W. The latter was graduated at Colby in '98 and at the Harvard Law School with high honor in the class of 1902. Mr. Dunn has been on the board of education six years and a trustee of Maine Wesleyan Seminary since 1877. He has received the degree of A. B. and A. M. from Colby, is a member of the Masonic order, the Zeta Psi fraternity and the Methodist Episcopal church.

Moses C. Foster was born in Newry, Oxford county, Me. in July, 1827, the son of Benjamin and Lovisa Foster. He studied in the common schools, the Rumford High school, taught at the time by the late Judge Virgin, Gould's Academy, Bethel, and Bridgton Academy. In June, 1849, he was married to Miss Francina Smith, daughter of Peter G. and Polly Smith of Bethel. In 1846 Mr. Foster commenced business as a contractor and builder and has continued in the same business for fifty-six years (1902). During the Civil War he served, by appointment, as master builder in the quartermaster's department, U. S. A., at Washington, D. C. The most of Mr. Foster's work has been on important contracts for public buildings for the U. S. Government, the State, counties, cities, towns, railroads, churches, etc. He has, to the present time, built thirteen churches. In 1874 he moved to Waterville and in 1880 associated with him in business, his only son, Herbert G. Foster under the firm name of M. C. Foster and Son. After the death of Mr. Herbert Foster the firm name was continued. Mr. Foster is a member of the I. O. O. F., and has long been a prominent and helpful member of the Metho-

dist church. His children are Eva E., wife of Dr. F. E. Stevens, Ada M., wife of Hon. W. C. Philbrook; Herbert G., deceased; Carrie M., wife of Frank Redington; Alleen, wife of Frederick J. Arnold; and Angie, wife of Dr. J. Frederick Hill.

Mark Gallert has been from boyhood in business in Waterville. He was born in Germany, October 27, 1847, the son of Moses Gallert. In 1862 he entered the store of his brother, David Gallert, who for many years was a prominent and much respected merchant of this city. Since 1872 Mr. Gallert has been engaged in the boot and shoe business, in this, as in other business ventures, proving successful. October 27, 1872, being exactly twenty-five years old, he was married to Miss Rebecca Peavy, daughter of Jacob Peavy. He was selectman in 1877 and is a member of the Masonic order. His children are D. J. Gallert, Sidney M., Miriam F., Aimer P., and Gordon. In 1883 he built the fine residence on Silver street which has since been his home. He has large holdings in city real estate.

Elbridge L. Getchell was born in Waterville, March 22, 1814. He was the son of Nehemiah Getchell, Jr., who in turn was son of the Nehemiah Getchell who acted as guide for Gen. Benedict Arnold in his expedition against Quebec. Eldridge Getchell was graduated in the class of 1837, Waterville College. He was twice married, in 1839 to Mary Shepherd, whose father was one of the first trustees of the college, and in 1850 to Mrs. Frances Ames. He read law two years with Harrison A. Smith and Isaac Redingon and was then admitted to the bar. He was postmaster from 1844-'48 and from 1854-'60; from 1861 to 1879 cashier of Waterville Bank. He was a trustee of the college from 1850 to 1880, and served as treasurer without compensation for thirty years, from 1851 to 1881. He died, April 30, 1899, at his home on Getchell street.

Walter Beemcut Getchell was born in Winslow, December 24, 1809; was the son of William Getchell. He was in the Winslow public schools and in the Waterville Institute. In 1833 he married Ann Elisabeth Balkcom; in 1847 Antionette Colby. In 1830 he was partner with William Getchell in a grocery store; from 1831 in lumber business, saw mills, steamboat building and sea faring; and was in business for seventy years. He has long

been a member of the Universalist church. His children are Ann E. (Davis), L. Alice (Burr), Sanborn P., Leslie S., Eva S., Albert Colby. His residence is at 47 Silver street, Waterville. He is now the oldest resident of the city.

Eliphalet Gow was the son of Dea. James Gow, a Scotchman from Glasgow, settled in Hallowell. Eliphalet served an apprenticeship as a tinman until twenty years of age when he bought the remainder of his time for $100, and with ten dollars worth of tin and a few tools came to Waterville. He began business in a shop on the corner of Main and Silver streets. This was in 1826 or 1827. Industrious, skilful and upright, he steadily prospered until 1836 when he built the store of Boutelle block, now owned and occupied by W. B. Arnold & Co. It has been occupied continuously as a hardware store till the present day, and a profitable business has been carried on by every one of Mr. Gow's successors—Chadbourne & Gilman, Jones R. Elden, Stephen Stark, R. B. Dunn, G. A. Phillips, Nathl. Meader and W. B. Arnold & Co. He married Serena M., daughter of Dea. Nath'l Russell, in whose family he lived. His son, Geo. B. Gow, was educated at Waterville Academy, Waterville College and Newton Theological Seminary. He was settled as a pastor in Gloucester, Mass. and Glens Falls, N. Y., and having retired from the ministry on account of ill health, is now living at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Eliphalet Gow died of consumption, 1837.

Joseph Henry Grondin, born in St. Victor, Canada, county of Bauce, April 3, 1851, was the son of Narcisse and Marie (Bolduc) Grondin; married, January 11, 1887, Alphonsine Dufault, born in Sherbrooke, Canada. Their two children are Antionette and Gragiella. He came to Waterville at the age of two and one-half years, was educated in our public schools, and in 1889 bought out the stove and furniture business of Oscar Emerson, with whom he had worked for fifteen years. He was overseer of the poor for two years; was a member of the Society of St. John the Baptist, of the Union Lafayette, of the United Workmen, and of the Knights of Columbus. His death occurred December 30, 1900, as the result of an accident.

Charles Foster Hathaway, born in Plymouth, Mass., July 2, 1816, was the son of Joshua and Rebecca (Foster) Hathaway. He

was educated in the common schools, but began work when eleven years of age. In 1840 he married Temperance Blackwell. He learned the printer's trade with E. Merriam & Co., West Brookfield, Mass., and worked for some time with G. & C. Merriam, Springfield, Mass. He came to Waterville in 1843, worked as a printer here and in 1847 started "The Waterville Union," which he soon sold to Ephriam Maxham, who changed its name to "The Eastern Mail." In 1850 he built a shirt factory in Watertown, Mass., and in 1853 started the same business in Waterville, which he continued until his death. He was very active in temperance and religious work and his efforts among the people on the Plains, begun in 1857, had much to do in starting the Baptist interest in that part of the city. He was a member of the Baptist church. His place of business and residence were on Appleton street. He died, December 5, 1893.

Frederick P. Haviland, long prominent in the business life of the city, was born at Danville, Vt., December 24, 1808, the son of Ebenezer Haviland. He came to Waterville in 1833 in the employ of the Fairbanks Company who, fearing that the scale business would be overstocked, started the manufacture of plows at Waterville. This was the beginning of the Waterville Iron Works. In 1843 the firm of Webber and Haviland was formed and continued the foundry business until 1873, when Webber and Philbrick became their successors. Mr. Haviland was married in June, 1848, to Miss Abby Chase of Fryeburg, Me. Mr. Haviland had two sons, Frederick, who spent most of his life in the West, and Charles T., who is in business in New York. Mr. Haviland had represented Waterville in the Legislature, was one of the first board of aldermen, and a director of the Peoples Bank. He was an active and influential member of the Congregational church. He was prosperous in business, helpful in business relations and charitable to the needy. He died in January, 1893, his wife surviving him until 1902.

Hon. Josiah Manchester Haynes, son of Josiah M. and Bathsheba (Waugh) Haynes, was born in Waterville, May 12, 1839. He studied at Waterville Academy, Coburn Institute and was graduated with high rank at Waterville College in the class of 1860. He then became principal of Lincoln Academy, New-

castle, Me., where he taught successfully for three years. After two years' study of the law he was admitted to the New York bar in 1865. In 1866 he returned to Maine and engaged in business enterprises at Augusta. These enterprises have been remarkably successful. He has been president of the Kennebec Land and Lumber Company, of the Haynes and DeWitt Ice Company, was one of the organizers of the Edwards Manufacturing Company, and, in 1894, organized the Augusta Trust Company, of which he is president. He is largely interested and is a director in the Augusta and Gardiner Street Railway, the Thomaston and Camden, the Bangor and Oldtown, and many other similar properties in the West. He is also a director of the Eastern Steamboat Company. For five years he represented Augusta in the Legislature, for four of which he was speaker of the House. He has had two terms in the State Senate and was president of that body during the critical year of 1879. His ability as a lawyer, orator and statesman was of great value to the State at that time in the settlement of questions which threatened bloodshed. Mr. Haynes was married in 1865 to Miss Elizabeth S. Sturgis. Their children are Marion Douglass, Hope Manchester, Muriel Sturgis. The family residence is at Augusta.

Perham S. Heald was born in Solon, Maine, December 20, 1842, the son of Thomas H. Heald. He was educated in the public schools and in that stern school, the Civil War. Mr. Heald enlisted, August 25, 1862, in the 19th Maine, one of the famed fighting regiments. He served till the close of the war, sharing in the battles of Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Petersburg and many minor engagements. For nine months he was a prisoner at Libby and Andersonville. At the close of the war Mr. Heald commenced business in Waterville as a clothing merchant, and has continued in the same business ever since (1902). In 1868 he was married to Miss Mary E. Webb. Mr. Heald has had an active part in politics, was city assessor for three years, member of the Maine Legislature 1887, 1888, 1889. Member of the Senate, 1897, 1899. Mr. Heald is a member of W. S. Heath Post, G. A. R., of which he has been commander, is a Mason and a member of the Baptist church.

He has one son, Mr. Fred P. Heald, who is engaged in business with his father.

Sheriff James Preston Hill was born in Waterville, August 2, 1827, the son of Purmot and Lydia Smith Hill. Early in life Mr. Hill learned the trade of a blacksmith, but later became proprietor of a grocery store which he conducted for many years. During the War of the Rebellion he served as provost marshal, and for the last thirty-five years has been deputy sheriff of Kennebec county. Mr. Hill has been deeply interested in the fire department, was an original member of the famous "Waterville 3" company and served for some time as chief engineer of the department. February 17, 1849, he married Miss Emeline B. Simpson. Their children are Annie M. (Cain), Charles A., Dr. J. Frederick, Edward P., Blanche F. and Wallace A.

George Jewell was born in Clinton, Maine, June 3, 1824, and was the son of Sargent Jewell. His education was received in a small country school. He was married, July 15, 1849, to Clara Foster of Clinton. He came to Waterville in 1844 and engaged in steamboating on the Kennebec, first as a deck hand, then as a mate, finally as captain. In 1857 he purchased the Elmwood stables of Mr. C. E. Gray, and a few years later the Silver street stables, and continued the livery business until failing health compelled him to give it up after having been for fifty years in active business life. He was for several years one of the selectmen of the town. He gave his support to the Unitarian church. He was a charter member of Samaritan Lodge, I. O. O. F., and belonged to all the Masonic orders in the city—Waterville Lodge, No. 33, St. Omer Commandery, No. 12. His son, Capt. Frank A. Jewell, has for many years commanded a steamer on the Sacramento river, California, and his daughter, Mrs. Annie F. Gowan, now resides with her mother in Los Angeles, Cal. He died at the Elmwood, October 30, 1895, and the funeral services, with Masonic ceremonies, were held in the Unitarian church, and were conducted by Rev. J. L. Seward and Rev. J. T. Volentine. Capt. Jewell was for fifty-one years a resident of Waterville.

Edgar L. Jones, son of Samuel S. Jones, was born in Dexter, Me., March 15, 1853; was educated in our common schools and in the University of Michigan; married M. Adelle Curtis, Octo-

ber 20, 1875. Located as a dentist in Waterville in the Savings Bank block in 1879. Was elected alderman in 1888, and was mayor of Waterville for the two years 1891 and 1892. Is a member of the Knights of Pythias. His two sons are Charles Leroy and Carl Curtis. He was one of the first to build in Nudd Field, at the corner of Nudd and Dalton streets. His present residence is at 58 Elm street.

Simeon Keith, one of the oldest residents of Waterville, was a member of the Centennial Committee of one hundred and had a deep interest in the anniversary, but his death occurred before the time of the celebration. His genial face, kindly spirit, interest in others, and especially all that concerned Waterville, made him one of the most popular of the citizens. He was born in Winslow, Oct. 26, 1814, the son of Sidney, son of Simeon Keith. For sixty-three years Mr. Keith was engaged in the carriage trimming and harness making business in Waterville. For fifty years he was a member of the Waterville Fire Department, serving it in every capacity, and was chief engineer for many years. He was a member of the I. O. O. F., and from its organization until his death was a loyal supporter of the Unitarian church. He married, Nov. 26, 1840, Miss Lydia Frances Hill of Waterville. Their children were Sidney, Willard, Charles F., Marian and Robert. Charles F. has been connected with the railroad nearly all his life; was for twenty-one years engineer, and has held the position of traveling engineer on the M. C. R. R. since 1893. He has been long connected with the city government, serving four years as alderman. He is married and has one son, Albert R. Keith.

William Kendall was born in Kendall's Mills, Fairfield, Jan. 2, 1784. He was the son of Gen. Wm. Kendall, who was born Sept. 11, 1759, and died Aug. 11, 1827. He was educated in the common schools. He married Abigail Chase, by whom he had six children, William, Orra, Mahaleth, Emeline, James Madison and Benjamin Franklin. He married a second time Philadelphia Bowie Maxwell, and had one child, Juliette. James M., of Bowdoinham, is the only child now living, 85 years old.

Mr. Wm. Kendall ran a saw mill in Waterville, on Ticonic dam, near where the factories now are, six or eight hundred feet

south of the bridge. He invented and built the first circular saw. The saw was six feet in diameter, built of boiler plates riveted together; and the steel teeth, about three by four inches, were fastened in proportion by fifteen or twenty rivets for each tooth. The saw would do the work of four saws, and once there was made from a single pine log 3310 feet of clear boards. A caravan came to the town, charging twenty-five cents admission, and on the next day they came to the mill and each man put twenty-five cents into the hat held by one of their number, saying that it was more of a show to see the saw walk through a log than it was to see their own exhibition. "Jan. 1, 1827, the citizens of Waterville presented to Capt. William Kendall, then townsman, a gold medal in approbation of the improvement he has made in the circular saw. The money to purchase the medal was given by subscribers, at one dollar each, no one being permitted to give more. The medal in form resembled the circular saw, and was made by Mayor Bolcom of this town. At three o'clock a large number of people had assembled at Dow's Hall, which was neatly prepared for the occasion. The medal was presented by Prof. Avery Briggs of Waterville College. After the presentation the company partook of refreshments, prepared by the committee, consisting of Jediah Merrill, Daniel Cook and Lucius Allen." —*Waterville Intelligencer,* Jan. 4, 1827.

Mr. Kendall was also at work upon revolvers, and had one all completed as far as setting the barrels, and others under way, when one night the greater part of the work was stolen. He also made an invention pertaining to the casing of water wheels, which he patented and which he used in Waterville and in Fairfield. His residence here was near the west end of Ticonic bridge, between Moses Dalton's and John R. Philbrick's. He died in Fairfield, Nov. 27, 1872.

Christian Knauff was born in Hersfeld, Germany, May 1, 1841, the son of Heinrich Knauff; was educated in public and commercial schools; married Mathilde Susskraut in Portland, Jan. 16, 1868, and Ida Grimm in New York, Oct. 5, 1876. He came to Waterville in 1863, and was engaged in the dry goods business until 1895; was a member of the common council in 1891 and 1892, and of the board of aldermen in 1893; was mayor of the

city in 1894 and 1895, and is now acting as overseer of the poor; is a director of the People's National Bank of Waterville, and president of Waterville Savings Bank; is a member of Samaritan Lodge, No. 39, I. O. O. F., of Ahiram Encampment, No. 22, and Canton Halifax, No. 24. His children are Mrs. Lizzie M. Parsons, Minneapolis, Minn., Emma A. Knauff, Waterville, Henry W. Knauff, Minneapolis, Minn., Frederick E. Knauff, Minneapolis, Minn. His residence is at No. 29 Pleasant street, Waterville.

Isaac C. Libby was born at Exeter, Maine, June 2, 1837. He was the son of James and Mary Ann (Boston) Libby. He was educated in the common schools of Exeter and Troy, Me., and fitted for college at Hampden (Me.) Academy. He married Helen M. Green of Troy, Me., in 1859. He began teaching school at the age of sixteen; in 1858 engaged in farming in Troy; in 1860 started in the cattle business, shipping live stock to the Brighton market, and his extensive business gave him the title of "Cattle King of Maine." In 1892 he moved to Waterville; became a director of the People's National Bank, and president of Waterville Trust and Safe Deposit Company. In 1893, purchased Waterville and Fairfield Railway and Light Company, and became president of same; first president of the Maine Condensed Milk Co.; in connection with A. F. Gerald, constructed the Calais and St. Stephen, the Skowhegan and Norridgewock, the Bangor, Orono and Old Town, and the Portsmouth, Kittery and York Street Railways, and was treasurer of all of these companies. In company with Messrs. Merrill, Milliken and C. E. Libby, he owned and operated two large sheep and cattle ranches in Montana. In 1893 he purchased the large landed estate known as the "Waterville Annex." He was Republican representative to the Maine Legislature in 1885-1889, member of the National Convention of 1888 that nominated Benjamin Harrison. He was a Free Mason and an Odd Fellow, and an honorary member of several temperance societies. His children are Arthur Preston, Charles Everett, Howard Isaac, Ernest L., Frank Leroy, Pearl Ashton, Mrs. Wm. M. Pulsifer, and Herbert Carlyle. He contributed more than a thousand articles to New England papers. His place of residence was on Highwood street, Waterville. He died Oct. 12, 1899.

William M. Lincoln, a life-long resident and business man of this city, was born in Waterville July 26, 1830, the son of George W. Lincoln. He received his education in the public schools and the Institute, and he entered business as a grocer in 1854. This he continued with marked success for forty years, retiring in 1894 and disposing of his business to his son-in-law, Mr. Geo. A. Kennison, and his son, Frank A. Lincoln.

Mr. Lincoln was married in 1856 to Miss Delia H. Ireland. Their children are Cora B., Florence M. (Kennison), Frank A. and Ralph E. Mr. Lincoln was member of the city council for two years, and since 1854 has been a member of the Masonic Order. Since his retirement from business Mr. Lincoln has given his attention to his large holdings of real estate. His residence since 1854 has been at 22 School street.

Charles Edward Matthews is not an old man, although his business trade mark is "Old Reliable." He was born in Boston, Dec. 2, 1846, the son of George F. and Louisa Field Matthews. He was married Dec. 24, 1876, to Miss Clara Snell, daughter of Mr. Ebenezer Snell of St. Albans. Two children were born to them, Louisa Bates and Gertrude Isabel. Mr. Matthews has had two partners in business, Mr. Geo. H. Matthews and Mr. D. H. Swan. He has served the city as councilman, alderman and chairman of the board of registration. He is a member of the Masonic Order, and of the Independent Order of Foresters. He has been engaged in the grocery business since 1881.

Charles Kimball Mathews was born in Waterville, Nov. 19, 1823. He was the son of John and Pamelia Mathews. He attended the town schools, Waterville Liberal Institute and Hallowell Academy. He married Mary Elizabeth Marston. He taught a winter term of school in Sidney, taught in Waterville Grammar school, and one term in Hallowell. In April, 1846, he entered the book business in Waterville, in which he continued twenty-eight years. For five years he was engaged in introducing school books, and for twenty-three he conducted an insurance agency, a total of fifty-six years of active business life. He was a director in the old Ticonic Bank and in the Ticonic National Bank for thirty-six years, and president of the latter for eight and a half years. He was a trustee of Waterville

Savings Bank for about twelve years. He served as chairman of the board of selectmen; was a Freemason, in religious preferences a Unitarian. His children are Florence, George, Charles W. and Lizzie C. Of these, all are deceased except the son, Charles W., who for several years has been associated with his father in the insurance business. Mr. Mathews was one of the committee of one hundred and took deep interest in the Centennial. He died, August 4, 1902.

Ephraim Maxham was born in Middleboro, Mass., in 1809, and was the son of Joseph Maxham. He married, in 1838, Eliza Anna Naylor, who died April 13, 1900. He came to Waterville from Boston in 1847, and started "The Eastern Mail," sending copies of this new paper to subscribers of "The Waterville Union," a paper which had been published for a short time, by Charles F. Hathaway, but which was then discontinued. In July, 1849 Daniel R. Wing, was admitted to partnership in the "Mail," and the paper was published by Maxham and Wing until the death of Mr. Wing in 1885, December 2nd. Mr. Maxham was a charter member of Samaritan Lodge, I. O. O. F., and was also a member of the Waterville Lodge of Freemasons. He had one son, George Naylor, who served his country honorably in the Civil War. Mr. Maxham built the house on Temple street next west of the Congregational church, and occupied this house at the time of his death. He died, December 27, 1886.

Charles R. McFadden was born in Vassalboro, November 20, 1820, and was the son of Charles and Temperance (Blackwell) McFadden. He was educated in the common schools, and married Emma H. Butterfield, February 11, 1849. He was in the dry goods business in Waterville for nine years, was collector and treasurer of the town, was postmaster from 1861 to 1879, sheriff of Kennebec county from 1884 to 1888. He belonged to Waterville Lodge, No. 33, F. and A. Masons and to Teconnet Chapter, R. A. M. He was a member of the Universalist church. His children are Andrew L., sheriff of Kennebec county, Alice, and Zaidee, who died November 4, 1880. Mr. McFadden died August 7, 1897.

Edward G. Meader, long connected with the business interests of Waterville, was born in Farmington, N. H., in 1825, the son

of Nathaniel Meader. He was educated in the Friends School of Providence, R. I. He came to Waterville in 1848 and engaged in the dry goods business with Geo. A. Phillips under the firm name of Meader and Phillips, continuing the business until 1869. November 14, 1854 he was united in marriage to Miss Helen A. Smith, daughter of Gen. Franklin Smith. Their children are Edward L., Emily P., who was graduated at Colby in the class of 1878; Helen S. and Arthur R. In 1869 Mr. Meader entered into partnership with Gen. Franklin Smith and F. A. Smith and engaged extensively in the lumber and milling business until 1880. Mr. Meader retired from active business several years ago.

Nathaniel Meader was born at Rochester, Strafford Co., N. H., November 24, 1836; the son of Hanson and Susan (Lewis Shaw) Meader. He is a graduate of Waterville College of the class of 1863, and is a member of the Φ B K fraternity. From 1864 to 1875 he was in the hardware business of Arnold and Meader; 1876-1888, Hubbard and Blake Manufacturing Company; 1888-1892, Waterville Electric Light and Power Company; 1898-1901, Union Gas and Electric Company. Member Maine House of Representatives, 1876-'77, and 1884; selectman 1884; mayor 1889 and 1890. Past master Waterville Lodge Free and Accepted Masons; member Teconnet Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; past commander St. Omer Commandery, Knights Templar. His residence is at No. 16, Morrill avenue. Mr. Meader has always been deeply interested in the welfare of the town. It was by his efforts that the town was led to provide free text-books for the public schools.

James L. Merrick was born in Troy, Me., March 24, 1845, the son of Hall C. and Hannah Work Merrick. He was educated in the common and high schools but at the age of seventeen he left home for the sterner discipline of the camp and battlefield. He enlisted in Company C, 19th Maine Regiment Volunteer Infantry, July 22, 1862. Totally disabled, he was discharged in April, 1863. In December, 1863 he re-enlisted and served to the close of 1864. Mr. Merrick has held many offices in the G. A. R., has been commander of W. S. Heath Post, department inspector, assistant inspector-general, assistant adjutant-general,

1894, '98 and 1900. With remarkable unanimity he was chosen commander Department of Maine G. A. R for 1902-3. He was made a Master Mason in 1866, joined the Odd Fellows in 1877 and has held offices in all three branches of the order. At present he is colonel of the 2nd Regiment, Patriarchs Militant, I. O. O. F. For twenty-four years he has been engaged in the nursery stock business, employing a large number of agents. He was married March 16, 1869, to Susan Helen, daughter of Nathan and Betsy Webb Ward of Thorndike, Me. Their children are Maude M., Nella M., Herbert James, Franklin L., Bessie A. Mr. Merrick served as superintendent of schools in Troy, Me., for three years and for two years in the city council of Waterville.

George Alpheus Lyon Merrifield, born in Waterville, March 1, 1839, in the little cottage long occupied by the late Rufus Nason, (a relative) now standing on upper Main street, named for Hon. George Evans, a noted politician of his day, and for Hon. Alpheus Lyon, an early resident of the town. Mr. Merrifield was educated at the Waterville Liberal Institute, and in the public schools of the village; was engaged in the boot and shoe trade in 1865, when appointed to a government position in Washington, entering the pension bureau of the interior department, on June fifth of that year, where he has served continuously since, a period of thirty-seven years. It is rare that a man fills a government position in the same bureau for so long a period, and Mr. Merrifield is one of the few enjoying that distinction, being promoted in class and salary from time to time until 1882, when appointed a "principal examiner" under an act of Congress in that year creating the position. Though a resident of Virginia for the last twenty-eight years Mr. Merrifield has a warm love for his native village and the old neighbors and friends and visits the old home at frequent intervals.

Dennis Libby Milliken was born at Scarboro, Maine, February 1st, 1804, and was the son of Allison and Jane Libby Milliken. He was educated in the public schools and Gorham (Me.) Academy. In May, 1829, he was married to Miss Jane Larrabee. In 1830 he engaged in the lumber business with Jacob Southwick of Vassalboro, which he carried on successfully for many years. He was largely engaged in the banking business

after 1853. Mr. Milliken was a member of the Maine House of Representatives, of the Maine Senate, member of the Council under Governors Fairfield, Kavanagh and Lot M. Morrill; trustee of Waterville College (now Colby College), from 1859 during life. He was a member of the board of commissioners to equalize town bounties paid during the Civil War; was president of the Androscoggin and Kennebec Railroad; president of the Waterville Bank and of the Waterville National Bank from 1855 until his death. As a man of business Mr. Milliken occupied a prominent place in his town, county and state. He brought to the various business enterprises in which he was engaged, the soundest and most penetrating judgment; and this, joined with the high reputation for integrity which he uniformly maintained is doubtless very largely the explanation of the prosperity and success which are understood to have rewarded his business career. He was a member and one of the founders of the Unitarian Society in Waterville. His children are George, Edward, Hadassah J. (Mrs. Isaac S. Bangs) and Mary E. Mr. Milliken died in Waterville, October 28th, 1879.

Hon. Joshua Nye was born at Bucksport, Me., December 25, 1819. He worked on a farm until he was sixteen years old, studied in the common schools and in academies at Waterville and Kent's Hill. In 1846 he engaged in trade at Fairfield and Waterville and on June twenty-third of that year was married to Elizabeth Wood of Groton, Mass. He represented Waterville in the Legislature of Maine. He became treasurer of the Androscoggin and Kennebec Railroad in 1855 and for seventeen years held the position and also was financial agent of the Maine Central Railroad. During his life in Waterville, Mr. Nye was especially active in temperance work, gathering about him every week the young people for instruction in temperance. They were called the Cadets of Temperance and included many who are now the foremost citizens. He was also a faithful member and liberal supporter of the Congregational church. In 1868 he was appointed State constable for enforcing the prohibitory law and refusing the salary of $2,000 per year which accompanied the office, so zealously did he fulfill its duties that his life was threatened many times. His life work has been in the

line of temperance. He was president of the Maine State Temperance society for twelve years, has been a member of the Sons of Temperance for fifty-eight years; twice has been grand chief Templar of Maine in the I. O. G. T. For six years Mr. Nye was insurance commissioner of Maine, and afterward was connected with the Equitable Life Insurance Company. From 1871 to 1876 he represented Maine as Centennial Commissioner at Philadelphia. In 1885 he removed to Boston, and for many years has been connected with the Boston Custom House. His son Frank E. Nye, was graduated at West Point in 1869, and is now (1902) colonel in the Commissary Department, stationed at Vancouver Barracks, Washington. The Nye residence in Waterville is now the home of Mr. J. Frank Elden on Main street.

Augustus Otten was born in Erkelenz, Prussia, December 18, 1853, the son of H. A. Otten. He received his education in the public schools of his native land and came when a boy of fifteen to New York. There he learned the business of baker. Coming to Waterville he established a bakery December 19, 1883, which with frequent enlargement and increasing success he has continued to the present time (1902). Ocober 7, 1885, he was united in marriage to Miss Della Richardson, daughter of Mr. Silas Richardson of Skowhegan, Me. Mr. Otten is a member of Havelock Lodge, Knights of Pythias. The family attend the Baptist church.

Jacob Peavy was born in the village of Krotoshine, Province of Posen. He came to America in 1848, but was shipwrecked and landed after much hardship possessed only of his life, his determined purpose and his signal business ability. He came to Waterville in 1852 and with his brothers L. H. and Isaac, established the house of J. Peavy and Brothers. Their business was the cutting, making and retailing of men's clothing. Steadily the business advanced until it became the foundation of the great houses in Boston and New York now known as Peavy Brothers. Mr. Peavy removed to Boston in 1890, where he died in 1894. He had accumulated a large fortune and had firmly established the great business which has since been carried on by his sons. His children are Rebecca P., now Mrs. Mark Gallert, Gustavus I.,

who graduated from Colby in the class of 1875, Silas, Henry, Esther, now Mrs. M. H. Goldschmidt of Boston, and Leo. All the sons are connected with the business which they inherited and have extended.

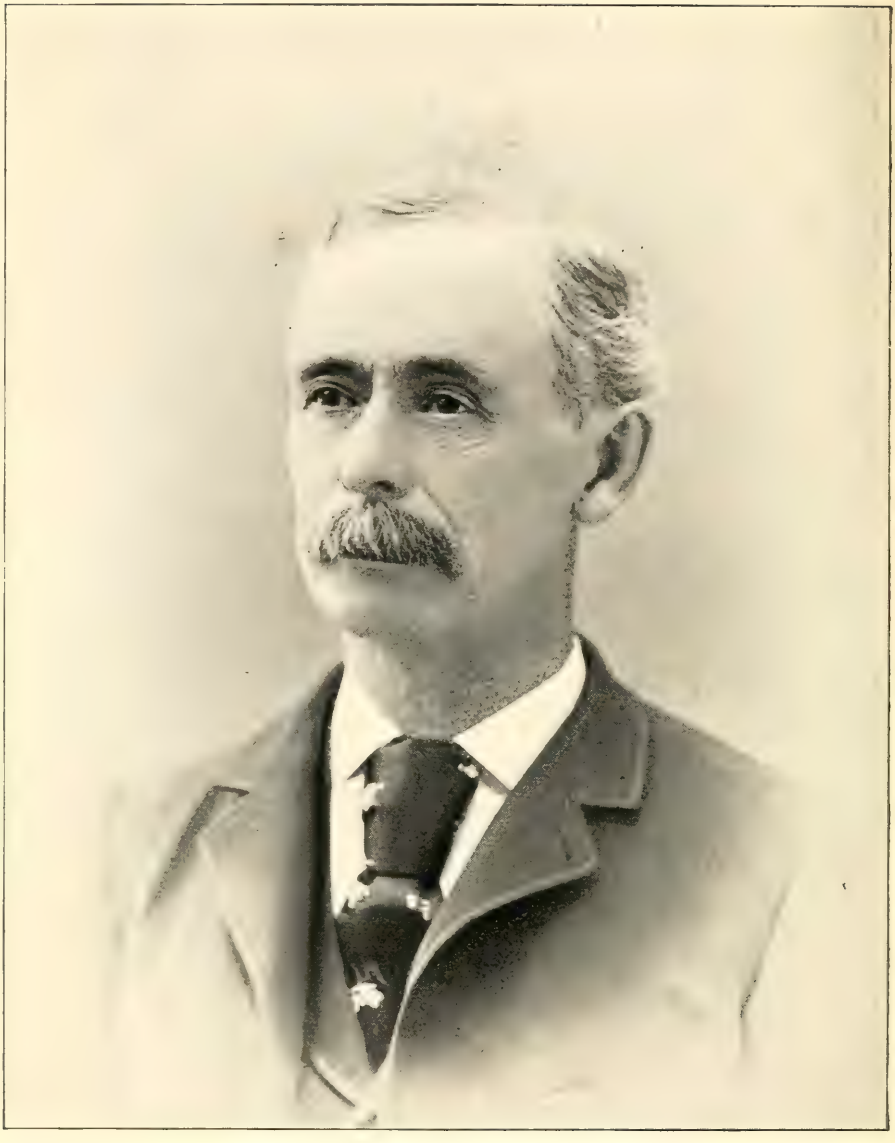
Homer Percival was the son of William Percival, who came to Winslow in 1804, and moved to Cross Hill, Vassalboro, in 1807. Here Homer was born, March 27th, 1816. He was educated in the common schools. He married Mary Crocker Percival, November 15, 1840. He came to Waterville when a young man and was a clerk in Mr. Sanger's store, and afterwards was in partnership with his broher, Joseph. After twenty-five years in business he became cashier of the Peoples' Bank and of the Peoples' National Bank, being succeeded after thirty-six years by his son, J. Foster Percival. He was a member of the Congregational church and of the I. O. O. F. His children were J. Foster, Marshall C., Charles H., Ellen M., Susan J., Clara E. His residence in Waterville was on Pleasant street, where he died April 6, 1898.

Joseph Percival was born in Vassalboro. January 31, 1813. He was the son of William Percival and was one of a family of eight children. About 1833 he came to Waterville and taught several terms in the school building on Front street. In 1835 he married Emeline, daughter of James Gray and sister of Jonas and C. E. Gray. He was for a short time clerk for William Dow in a store near where Peavy block now stands, then in business for himself with his brother Homer. He held almost every position of honor the town could give him, having been a teacher, superintendent of schools, town clerk, treasurer, collector, first selectman, representative to the Legislature. He was identified with the Universalist church. His children were Annie E., Henry H., Frank J., Albert W., Willie C., and Morrell. His wife died in 1895. His own death occurred February 7, 1898.

John White Philbrick was born in Waterville, March 8, 1821, the son of John Robinson Philbrick. He was educated in the public schools and in Waterville Academy, showing even then so strong a bent for mathematical and mechanical studies that Prof. Keely coveted him for his department. Thoroughly to learn the

trade of a mechanic was to him no unpleasant task. Having married Miss Julia Shepherd Moore he went to Wisconsin, in 1843, where he remained about four years. He held office in the territorial government of Taychudah, Wis. Returning to Waterville he served as engineer on some of the river steamboats, but came to the great work of his life when the Androscoggin and Kennebec Railroad entered Waterville. He rode in on the first locomotive which reached this place in 1849. Soon after he became master mechanic of the A. and K. Railroad retaining his position in the Maine Central for thirty-three years. Of great ability in mechanical constructions and of absolute integrity his administration of the railroad shops was eminently sucessful and profitable to the corporation. Engines made from his designs and many appliances were copied and used in other shops. Mr. Philbrick was for several years a trustee of the Merchants Bank. After the death of his first wife in 1859, he was married to Mrs. Mary Shaw Dauble in 1863. She died in 1888. Mr. Philbrick was a member of Waterville Lodge F. & A. M., and was for nearly sixty years a member of the Baptist church. For forty years he served as deacon, to the profit and satisfaction of the church. His children are Mrs. Elizabeth B., wife of Prof. John B. Foster, LL. D.; Samuel M., of Portland, Oregon; Frank B., of the firm of Webber & Philbrick of the Waterville Iron Works, Mrs. Frances P., wife of Charles F. Meserve, LL. D., president of Shaw University, and the late Lieutenant J. Herbert Philbrick, U. S. A., who died twelve years ago. As one of the old and honored citizens of Waterville, Mr. Philbrick greatly enjoyed the centennial exercises. He died at his summer home at Squirrel Island, July 17, 1902.

Frank B. Philbrick, son of John W. Philbrick, was born in Waterville, November 9, 1848. He was educated in the Waterville schools, Kent's Hill Seminary and the Mt. Kisco Military Academy. Mr. Philbrick early showed a talent for mechanics and mechanical engineering. July 1, 1873, he entered the firm of Webber, Haviland & Philbrick, founders and manufacturers of machinery. November 1, 1882, Mr. Webber and Mr. Philbrick bought out the interest of Mr. Haviland. After the burning of



GEORGE ALFRED PHILLIPS.

their shops and foundry they built a new, larger and greatly improved plant at the head of the falls, known as the Waterville Iron Works, (vid. Manufacturing Industries Chapter XV). Mr. Philbrick has served on the board of education, is a deacon of the Baptist church, as was his father before him, is the treasurer of the Good Will Home Association which conducts the great work for boys and girls at East Fairfield, founded and managed by Rev. G. W. Hinckley, is the president of the Waterville Y. M. C. A. to which he has given not only money but time and attention in conducting classes in mechanical draughting; he is also a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. Mr. Philbrick was married, June 17, 1873, to Addie Frances Shaw, daughter of Rev. B. F. Shaw, D. D. After her death he was married, January 26, 1898, to Mary L., daughter of Prof. S. K. Smith. He had two sons, Herbert Shaw, who after graduation at Colby has been principal of the Calais High school, and Benjamin Elden, who was graduated at Colby, in 1900, and after long illness borne with splendid courage, died in Raleigh, North Carolina, 1902.

George Alfred Phillips was born in Waterville, April, 1826, and was the son of William and Caroline (Crommett) Phillips. He married Marcia Tucker of Fairfield. He commenced business with his father in a general store. In December, 1848, the firm of Meader & Phillips, dry goods dealers, was formed and continued eighteen years, in 1850 building the block now occupied by Wardwell Brothers. In April, 1866, he sold out to C. R. McFadden & Son, and he was then in the "Ticonic Water-power Construction Company, and later purchasing agent of the Maine Central Railroad until 1876. He bought out the hardware business of Arnold & Meader, which in company with his oldest son, C. M. Phillips, he continued until he sold out to W. B. Arnold and Company, in 1881. He then bought one-half interest in Lawrence Brothers lumber business at Shawmut, which he sold in 1891 and came to Fairfield and formed the lumber company of G. A. & C. M. Phillips. When the mills were burned in 1895, he went to Farmingdale, and built the large sawmill now run by the Burleigh Mills Company. He was largely instrumental in starting the Ticonic Water-power Company and inducing Mr. Lockwood to take interest in the enter-

prise. He belonged to the Free Masons, and at his death was next to the oldest member of the Waterville Lodge, only J. H. Drummond having joined before him. He was identified with the Unitarian church and was for years the leader of its choir. His children were Anna Cora, Charles M., John H., Edward H. His residence was on Silver street.

Aaron Appleton Plaisted was born in Waterville, at the Asa Faunce house, foot of Main street, March 25, 1831. He is the son of Dr. Samuel and Mary (Appleton) Plaisted, his mother being a daughter of Dr. Moses Appleton. He was educated at Waterville Academy and Waterville College and was graduated with Phi Beta Kappa rank, in the class of 1851. He taught in Bloomfield Academy, 1851. At Shelburne Falls, (Mass.) Academy, 1852. After studying law at Harvard Law School, he became partner of Hon. Samuel Wells at Portland. From 1856 to 1858 he practiced law in Dubuque, Iowa. Returning to the East he became cashier of Ticonic Bank, continued in the same office with the Ticonic National Bank and gave to the institution thirty-eight years of able and successful service. During a part of the war period Mr. Plaisted was Assistant Collector of Internal Revenue; he has been a member of the prudential and other important committees of the College. September 23, 1856, Mr. Plaisted was united in marriage with Miss Emily Carleton Heath, daughter of Hon. Solyman Heath. Their children are, Appleton Heath, who succeeded his father as cashier of Ticonic Bank; Philip H., who has kept up the honorable record of the Plaisted drug store until 1902, when he sold out the business; Helen Florence, a successful teacher in Coburn and Waterville High school; Sheridan, who was graduated at Colby in 1886 and Emily Redington. Mr. Plaisted's long residence in Waterville and his connection with many of the old families has enabled him to render very valuable aid to the editors of this volume. The chapter on "Early Settlers and Their Work" is from his pen.

Frederick Pooler was born at St. George, Canada, November 26, 1842. In 1848 the family removed to Waterville and Frederick attended the schools here. Afterward he worked at carpenter work for a time, but in 1869 engaged in the grocery business which he has followed to the present time (1902). As

prosperity came Mr. Pooler increased his holdings of real estate until they have become large and valuable. He was married, December 9, 1860, to Sarah, daughter of Gasper Pooler. Fifteen children have been born to them, of whom six are now living. The only son, James E., is a graduate of the Waterville High school and is a member of the class of 1904 of the Bowdoin Medical School. Mr. Pooler was a selectman of the town in 1883 and 1887; was one of the first board of aldermen of the city in 1888 and served as overseer of the poor from 1889 to 1892, and was a member of the board of education for 1899. He is a member of the society of St. Jean de Baptiste, and a communicant of the Catholic church. Mr. Pooler has accumulated a large fortune. He was elected Representative to the Maine Legislature, September 8, 1902.

Robert Lincoln Proctor was born in Waterville, October 28, 1848, and was the son of J. G. Proctor. He attended the town schools. He married Anna Wendum, November 20, 1870. For thirty years he has been a general contractor and manufacturer, and is the senior partner and treasurer of the Proctor and Bowie Company. He has been in the city government as alderman and member of the city council, and was captain of militia. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias. He has one daughter, Lotta. His residence is at 26 Pleasant street, corner of Dalton.

Horace Purinton, senior member of the firm of Horace Purinton and Company, was born in Bowdoin, Me., November 17, 1850, son of Amos and Martha (Patterson) Purinton. He was educated in the common schools and at Litchfield Academy. After learning the trade of a brickmason he came to Waterville and, April 1, 1877, with J. P. Norton, established the firm of Norton and Purinton, contractors and builders. The firm engaged in the manufacturing of brick and did a large business. In 1887 Mr. Norton retired and Mr. Amos E. Purinton entered the firm. The business has been greatly increased, brick yards have been added at Augusta and Mechanic Falls, and many of the finest buildings in the State are the work of this firm, notable among which are the Alumni Chemical Hall at Colby and the new Waterville City Hall and the residence of Gov. John F. Hill of Augusta. Mr. Purinton married, January 14, 1874, Miss Clara M. Preble, daughter of Rev. Nehemiah Preble. Their

children are Alice M., who graduated at Colby in the class of 1899, and Martha B. Mr. Purinton has served two terms as member of the board of education, belongs to the I. O. O. F. and for many years has been prominent in the work of the First Baptist church, of which he is a deacon and superintendent of the Sunday-school. He is treasurer of the Christian Civic League of Maine and has done much for the enforcement of the prohibitory law. He is vice-president of the Waterville Safe Deposit and Trust Company and is a trustee and the treasurer of Coburn Classical Institute.

Charles Harris Redington, born in Waterville, January 24, 1830, was the son of Samuel and Nancy Parker Redington, was educated in Waterville Academy and in Waterville Liberal Institute; married Sophronia Day, December 14, 1854. In his earlier business career he was in the grocery business in Ticonic Row on lower Main street. In 1869 he bought out the William Caffrey furniture and undertaking business, which he continued under the name of C. H. Redington and Company, until 1872, when he associated with himself Martin Blaisdell, under the title, Redington and Blaisdell. After a year or two Mr. Blaisdell returned to his farm and Mr. Redington continued the business in his own name. In 1880 the house furnishing business was sold to Frank Redington and T. W. Kimball, the firm name being Redington and Kimball; but after one year C. H. Redington repurchased Mr. Kimball's share and the firm became Redington and Company, as now. From 1873 Mr. Redington served several years as collector and treasurer, and he was chairman of the board of selectmen the last year before Waterville became a city, his election to that position turning upon a single vote. He was afterwards a member of the board of aldermen, and in 1896 was mayor. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.; his children are Harry Day, Frank, Annie Myra, Helen, Charles A., Mary Emily.

Frank Redington, son of Charles H. and Sophronia (Day) Redington, was born in Waterville, December 19, 1858. He was educated in the public schools of Waterville and at Waterville Academy, now Coburn Institute. He began his business career as a clerk in his father's furniture store in 1875. In 1880, in partnership with Thomas W. Kimball, he bought out the busi-

ness, but after one year Mr. Kimball, on account of failing health, sold his interest to Charles H. Redington, the firm becoming Redington and Company. The business has constantly increased until it has become one of the largest in its line in the State. In 1893 Mr. Redington built the fine block on Silver street, from which his business has overflowed into an adjoining block. Mr. Redington has been active in all general business interests of the City. From 1895 to 1901 he was president of the Waterville Board of Trade, and actively forwarded some of the important business matters which were before the public during those years, notably the securing of a new city hall and the building of the Wiscasset, Waterville and Farmington Railroad. He was president of that railroad for two years and has been president of the Whittemore Furniture Company since its organization. For two years he was a director of the Waterville Trust Company, and is a trustee of the Public Library. He was a charter member of Havelock Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of which he has served two terms as chancellor commander, is a member of Waterville Lodge, F. and A. M., of the I. O. O. F., and of the A. O. U. W. For several years he served on the prudential committee of the Unitarian church, and since 1885 has been on the committee in charge of Pine Grove Cemetery. October 14, 1890, he was united in marriage to Miss Carrie M. Foster, daughter of Hon. M. C. Foster of this city. Their residence is at No. 8 Park Place.

Nathaniel Russell a useful citizen, and for many years a prominent member and a deacon of the Baptist church, came from Skowhegan about 1817. His wife was Rebecca Sawyer. His first employment was the management of the grist mill at the Falls, living in a little house nearly opposite. In the early days of Waterville College the students were boarded in common by the college, the first dining room being in the basement of North College. Deacon Russell was appointed steward. In 1830 he built the house on the corner of College and Union streets, which in 1884 gave place to the residence of C. A. Hendrickson. The raising of the house was long remembered in the village, as by the falling of a timber three young men, William Moor, Samuel Appleton and Otis Dunbar, were seriously injured. He owned a large tract of land west of the present Pleasant St. where he had an extensive hop field, a branch of farming which, like

the raising of flax, has become obsolete in this vicinity. The building of the A. & K. R. R. was disastrous to him financially. He invested largely in proportion to his means, and did not live long enough to see it valuable. His children were two daughters, Serena and Diantha. The former married Eliphalet C , ; the latter, Rev. Mr. Merriam. Deacon Russell died 1850.

George E. Shores. The honor of being at the time of the centennial the oldest citizen who was a native of Waterville, belongs unquestionably to Mr. Shores. He was born in this town, on the farm now occupied by his son, March 27, 1812. He studied in the public schools of the town, and from boyhood has been engaged in the occupation of farming. This he has carried on on a large scale, combining with it trading in cattle and the milk business. Twice he has served the town as selectman, and has been a member of the city government. He has been twice married and has had eight children, of whom only one, Amasa E. Shores, who also is engaged in the farm and milk business, is now living. The most of the land between College and Main streets, from the railroad station to the top of Main street hill, once belonged to Mr. Shores.

Franklin Smith, widely known as Gen. Franklin Smith, was born March 4,1802, in Winslow, Lincoln County, Massachusetts, and the house in which he was born is still standing in this city, on Front street, near Common street. He was the son of Abijah Smith, who was the first town clerk of Waterville. He was educated in the common schools, and was married Dec. 18, 1828, to Emily Osmond Steward. He was in the lumber business for sixty years. He served as State senator and as a member of the governor's council. His children were Clymena S., Helen A., Charles E., George F., Emily S.,Jane M., Franklin A. He resided in North Anson and in Waterville. He died Sept. 1, 1888.

Luther H. Soper, son of Luther H. and Almira H. Soper, was born in Old Town, Me., May 25, 1852. He was educated in the public schools and at a commercial college. In 1877 he engaged in the dry goods business in Waterville, which has steadily increased to its present large proportions. In 1890, he erected the fine block, known as the Soper Block, for his business. For

SOPER BLOCK. MASONIC AND HAINES BLOCKS. BOUTELLE, ELDEN, ARNOLD AND HANSON, WEBBER AND DUNHAM BLOCKS.

several years Mr. Soper had as partner Mr. Charles J. Clukey, who retired from the firm in 1901 to establish the Clukey-Libby Company. Mr. Soper has a large branch house at Madison, and has been extensively engaged in lumbering operations. He has been for several years a director and vice-president of the Merchants' Bank. He is a member of the Congregational church and of the I. O. O. F. September 26, 1887, Mr. Soper was married to Miss Carrie E. Wiggin. They have four daughters, Lucile, Helen, Alice and Jeanette.

George Fred Terry was born in Waterville May 14, 1862, the son of George W. and Bertha (Wentworth) Terry. He was educated in the Waterville public schools. He began his business life by working for the Maine Central Railroad Company, in which he continued for ten years. In January, 1892, he began a publishing business, which in November, 1892, became the Sawyer Publishing Co. Mr. Terry has been the treasurer and manager of this company up to the present time. The business has greatly increased, until it has a pay roll of $60,000 annually. In real estate Mr. Terry has had large interests. In 1901 he bought and opened for settlement a large tract of land in the north part of the city between College Ave. and the M. C. R. R. He is a member of the Masonic Order, the Lodge, Chapter and Commandery. November 30, 1892, Mr. Terry married Miss Clara F. Lane, daughter of Frank B. and Clara (Bacon) Lane. They have three children, Martha Best, Bertha Lane, and George Fred, Jr.

Frank Lorenzo Thayer was born in Waterville Feb. 15, 1855, the son of Lorenzo Eugene and Sarah A. (Chase) Thayer. He was educated in Waterville Academy, and married Nora N. Pulsifer, Jan. 1, 1878. He was in the clothing business with his father from 1874 to 1885; in insurance and real estate from 1892 until his death. In 1890 he built the block which bears his name, at the corner of Main and Silver streets. He was city treasurer for several years from 1889, representative to the Legislature in 1890, post-master under President Cleveland, 1885-1889 and 1893-1897. He was repeatedly the Democratic candidate for mayor, failing of election by narrow margins. He was a member of the Unitarian church. His children are Nathan P., L. Eugene and Frank L. He died April 6, 1900.

Hon. John Ware, long prominent in the business history of Central Maine, was born in Carmel, Maine, in December, 1801, the son of Abel and Sybil Ware. He received his education in the common schools, and early in life engaged in business as a merchant and trader. The country store in those days was an important institution, and Mr. Ware made his place of business the largest and best equipped of any in the County.

After accumulating a large property he removed to Waterville and gave his attention to railroads and finance. He was president of the Androscoggin and Kennebec R. R., and president of the Peoples Bank and the founder and president of the Merchants' Bank. Mr. Ware was united in marriage in January, 1841, to Miss Sarah M. Scott, daughter of Dr. Scott of Yarmouth. Their children are John, George H., Henry S., Frank, Sarah M., Ella M., and Edward. Mr. Ware was an attendant at the Unitarian church. He died in Waterville, October 8, 1877. Madam Ware survived him for many years, respected and beloved for her kindly spirit and large generosity. The Ware Parlors are her monument, though she designed them not for a monument but for the good which they would do. Her activity in the Woman's Association and her constant charity were the expression of a beautiful character.

John Ware, eldest son of John Ware, Sr., was born in Athens, Me. He was educated in the public schools, at the Little Blue school in Farmington, Me., and at the Friends School at Providence, R. I. In November, 1875 he was married to Miss Sara E. Hall. After her death he married Miss Grace E. Emery of Waterville, April 20, 1895. Mr. Ware has been engaged for many years in the banking, investment and real estate business, as well as in the care of his own large estate. He is the president of the Merchants National Bank, a director of the Maine Central Railroad and of other corporations in which he has large interests. Mr. Ware is a member of Waterville Lodge, F. and A. M., and is connected with the Unitarian church. He has two sons, John Jr., and Roland.

John Webber. Born in Danville, Vt., in 1810, he came to Waterville from St. Johnsbury, Vt. in 1841 in the employ of the Fairbanks Company. In 1843 Mr. Webber and Mr. F. P. Havi-

land bought the foundry business under the name of Webber & Haviland. This partnership lasted thirty-nine years, till the death of Mr. Webber in 1882. In addition to the foundry business Mr. Webber was a director of the Portland and Kennebec Railroad, and for many years president of the Peoples Bank. He was highly respected and held prominent place in all the progressive business interests of the town. He was a member of Waterville Lodge, F. and A. M. His two sons are in business in Waterville. Mr. F. B. Webber in the foundry and machine business, of the firm of Webber & Philbrick, and Mr. J. N. Webber in the hardware trade of the firm of Hanson and Webber, which carries on a very extensive business. Mr. John N. Webber now resides at the old homestead. He is vice-president of the People's Bank.

Frank B. Webber, son of John Webber, was born in Waterville, April 22, 1848. He was educated in the schools of the city and early in life began his business career in connection with the foundry and machine shops which were the predecessors of the Waterville Iron Works. Since July 1, 1875 he has been a member of the firms of Webber & Haviland; Webber, Haviland and Philbrick, and Webber and Philbrick, that have owned, extended, rebuilt and yet further increased the important business of the Waterville Iron Works. September 13, 1870 he married Miss Emma F., daughter of Chaplain Moses J. Kelley of the U. S. A. Their children are Grace E., Nelly B. (Eastman), Harry F., A. Gertrude, Marian and Marguerite. Mr. Webber has devoted himself to his business and has held no public office. He is a member of Waterville Lodge, F. and A. M.

Daniel Ripley Wing, born at Augusta, December 13, 1816, was the son of Allen Wing of Duxbury, Mass., and Ardra Robinson of Nova Scotia; and was educated in the public schools and the printer's office. He was married, January 12, 1845, to Ann Elizabeth Burleigh, in Fairfield, Me., by Rev. J. T. Champlin. He learned the printer's trade with John Burleigh, and in company with Ephriam Maxham published "The Eastern Mail," and "The Waterville Mail," which was its later name, until his death, which occurred, December 2, 1885. Much of the editorial work was done by Mr. Maxham, but Mr. Wing's business manage-

ment secured the financial success of the paper. He became a member of the First Baptist church of Waterville in 1868. His residence on College avenue is now the chapter house of a college fraternity. He had nine children, Charles Burleigh, Frederick Burt, Ann Maria, Mary Caroline, John Burleigh, Frank, Daniel Frank, Albert Burleigh and Alice Burleigh.

CHAPTER XXVII.

COPIES OF DOCUMENTS, AND OTHER HISTORICAL DATA.

PROVINCE OF THE MASSACHUSETTS BAY IN NEW ENGLAND.

The Submission and Agreement of the Eastern Indians at Fort William Henry in Pemaquid, the 11th day of August, in the fifth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord and Lady, William and Mary, by the grace of God, of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, King and Queen, Defenders of the Faith, etc., 1693.

'Whereas a bloody war has for some years now past been made 'and carried on by the Indians within the eastern parts of the 'said province, against their Majesties' subjects the English, 'through the instigation and influence of the French; and being 'sensible of the miseries which we and our people are reduced 'unto, by adhering to their ill council: We whose names are 'hereunto subscribed, being Sagamores and chief captains of all 'the Indians belonging to the several rivers of Penobscote and 'Kennebeck, Amarascogin and Saco, parts of the said province 'of the Massachusets Bay within their said Majesties soveraignty, 'having made application unto his Excellency Sir William Phips, 'Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the said 'province, that the war may be put to an end, do lay down our 'arms, and cast our selves upon their said Majesties grace and 'favor. And each of us respectively for our selves, 'and in the name and with the free consent of all the 'Indians within the said province of and from Merrimack 'river, unto the most easterly bounds of the said province; 'hereby acknowledging our hearty subjection and obedience 'unto the crown of England; and do solemnly cove- 'nant, promise and agree, to and with the said Sir William Phips, 'and his successors, in the place of Captain General and Governor

'in Chief of the aforesaid province or territory, on their said 'Majesties behalf in manner following, viz.

'That at all time and times forever, from and after the date of 'these presents, we will cease and forbear all acts of hostility 'toward the Subjects of the crown of England, and not offer the 'least hurt or violence to them, or any of them, in their persons 'or estate. But will henceforward hold and maintain a firm and 'constant amity and friendship with all the English.

'Item. We abandon and forsake the French interest, and will 'not in any wise adhere to join with, aid or assist them in their 'wars or designs against the English, nor countenance, succour 'or conceal any of the enemy Indians of Canada, or other places, 'that shall happen to come to any of our plantations within the 'English territory, but secure them, if in our power, and deliver 'them up unto the English.

'That all English captives in the hands or power of any of the 'Indians within the limits aforesaid, shall with all possible speed 'be set at liberty, and returned home without any ransom or pay-'ment to be made or given for them, or any of them.

'That their Majesties subjects the English, shall and may 'peaceably and quietly enter upon, improve, and for ever enjoy 'all and singular their rights of lands, and former settlements 'and possessions within the eastern parts of the said province of 'the Massachusetts Bay, without any pretensions or claims by us, 'or any other Indians, and be in no wise molested, interrupted, 'or disturbed therein.

'That all trade and commerce, which hereafter may be allowed 'between the English and Indians, shall be under such manage-'ment and regulation, as may be stated by an act of the General 'Assembly, or as Governor of the said province for the time 'being, with the advice and consent of the council, shall see cause 'to direct and limit.

'If any controversie or difference at any time hereafter happen 'to arise between any of the English and Indians, for any real 'or supposed wrong or injury done on one side or the other, no 'private revenge shall be taken by the Indians for the same, but 'proper application be made to their Majesties government upon 'the place, for remedy thereof, in a due course of justice; we

'hereby submitting our selves to be ruled and governed by their 'Majesties laws, and desire to have the benefit of the same.

'For the more full manifestation of our sincerity and integrity 'in all that which we have herein before covenanted and promised, 'we do deliver unto Sir William Phips, their Majesties Governour 'as aforesaid, Ahassombarnett, Mother to Edgeremett, Wenouga-'hewitt, cousin to Madockawando, and Edgeremett, and Bagata-'wawongon; also Sheepscoat John, to abide and remain in the 'custody of the English, where the Governour shall direct, as hos-'tages or pledges for our fidelity, and true performance of all and 'every the foregoing articles, reserving liberty to exchange them 'in some reasonable time for a like number, to the acceptance of 'the Governour and Council of the said province, so they be per-'sons of as good account and esteem amongst the Indians as those 'which are to be exchanged. In testimony whereof, we have 'hereunto set our several marks and seals, the day and year first 'above-written.

'The above-written instrument was deliberately read over, and 'the several articles and clauses thereof interpreted unto the 'Indians, who said they all understood and consented thereunto, 'and was then signed, sealed, and delivered in the presence of us.

Edgeremett
Madockawando
Wassambomet of Naridgwock
Wenobson of Teconnet in behalf of Moxus.
Ketterrainogis of Norridgwock
Akanquit of Penobscot
Bomaseen
Mitamemet
Webenes
Awansomeck
Robin Dony
Madaumbis
Paquaharet, alais Nathaniel
John Wing
Nicholas Manning
Benjamin Jackson.

John Homybrook
John Bagatawawongo, alias Sheepscoat John } *Interpreters.*
Phill Onnsakis, Squaw.

LETTER OF WILLIAM LITHGOW TO GOVERNOR SHIRLEY.

RICHMOND FORT, Jan. ye 9, 1755.

May it pleas your Excellency: The souldery of Fort Hallifax is in a most deplorable condition for want of shoes, bedding, and bodyly cloathing, etc., as I have signyfyed in my letter ye 20th Decr and it is with ye greatest concerne that I am obliged further to acquainte your Excellency that we have scarce thirty men in this fort that are capabell of cutting or halling wood for the suply of this fort, and it is with grate difficulty they can suply themselves with wood from day to day, the snow is so deep, it is three foot at this place, and haveing no snow-shoes, and our being in a manner naked, it is out of our power were we in healthe, to keep scoutes abroad, or even to sende a guarde with those men who halls wood, neither can they carry their armes with them, being harde put to it to wallow through the snow with their sled loades of wood, and it is harde service for those men to suply themselves and ye invallids with firring which takes up the intier barricks.

We have now but four weeks' allowance of bread in this fort, one barrel of rum, and one do. of molasses, and God knows how or where we shall be able to gitt any suplyes from Fort Western, on account of ye snow is so deep. I left Fort Hallifax on ye 4th inst., to see if ye river was passable on ye ice, with one soldier for company, and also to try if I could collect some leather or shoes for a present relief till more shall be sent which I have got, and I have imployed two shoamakers to work it up. We came all the way on ye ice, which we found to be very weak between Fort Halifax and Fort Western, on account of as I suppose of ye grate body of snow which lyes on it, which hinders its freezing, ye ice there is sunk with snow and water, about two foot and a halfe deep. Ye under ice was so weake that we broke through sundrye times, and it was with great difficulty and hazard of our lives that we got to Fort Western, where we was detained by a storm two days. Ye 8th inst., we arrived at Richmond fort, where I thought it my duty to write yr Excellency this letter. I think it was a very bad affair that ye barricks had not been left in better order, and that there had not been more suplyes laid up in this fort, whilst the river was open. If it was

bad carrying up ye stores there, I aver its ten times worse now, and I fear will continue so this winter, for I doubt ye river above Fort Western will be hard to freeze, on account of ye strong currents that runs there, and as to ye cut rodes being any service, it would take fifty men and ten yoke of oxen two days to brake, and after it was broaken, it would choake up with ye first wind that blew. Some of ye gullyes now are drifted ten or fifteen foot deep with snow, that I think it will never be of much service to us for transporting our provisions, till such times as ye country is settled, and more teems frequents that rode than what may be allowed for Fort Hallifax; but these dull complaintes avail us but little, to extracate us out of our present difficulties, it remains now to think of the best way by which that garrison can be relieved and I would with submission offer your Excellency my humble oppinion upon the matter, which is, that your Excellency give the independent companies or other forces that may be raised as succers for the defence of the river, orders to provide or impress oxen or other cattel with provinder, and slades or carrs, and those cattel to be imployed in halling stores and other suplyes that will soon be landed for this river (for the suplye of Fort Hallifax) up to Fort Western, for farther, I believe cattel will be of no service, on account of ye river being dangerous for cattel to travel on, as I have already observed, and that a proper number of good men with snowshoes may be imployed in carrying up provisions from Fort Western to Fort Hallifax, and after ye road is beten well and ye invallids that may be able to travel after being shod, for them to march down ye river and tarry with ye provisions which will save a grate deal of fatigue of carrying of ye provisions to them, and that there be good men placed at Fort Hallifax in their rooms. I should have now dismissed some worthless fellows, who dos littel other duty than eates their allowance, could they have travelled home, for they will never do any service here, or any where else. This garrison I think has its full share of such creatures, that resembels men in nothing but ye human shape, but such will do for forts where they have nothing to doe but eate and sleepe.

We want very much a sortment of herbs for ye sicke, our doctor has left us, and we have no one here that knows ye use of our medisons. A great many of our men has been sick, and

continues so, but none of them have yet recovered to their former healthes, nor will do so, I believe, this winter. The men in general seems very low in spirits, which I impute to their wading so much in ye water in ye summer and fall, which I believe has very much hurt ye circulation of their blood and filled it full of gross humors and what has added to their misfortunes, is their being much straightened for want of room, and bad lodgings. In ye spring of ye year must be sent to Fort Western, ten lodes of English hay for the suplye for ye oxen that must hall ye timbers for ye building at Fort Hallifax, otherwise we cannot go on with ye buildings there. I have imployed three carpenters this winter to prepair timber for the above building. I have agreed with two of them at thirty pounds per month, old tenor, till ye last of March, and after that, thirty shillings per day till ye last of May. I would again recomend to your Excellency eight flat bottomed boates, carrying two tons each, which I mentioned in my last letter, and that they be sent to Fort Western as early as possible next spring, to carry us our suplyes to Fort Hallifax, which I am fully satisfied must be the way we must be suplyed at the fort. I add no farther than that we will doe the best we can to subsist till we have more help. With submission I beg leave to subscribe myself.

Your Excellency's most Dutiful Obedient Serv't,

WILLIAM LITHGOW.

"*The Record of the Notes and Transactions of the Proprietors of a Tract of Land round Fort Hallifax on Kennebeck River granted by the Plymouth Company to Gamaliel Bradford, Esq., and Five others by Deed bearing Date March the 12th, 1766.*

The five others mentioned above are as follows:

James Otis, Esq.
John Winslow, Esq.
William Taylor, Esq.
Daniel Howard, Esq.
James Warren, Esq."

These proprietors, by petition dated at Plymouth the 4th day of July, 1766, to the Honorable Thomas Clapp, Esq., one of His Majesty's Justices of the peace through the Province of Massa-

chusetts Bay in New England, secured the issue of a warrant for a legal meeting of the owners of the tract of 18,600 acres. The meeting was held at the house of Mr. Thomas Southworth Howland in Plymouth, October 7, 1766.

Gamaliel Bradford was chosen moderator and James Warren clerk and treasurer.

At that meeting it was *voted,* "that for the Encouragement of settlers, fifty acres be granted to each Home Lott on the Rivers Kennebeck or Sebasticook and one hundred acre Lotts to be laid out back of the Home Lotts to be drawn for equally by the settlers and the proprietors, making in the whole one hundred and fifty acres to each settler who shall take up a Lott and build a House of 20ft. square and 7ft. stud and clear, fit for mowing or tillage, five acres in one year from taking up the same."

Next day they granted to Timothy Hale (Heald) of Ipswich in New Hampshire, four lots on the northwesterly side of the Sebasticook river, also two lots on the souh side of the river, reserving all mill privileges. This as under the conditions of settlement named above. April 16, 1767, the proprietors granted to "Ebenezer Hale (Heald) of New Ipswich in the Province of New Hampshire," three hundred acres of land. To the usual conditions were added "and that he does erect and set up on the Brook that empties itself into the Sebasticook River within said bounds from a pond called Petises Pond a good and sufficient saw mill and have her ready to do duty on or before the 25th of December next and also within the term of three years does build on said Brook within the Bounds aforesaid a good Grist Mill and to have her ready by that time." The grantee was to make a fishway for each dam constructed, the fish "at all times to be equally Free to the Proprietors and the inhabitants of said tract the grant notwithstanding." Reserve was also made of the right to lay out roads "for the convenience of the Proprietors and the Inhabitants." June 11, 1767, Mr. Timothy Hale (Heald) was employed to lay out forty-four lots of fifty acres each, for which services he is to have one shilling for each mile he shall run in doing it and that he be desired to employ chain men as cheep as possible." At the same meeting it was voted that a road of four rods wide be reserved through the whole of the townships for the use of the proprietors of the Ply-

mouth Company and others to be laid out when it is most commodious. Gamaliel Bradford was sent as the agent of the proprietors, July 7, 1768, it was voted that Ezekiel Paty have liberty to take up two Lotts of fifty acres each. On the same date it was voted "that Timothy Heald and Ezekiel Paty be and hereby are Impowerd in our behalf jointly and severally to transact any matters relative to the settlers taking up their Lotts and performing their Duty, and Likewise to prevent trespasses for the future." In 1772 Gamaliel Bradford, under direction of the proprietors, visited Winslow and laid out six lots of five hundred acres each. These were afterward assigned by lot to the several proprietors. As to trespasses he could get no definite information except that some persons pretended to authority to cut masts for the King.

The proprietors did not take any very deep interest in the management of their property as is shown by the fact that at least three out of every four of the meetings called by the company simply met and adjourned without action.

At a meeting held October 10, 1787, of which Col. Josiah Hayden was moderator, it was voted "to proceed to the drawing of those of the ninety-six fifty-acre lots which are not taken by settlers." Fifty-four lots were thus drawn. In 1803 the majority of the proprietors being residents of Winslow, the meetings of the company were transferred to that place and Josiah Hayden was chosen clerk and treasurer. The business of the company was wellnigh complete. Winslow had been settled, the land divided and a new town, Waterville, had been incorporated on a part of its territory. The final entry in the old record book is August 2, 1806. The characteristic entry is "Voted to adjourn to Saturday the 20th day of September next. Zopha Hayden, Clerk." The meeting has not yet assembled. The old record book is in possession of Mr. Joshua Cushman of Winslow.

The first English child born in Winslow was Betsey, daughter of Thomas Parker, born March 16, 1759.

An old diary, without name but probably written by a brother of Abijah Smith has several interesting items.

"Oct. 2, 1795 worked for one Dimond setting up a brick-kiln to pay him for help setting up our brick-kiln."

The monotony of the winter of 1796 was relieved by an occassional ball at Fairfield and by the regular singing school which was "kept at Col. Hayden's."

The Militia Roll, elsewhere printed, shows that Capt. Stackpole had resigned. The diary states that March 30, 1796 the Light Infantry met at the home of Major Sherwin, chose William Heywood, captain, Wm. Getchell, lieut., Edward Piper ensign. "Capt. H. ordered his men to be equipped and drapped in uniform by the 4th of July next."

"Apr. 16, 1797, I was to meeting at the meeting house on the East side of the river. This is the first time that they have met in it."

Grant 390, To James Pitts, No. 104.

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting.

Whereas his late Majesty King James the First, for the Advancement of a Colony and Plantation in New-England, in America, by his Highness's Letters Patents under the Great Seal of England, bearing date at Westminster, the Third Day of November, in the Eighteenth Year of his Highness's Reign of England, etc., did grant unto the Right Honorable Lodowick, late Lord Duke of Lenox, George late Lord Marquis of Buckingham, James Marquis of Hamilton, Thomas Earl of Arundle, Robert Earl of Warwick, Sir Ferdinando Georges, Knt. and divers others whose Names are expressed in the said Letters Patents, and their Successors, that they should be one Body Politick and Corporate, perpetually consisting of forty Persons, that they should have perpetual Succession, and our Common Seal to serve for the Said Body, and that they and their Successors should be incorporated, called and known by the Name of the Council established at Plymouth, in the County of Devon, for the planting, ruling, ordering and governing of New England, in America. And further also did grant unto the said President and Council, and their Successors forever, under the Reservations in the said Letters Patents expressed; All that part and Portion of the said country called New England, in America, situate, lying and being in Breadth from forty Degrees of Northerly Latitude from the Equinoctial Line, to forty-eight

Degrees of the said Northerly Latitude inclusively and in Length of and in all the Breadth aforesaid, throughout the Main Lands from Sea to Sea, together also, with all the firm Lands, Soils, Grounds, Creeks, Inlets, Havens, Ports, Seas, Rivers, Islands, Waters, Fishings, Mines, Minerals, precious stones, Quarries, and all and singular the Commodities and Jurisdictions, both within the said Tract of Lands lying upon the Main, as also within the said Islands and Seas adjoining: To have, hold, possess and enjoy the same unto the said Council and their Successors and Assigns forever, to be holden of his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, as of his Manor of East Greenwich, in the County of Kent, in free and common Succage, yielding and paying therefor to the said late King's Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, the fifth Part of the Ore of Gold and Silver, as in and by the said Letters Patents, amongst other Privileges and Matters therein contained, more fully and at large it doth and may appear.

And whereas the said Council established at Plymouth in the County of Devon, by their Charter and Deed of Affeofment bearing Date the Sixteenth Day of January, A. D. One Thousand Six Hundred and Twenty-nine, by Virtue and Authority of his said late Majesty's Letters Patents, and for and in Consideration, that William Bradford, and his Associates had for these Nine Years lived in New England aforesaid, and there inhabited and planted a Town called by the Name of New Plymouth, at their own proper Cost and Charges; and feeling that by the Special Providence of God, and their extraordinary Care and Industry, they had increased their Plantation to near three Hundred People, and were able to relieve any new Planters or other His Majesty's Subjects upon that Coast; granted and assigned unto the Said William Bradford, his Heirs, Associates and Assigns, all that Part of New England in America aforesaid, and Tract and Tracts of Land that lie in within or between a certain Rivulet or Rundlet there, commonly called Coahasset, alias Conahassett, toward the North, and the River commonly called Narragansett River, toward the South, and the great Western Ocean toward the East and———— ————————the Main Land toward the West, from the Mouth of the said River, called Narragansett River, to the utmost Limits and Bounds of a Country or Place in

New-England commonly called Pocanacutt, alias Sawamset, Westward, and another like strait Line extending itself directly from the Mouth of the said River called Coahasset alias Conahassett, to the West, so far up into the Main Land Westward, as the utmost Limits of the said Place or Country commonly called Pocanacutt alias Sawamset, do extend, together with one-half of the said River called Narragansett, and the said Rivulet or Rundlet called Coahasset, alias Conahassett, and all Lands, Rivers, Waters, Havens, Creeks, Ports, Fishings, Fowlings, whatsoever situate, lying and being, or arising within or between the said Limits and Bounds, or any of them.

And For As Much as they had no convenient place either of Trading or Fishing within their own Precincts, whereby after so long Travel and great Pains so hopeful a Plantation might subsist, as also that they might be encouraged the better to proceed in so pious a Work, which might especially tend to the Propagation of Religion, and the great Increase of Trade to his Majesty's Realms, and Advancement of the public Plantation;

The said Council further granted and assigned unto the said William Bradford, his Heirs, Associates and Assigns, all that Tract of Land, or Part of New-England in America aforesaid, which lieth within or between, and extendeth itself from the utmost Limit of Cobbiseconte, alias Comaseconte, which adjoineth to the River Kennebeck, alias Kenebekike, toward the Western Ocean, and a Place called the Falls, at Neguamkike, in America aforesaid, and the space of fifteen English miles on each side of the said River commonly called Kennebeck River, and all the said River called Kennebeck, that lies within said Limits and Bounds eastward, Westward, Northward or Southward last abovementioned, and all Lands, Grounds, Soils, Rivers, Waters, Fishings, situate, lying and being, arising, happening or accruing in or within the said Limits and Bounds, or either of them, together with all Rights and Jurisdictions thereof, the admiralty Jurisdiction excepted, in as free, large, ample and beneficial Manner to all Interests, Constructions, and Purposes whatsoever, as the said Council by virtue of his Majesty's Letters Patents might or could grant.

To Have and to Hold the said Tract and Tracts of Lands, and all and singular the Premises above-mentioned to be granted,

with their and every of their Appurtenances to the said William Bradford, his Heirs, Associates and Assigns forever, yielding and paying unto our said Sovereign Lord the King, his Heirs and Successors forever, one fifth Part of the Ore of the Mines of Gold and Silver and one other fifth Part thereof to the President and Council which shall be had, proffered and obtained within the Precincts aforesaid, for all services whatsoever, as in said Charter may more fully appear.

And whereas the said William Bradford and his Associates, afterward assigned over and surrendered up to the late Colony of New-Plymouth, the aforesaid Tract on Kennebeck River, together with other Lands, and the same Colony afterward, viz. on the Twenty-seventh Day of October, A. D., 1661, being seized of the whole Tract aforesaid on Kennebeck River, and also the Lands on both sides the said River, upwards to Wisserunsent, alias Wesserunskick, by their Deed of Bargain and Sale of that date, for and in Consideration of the Sum of Four Hundred Pounds sterling, sold all the said Lands on said River to Antipas Boyes, Edward Tyng, Thomas Brattle and John Winslow, their and every of their Heirs and Assigns forever, as by the said Deed registered in the Records of said Colony may more fully appear. And the Lands last mentioned in said Deed by a Releafe and Confirmation were afterward confirmed to the said John Winslow and his Partners aforesaid their Heirs and Assigns forever, on both Sides of said Kennebeck River as far up as the upper or most Northern Part of Wesserunskick aforesaid KNOW YE, That we, the Heirs and Assigns of the said Antipas Boyes, Edward Tyng, Thomas Brattle, and John Winslow, of and in all said Lands on Kennebeck River aforesaid, and legal Proprietors thereof, at our Meeting held at Boston, this Twelfth Day of December A. D. 1770 called and regulated according to Law, have voted, granted and assigned to ——

(written)

(to James Pitts of Boston in the county of Suffolk and province of Massachusetts Bay, Esqr., his heirs and assigns forever, four hundred acres of land, in two divisions, lying on the west side of Kennebeck River butted and bounded as follows viz: beginning on said Kennebeck River and at the easterly end of the northerly

side of a Road lying between lots number one hundred and three and one hundred and four; thence running on said north side of said Road, west north west three hundred and twenty poles to another road, thence running northerly on said road fifty poles, thence running east south east about three hundred and twenty poles to Kennebeck River; thence Southerly down said river to the first mentioned bounds, And is a tract of land fifty poles wide, and about three hundred and twenty poles long and contains one hundred acres— Then to begin one mile and eight poles from sd Ken'k river on a road, and at the easterly end of the northerly line of the three hundred acre lot No. one hundred and one; thence to run west north west on sd northerly line about three hundred and twenty poles to another road; thence northerly on sd last mentioned road one hundred and fifty poles; thence east South east about three hundred and twenty poles to a road; thence Southerly down said road to the first mentioned bounds. And is a tract of land one hundred and fifty poles wide, and about three hundred and twenty poles long, and contains about Three Hundred Acres— Each of said Divisions being numbered one hundred and four—on a plan made by John McKecknie surveyor dated October, 1770, as said Property appears. The foregoing from the words "voted, granted, and assigned to James Pitts fsd," is a true copy of the said Proprietors vote of the date aforesaid. Examined by Henry Alline Jr., Propt. Clerk.

And for the better perpetuating the aforesaid Vote and Grant of said Lands to (the said James Pitts his ———) Heirs and Assigns forever, We the said Proprietors at our said Meeting have further Voted, that the Clerk of this Propriety for the time being be, and he hereby is directed and authorized, at the Request and Cost of the above-named Grantee, unto our said Vote and Grant of the Lands aforesaid, to affix the common Seal of said Propriety, and as Clerk of the aforesaid, to acknowledge before any of his Majesty's Justices in said Province the said Vote and Grant to be the Vote and Grant of said Proprietors for the Purpose above mentioned and the Seal hereto affixed, to be the common seal of said Propriety.

(Signed) HENRY ALLINE, JUNR.
Clerk of Said Propriety.

[SEAL.] SUFFOLK SS. BOSTON THE TWENTY-NINTH DAY OF JULY—A. D. 1771.

This Day personally appeared (signed) Henry Alline, Jr., Clerk of the Proprietors of the Kennebeck Purchase from the late Colony of New-Plymouth, and acknowledged the abovementioned Vote and Grant to be the Vote and Grant of said Proprietors to the within named (signed) James Pitts. And the seal hereto by him affixed as Clerk as aforesaid, to be the Common Seal of said Propriety.

Before me,

(Signed) JOHN HILL,

Justice of the Peace.

(Written)

(HENRY ALLINE, JUNR., Propr. Cler.

A true copy as appears on Record.

ATTEST: ARODI THAYER, P. M.)[1]

THE SETTLEMENT OF MR. CUSHMAN AS TOWN MINISTER.

The Committee appointed by the Town of Winslow at their last meeting, held on the 5th day of September, 1794, to wait on Mr. Joshua Cushman with the votes of the town, relative to his settling in this town as their Religious instructor, and to receive his answer relative to an invitation given him by said town for that purpose, having performed that service, do herewith present to the town the following report, containing the conditions of a Church Covenant, etc., etc., also a civil contract to be entered into by Mr. Cushman and the said Town, with the conditions to be performed by each party,—together with such further measures as appear to the Committee necessary for carrying the resolutions of the Town into final effect, the whole of which are as follows to wit:—

A Church Covenant, or an Association for the purpose of promoting Christian Knowledge, Piety and Virtue.

1. This deed is given as an example of the old deeds which refer back to the King's grant. The property described is the first lot south of Temple St., extending to the river and including one hundred acres; also a lot of three hundred acres in the central part of the town. The property was afterward conveyed to Abijah Smith and the deed is in possession of his grandson, Wallace B. Smith, who resides upon a part of the lot thus conveyed.

Conditions of the Association.

First, It is understood and agreed, that all the Inhabitants of the Town who support and attend upon Christian instruction, are, in the general acceptation of the term, Christians; and have an equal right to act in all ministerial, or religious affairs in which their property or Consciences are concerned; nevertheless as all who are Christians in a general sense may not be Qualified, or may not feel it their duty, to partake of the Lord's Supper so called; it is thought advisable to form an association for that purpose, to establish some general rules of admission, to state some general articles of Faith, and to come into general engagements to adorn the doctrine of God our Saviour by well ordered lives and Conversation.

Second, It is understood and agreed that the persons thus associating are not in consequence of their association obliged to commune, or to partake of the Lord's Supper, but are still left to their own voluntary choice.

Third, It is agreed that persons who do, or that thus associate, shall not, either individually or collectively, exercise, or be entitled to, any powers, privileges or prerogatives, in ministerial or religious affairs, in which the town or Christian Society at large are interested, only in common with the other inhabitants of the town, supporting the same form of divine Worship, who do not belong to this association.

General Rule of Admission.

Persons wishing to become members of the association shall subscribe their names to the following articles of Faith and to the following engagements, and all persons, whether male or female, thus subscribing shall be considered as members of the association and be entitled to commune, without any other ceremony or formality whatever.

Articles of Faith and Resolve founded upon it.

Believing those writings called the Holy Scriptures to be profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction and for instruction in Righteousness; and to contain all the religious truths

that are necessary to be believed, and all the religious precepts that are necessary to be practised, in order to eternal salvation, we adopt them as the rule of our Faith and practice.

Engagement.

Sensible that the happiness of man in this life, as well as in that which is to come, essentially depends upon the practice of piety and virtue, we engage to discountenance impiety; to encourage the moral, the social and the Christian virtues; to promote Friendship and brotherly love among ourselves, the peace and unity of the Christian Society at large, and endeavor by the Grace of God to let our Conversation be as it becometh the Gospel of Christ.

Conditions upon which Mr. Joshua Cushman is ordained as a minister of the Gospel in the Town of Winslow: agreed upon by him and by the inhabitants of said town.

First, agreed by the parties concerned, that Mr. Cushman shall be entitled to his salary in full so long as he shall continue to be the minister of said town.

Second, agreed by the parties concerned, that to prevent all disputes that may arise respecting the phrase "so long as he shall continue the minister of said town," he shall be considered the minister of said town, till he shall be dismissed in some form that shall be deemed regular.

Third, agreed by the parties concerned, that if any misunderstanding or difficulty or dispute shall arise between Mr. Cushman and the inhabitants of said town who support him as their minister, the party feeling itself aggrieved shall first attempt a Compromise or reconciliation; that if a Compromise or reconciliation cannot be effected, the parties concerned shall attempt mutually to agree in the choice of some person or persons, reputed knowing and judicious, and not interested in the affair, to whom their difficulty or dispute whatever it be shall be referred; and that if the parties concerned cannot mutually agree in the choice of any person or persons, each party shall independent of the other choose an equal number of the foregoing description and that the judgment of the referees chosen shall in either case, after an impartial hearing, be final and decisive without any other formality or process whatever. It is understood, however, that

if the referees shall consist of an even number of persons and be equally divided upon any question upon which they are to decide, they shall be empowered mutually to agree in the choice of another person to sit with them in the reference, and that the result of the majority shall be, as before, a final decision of the cause.

Fourth, agreed by the parties concerned that as the reputation and success of a minister when dismissed from any place, must depend upon the recommendation of his brethren in the ministry, in cases where the ministerial character shall be the only question, or so far as ministerial character shall be concerned, the choice of both parties shall be restricted to ministers of the Gospel; and that in all other cases persons reputed knowing and judicious, and not interested may be chosen indiscriminately without any regard to any order or description of men whatever.

Fifth, Agreed by the parties concerned that to prevent all religious disputes respecting doctrines which never can be decided, as there is no living infallible Judge, or tribunal to whom or to which we can appeal for the truth of religious opinions, and as every Christian Society has an undoubted right to put their own construction upon the Scriptures, a point of orthodoxy before any council, or reference, or any description of men whatever,

Sixth, Agreed by the parties concerned, that as a more expeditious way of settling all ministerial, religious or civil disputes that may arise, whenever two-thirds of the inhabitants of said town, who support Mr. Cushman as their minister, shall be dissatisfied with him on account of his doctrine, conduct, sickness, infirmities, old age, or any other reason whatever, and judge upon mature deliberation, without being influenced by any sudden start of passion, caprice, or the impulse of the hour, his usefulness as their religious instructor at an end; they shall request him by a vote of the town, two-thirds of the inhabitants who support him concurring, to ask a dismission, and in case of refusal on his part, a vote of the town, so qualified, shall be deemed a regular dismission, always subjected, however, to the third and fourth of the foregoing conditions, so far as respects the terms on which he shall be dismissed, if a compromise between the

parties cannot be effected, as the case may require, notwithstanding anything intimated in this sixth condition.

Seventh, Agreed on the part of the town, that if Mr. Cushman should grow old in the work of the ministry, having discharged the duties of his office faithfully, the people of his charge, although they should judge his usefulness at an end and him not entitled to his salary in full, shall make such grants, should he need them, as will make his old age comfortable.

Eighth, Agreed on the part of the town, that if money should become materially of less value: and the price of articles of living be materially increased; or the inhabitants increase in wealth and in population; such additions to the salary now voted to Mr. Cushman shall from time to time be made as shall put him above servile dependence, and enable him to discharge the duties of his station with satisfaction and utility.

Ninth, Agreed on the part of Mr. Cushman; that if the relative value of money should materially be increased, and articles of living be materially diminished in their price, he will from time to time, relinquish a reasonable portion of his salary so as not to be burdensome to the people.

Tenth, Agreed by the parties that the salary voted by the town to Mr. Cushman shall commence at his ordination.

(June 9th, 1795. Agreed to by me in witness whereof I hereto subscribe my name

JOSHUA CUSHMAN.

ATTEST: JOSIAH HAYDEN, *Town Clerk.*)

The resolution passed by the town at the termination of the above agreement, nineteen years later, was as follows:

"Whereas the town of Winslow, owing to he state of surrounding societies, to its own reduced numbers, and to the general embarrassment of the times, feels itself unable any longer to support a minister of the Congregational order; and whereas the Rev. Joshua Cushman has served the town for nineteen years in this capacity, during the best days of a man's natural life, it would appear unchristian, contrary to the common principles of equity, to discontinue his ministerial services at his age without some remuneration; therefore the town of Winslow, willing to make the Rev. Mr. Cushman, as far as can be done, compensa-

tion for the injury which he may receive to the means of his subsistence, to his prospects, and to his sensibility, engages to give him the sum of twelve hundred dollars to be paid within four years."

"In dissolving the religious connection with the Rev. Mr. Cushman, which for years has so happily subsisted, the Christian Society in Winslow yield to necessity, and to the force of circumstances over which they can have no control."

In reply to this note Mr. Cushman wrote an answer gracefully accepting the situation and the proposal. He says it would have pleased him "to have seen all the good people in town continued united in the form of worship instituted by the primitive Christians." "To that beneficent Being, who giveth unto man his food, and heareth the young ravens when they cry, I commit my family; and believing there is a reward for the righteous, myself I resign to the hopes of the future world."

MUSTER-ROLL OF THE COMPANY LATE STACKPOLE'S, JULY 10, 1795.

Officers' Names. Captain, vacant; lieutenant, vacant; ensign, Wm. Bradford.

Sargeants. Samuel Stackpole, Enock Fuller, James Pettee, Thomas S. Farrington.

Music. John Philbrook, drum; Samuel Haywood, fife.

Names of Men, Rank and File. Benj. Runnels, Junr.; Timothy Wyman, Francis Dudley, Junr.; Thomas Parker, Junr.; James Bigalow, Joseph Brown, John Brown, Joal Bragg, Abial Bragg, David Barney, John Collar, Stephen Crosby, James Dudley, John Drew, Edmund Freeman, Elijah Hall, Fred Hall, Wm. Haywood, Zimri Haywood, Junr.; Josiah Hayden, Junr.; Ambros Howard, Caleb Leonard, John Leonard, Isaac Osborn, Ephm. Osborn, Benj. Osborn, Junr.; Benj. Pettee, Wm. Pettee, Ezekiel Pettee, Junr.; Samuel Parker, Phineas Parker, Samuel Parker, Junr.; Eleazer Parker, Zachariah Parker, John Runnels, Stephen Runnels, John Simson, Reuben Simson, Israel Smith, Willard Spalding, Junr.; John Spaulding, Junr.; Raymond Smith, George Stilson, James Stackpole, Junr., Daniel Spring, Junr., Robert Spear, Thomas Tripp, Silas Tripp, John

Tripp, Wm. West, Moses Hastings, Moses Wyman, Joseph Woods, Phineas Warren, Asa Warren, Thomas Gilpatrick, Silas Foss, John M. Harvey, Wm. Wyman, Ephrem. Roberts, Elisha Allen. Total, rank and file, 61.

ATTEST: WILLIAM BRADFORD, Ensign.

Number of musquets, 39; bayonets, 13; cartridge boxes, 7; iron rods, 23; bayonet belts, 6; flints, 68; wires and brushes, 17; knapsacks, 4; balls, 155; pounds of powder, 492.

A letter from Reuben Kidder dated Hallowell, August, 1794, describes a visit to Winslow. He says, "there is an excellent road, plain and level, only eighteen miles from Fort Western to Fort Halifax. The town occupies a most excellent tract of land and contains more than 100 families. A house lot of one-quarter acre sells for fifty dollars." A house lot of one-quarter whom he found very hospitable and to whom two Penobscot Indians brought each a fine, large, fresh salmon taken the night before in the river before his door. He says, "I made two excellent meals of them. I spent the Sabbath and attended public worship in the chamber of the old Fort where I saw among a large concourse of people, six Penobscot Indians dressed up hideously fine." He calls Winslow the head of boatable navigation, for canoes only can conveniently go above that place. The country above Winslow for thirty or forty miles is a fine tract of land but mostly a wilderness except about four miles from the river on each side, which is well cultivated. He speaks of the fort, then forty years old, as a "large, ancient pile of buildings, distinguished by the occasion on which it was erected."

INSCRIPTIONS ON CORNER STONES OF FORT HALIFAX.

"This corner stone laid by direction of Governor Shirley, 1754." The stone is preserved in the State House at Augusta. Another inscription fuller and more formal is on a tablet still preserved at Plymouth, Mass. It was in Latin and plainly tells how the fort took its name. A translation is as follows: "For the benefit of the Massachusetts Province, William Shirley her Governor, under the auspices of the most noble George Montague Duck, Earl of Halifax, the highly distinguished friend

and patron of the British Provinces throughout North America, has reared this fortress."

The original is as follows:

"Quod felix faustum quesit
Provinciae Massachusetensi;
Hunc Lapidem posuit
Gulielmus Shirley, Gubernator,
Sub auspiciis
Nobilissimi, Georgii Montague Duck;
Comitis de Halifax
Provinciarum,
Quotquot sunt ditionis Brittanicae;
Per Americam utramque
Prefecti atque Patroni illustrissimi,
Die 3, Septembris, A. D. 1754."

The epitaph prepared by Richard Thomas for his own tombstone and now appearing on that stone in the old Winslow burying ground.

"Here lies the body of Richard Thomas
An inglishman by birth,
A whig of '76,
By occupation a cooper
Now food for worms,
Like an old rumpuncheon
marked, numbered and shooked,
He will be raised again
and finished by his creator,
he died sept, 28, 1824, aged 75.

America my adopted country, my best advice to you is to take care of your liberty."

That considerable state was observed at the old East meeting-house may be inferred from the following entry in Capt. James Stackpole's diary:

"Gave Rollins a pt. cherry rum for opening my pew door."

Winslow and Waterville Representatives in the Legislature of Massachusetts.

1782. Zimri Haywood.
1783. Ezekiel Pattee.
1784. " "
1785. No representative.
1786. E. Pattee.
1787. " "
1789. Arthur Lithgow.
1791. Geo. Warren.
1792. " "
1795. Arthur Lithgow.
1796. " "
1797. No representative.
1798. " "
1799. Elnathan Sherwin.
1800. " "
1801. " "
1802. " "
1803. " "
1804. " "
1805. " "
1806. " "
1807. " "
1808. " "
1809. " "
1810. Eleazer W. Ripley.
1811. " " "
1812. Elnathan Sherwin.
1813. " "
1814. " "
1815. " "
1816. Dr. Cook.
1817. " "

ITEMS CONCERNING THE STATE MILITIA.—1821-34.

The Waterville men belonged to 2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, 1st Regiment Maine Militia. Among the regimental officers for 1821 Benj. Foster was adjutant, Elisha Hallet, Jr., quarter-master; David Wheeler, paymaster; Hall Chase, surgeon; John Wright, surgeon's mate; Zedekiah Belknap, chaplain. William Pullen and James Adams were Captains, William Lewis and Josiah Crosby were ensigns.

In 1822 Daniel Cook was division quarter-master. In the 1st Regiment Johnson Williams was major; Benj. Foster, adjutant; Hallet, Wheeler Chase and Belknap retained their positions while Simeon Mathews became surgeon's mate.

In 1823, Daniel Cook continued division quarter master, Major Johnson Williams was promoted to be lieutenant-colonel, Alpheus Lyon became adjutant. The same officers served in 1824-5.

In 1825 the militia of the State included, infantry, 35,212; cavalry, 1,168; artillery, 1,865. Total, 38,245 men in seven divisions.

Other Waterville men who held rank in the militia, were M. P. Norton, Clark Lillybridge, Joshua Davis, Avery Briggs, Samuel Plaisted, Sanford Pullen, William Dorr, Jeptha Crowell, Gailen Soule, Harrison A. Smith and Joseph Marston.

Sunday School.

"Being desirous of having a well organized Sunday School in Waterville village, the subscribers agree to meet at the old meeting house on Sunday, the 12th day of August instant, at 6 o'clock afternoon to deliberate on the measures expedient to be taken for carrying a Sunday School into effect"—Daniel Cook

August 1827.

Hall Chase
George W. Osborne
Thos. Kimball
John C. Jewett
M. P. Norton
T. Boutelle
Shubal Marston
Asa Redington, Jr.
James Burleigh

Moses Appleton
Jas. Stackpole, Jr.
George Stickney

J. M. Hanes

S. Scammon
Isaac Dodge
Wm. Hastings
Jos. M. Moon
William Loring

Nath. Russell
Lemuel Stilson
J. Alden
David Paine
James Barney
Russell Ellis
Wm. Pearson.

WATERVILLE INCORPORATION ACT, JUNE 23, 1802.

"Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two." "An Act to divide the Town of Winslow in the County of Kennebec, and to incorporate the westerly part thereof into a separate Town by the name of Waterville."

Section 1st. Be it Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, that all that part of the town of Winslow which lies on the west side of Kennebec River; as known by its present bounds, and by a line drawn on the middle of Kennebec River as its future eastern boundary, be and hereby is incorporated into a separate Town by the name of Waterville. And the inhabitants of ye said town are hereby invested with all the powers, privileges, rights and immunities, with which other Towns are invested by the Constitution and Laws of this Commonwealth.

Section 2d. And be it further Enacted, that the said Town of Waterville shall pay all arrears of taxes, which have been assessed upon them, together with their proportion of all debts owed by the said Town of Winslow prior to the date of this Act, excepting such debts as concern the building of their Meeting Houses, which shall be due from the said Town when divided, or damages the Town may then be liable to pay, shall be apportioned and paid by each Town in proportion according to the present valuation, and all dues and demands, other than those which include the expenses of Meeting Houses, belonging to the Town when divided, shall hereafter be adjusted, divided and paid to each of the said Towns in proportions according to the present valuation. And the proceeds of the sales of all Pews on the lower floors in the two Meeting Houses standing on the banks of the Kennebec, as also the Monies voted to complete the same,

shall be equally divided between the said Towns after a division; and the monies assessed for building a meeting house in the west pond settlement, shall be paid and exclusively appropriated to that purpose, and subject to no demand of said Town of Winslow. And the deficiencies of monies which may be due to the several school districts, in the said Town when divided, shall be paid out of the common treasury of the present Town of Winslow.

Section 3d. And be it further Enacted, that all future State taxes which may be levied on the two Towns aforesaid, previous to a new valuation, shall be assessed and paid in the proportion of two-fifths by the Town of Winslow and three-fifths by the Town of Waterville.

Section 4th. And be it further Enacted, that all property now belonging to the said Town of Winslow, not mentioned in the foregoing section, shall be divided between the said Towns in the proportions as mentioned in the second section of this Act.

Section 5th. And be it further Enacted, that any Justice of the Peace of said County of Kennebec, be and he is hereby authorized upon application thereof, to issue a Warrant directed to some suitable person, an inhabitant of the said Town of Waterville, requiring him to notify and warn the Inhabitants thereof qualified to vote in Town affairs, to assemble at such convenient time and place as shall be expressed in the said Warrant, to choose such officers as Towns are by law empowered to choose in the months of March or April annually.

In the House of Representatives, June 23rd, 1802. This Bill having had three several readings passed to be Enacted.

JOHN C. JONES, Speaker.

In Senate, June 23rd, 1802. This Bill having had two several readings passed to be Enacted.

DAVID COBB, President.

June 23rd, 1802. By the Governor approved.

CALEB STRONG.

A true Copy

Attest:

JOHN AVERY, Secretary.

A true Copy of the Original

Attest:

ABIJAH SMITH, Town Clerk.

Letter of Asa Redington.

WATERVILLE, ME., June 21, 1844.

Dear Sir:—My son recently informed me that you would like to have a copy of the company roll of Washington's Life Guards. Agreeably to your request, I hereby send you one, under date of Oct. 22, 1783. The original is in my possession.

The company was then stationed at Rocky Hill, in Princeton, N. Jersey, and went by the name of Washington's Guards. It consisted of a Captain, three Sergeants, three Corporals, two Musicians, and twenty-eight Privates. I remember most of them.

The preliminary treaty of peace was made in Nov., 1782. After the information reached America, there was but little fighting. The army, however, was not disbanded until the arrival of the definitive treaty, signed at Paris, 3d Sept., 1783. It was in the spring of 1783 that Washington retired from Newburg, and established his headquarters at Princeton. This company was detached at that time to attend upon his person. They remained with him at Princeton till the last of November, when he withdrew, and after again visiting West Point and New York City, he returned to his home at Mount Vernon. A part of our company went to that place to guard his baggage. I had then to walk to West Point (where I was discharged 23d Dec. 1783), and from thence to New Hampshire, where my friends resided. I had been in the war five years, and my health had become impared. Being desirous to retain my trusty musket, but unable to bring it so far on my shoulders, I made a bargain with one of my fellow soldiers to carry it home, for which I was to give him a hard dollar, or let him retain the gun. I made out to procure, and give him a hard dollar, and took the piece, which I still keep.

Gen. Washington had the condescention to speak to me several times. Once in the Philadelphia hospital, when sick with the smallpox:—"You appear to have been very sick; what corps do you belong to?" I replied, "New Hampshire," and he passed along. Once at Princeton, when I and another man were carrying up some heavy trunks into his chamber:—"Be careful and

not let them fall on your feet, as they might cripple you." And again at the same place. He called me to his window and said, "I wish you would let your men procure some bush brooms and sweep the door yard, and I will try to get you something to drink."

We complied with the General's request, and he sent us out, by his steward, a bottle of excellent spirit, which was quite acceptable. The General's lady was with him (I believe) all the time he was at Princeton. I was for several weeks quite sick there with the fever and ague, and went to a small farm house near by the General's quarters. His family physician called often, and gave me medicines many times. Lady Washington was also very kind to me, and at one time sent me an excellent pie, and at another time an orange, and other things.

My veneration for the great and good Gen. Washington commenced early. It has never suffered diminution. Of his person and character it is unnecessary to speak; but I cannot forbear alluding to that majestic and serene dignity of appearance and of manner, which at once inspired both reverence and love. When on horse-back he made a most noble appearance. If walking (alone or in company with thousands), he must have been instantly marked for an extraordinary being. He had with him at Princeton about a dozen cavalry, well mounted. They made a fine appearance. They generally escorted him when he rode out, and acted as expresses, etc.

Of the Guards, Sergeant Stratton died last fall, at Albion, in this State. It is possible that several others may be yet living, but I know of know one.

I trust I did my duty faithfully as a soldier in that mighty struggle for our National Independence. I saw and felt a great deal of hard service in that war, in a number of actions. I was at the siege of Yorktown, and had the pleasure (for I was tired of fighting) of seeing the British army under Lord Cornwallis march out of Yorktown, ground their arms, and surrender themselves prisoners of war.

I am no friend to war, and pray that it may cease to the ends of the earth. I am fast verging to the age of eighty-three, and am hoping soon to find a dwelling place in that promised land where wars can never come.

In another part of this letter, I have spoken of Gen. Washington's condescention to me on several occasions. My object was merely to show that he was above that false pride which too often accompanies men invested with rank and power, and which teaches them that condescension to their inferiors would be fatal to their own dignity.

Respectfully yours,

ASA REDINGTON.

P. I. I trust, sir, you will excuse the wretched appearance of this letter, as my health is very feeble, and I cannot do as I once could. Men's names belonging to His Excellency's Guard. Sergeants—Stratton, Holt, Bonis. Corporals—Redington, Cutler, Holt. Musicians—Fife, Odiorne, Drum, Simpson. Private's names—Ames, Bullard, Baker, Blair, Batchelder, Currier, Coster, Conner, Davis, Eaton, Eastman, Ferguson, Gordon, Hutchinson, Kenney, Morrison, Morrell, Norris, Pierce, Pope, Pease, Randall, Sutton, Sanborn, Sergeant, Smith, Smith, Thurston, Ward, Winch.

Capt. Howe, Commander of His Excellency's Guard, Rocky Hill, Oct. 22, 1783.

Nehemiah Stratton, Sergeant on the Command.

THE CITY CHARTER.

[Accepted Jan. 23, 1888.]

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT INCORPORATING THE CITY OF WATERVILLE.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, as follows:

The Act of the Legislature of eighteen hundred and eighty-three, approved February twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, to incorporate the city of Waterville, is hereby amended so that the several sections of said act shall read as follows:

SECTION 1. The inhabitants of the town of Waterville, in the county of Kennebec, shall continue to be a body politic and corporate by the name of the city of Waterville, and as such shall have, exercise and enjoy all the rights, immunities, powers, privileges and franchises, and be subject to all the duties and obligations now appertaining to or incumbent upon said town as a municipal corporation, or appertaining to or incumbent upon the inhabitants or selectmen thereof, and may ordain and publish such acts, ordinances, laws and regulations, not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of this State, as shall be needful to the good order of said body politic, and impose fines and penalties for the breach thereof not exceeding twenty dollars for any one offense, which may be recovered to the use of said city, by action of debt, or on complaint before the municipal court in said city, or complaint may be made before said court and a warrant issued thereon when authorized by the

city solicitor, and said court is empowered to enforce payment of said fines and costs of prosecution by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding thirty days.

SECT. 2. The administration of all fiscal, prudential and municipal affairs of said city, with the government thereof, shall be vested in one principal magistrate, to be styled the mayor, and a board of seven aldermen, designated as the board of aldermen, and a board of fourteen councilmen, denominated the common council, all of whom shall be inhabitants of said city and legal voters therein. Said mayor, board of aldermen, and common council, shall constitute the city council. All shall be sworn to a faithful performance of the duties of their respective offices.

SECT. 3. The mayor of said city shall be the chief executive magistrate thereof. It shall be his duty to be vigilant and active in causing the laws and regulations of the city to be executed and enforced, to exercise a general supervision over the conduct of all subordinate officers, and to cause their violations or neglect of duty to be punished. He may call special meetings of the board of aldermen and common council, when, in his opinion, the interest of the city requires it, by a notice in one or more of the papers printed in the city, or by causing a summons or notification to be given in hand, or left at the usual dwelling place of each member of the board to be convened. He shall, from time to time, communicate to the city council, such information and recommend such measures as the business and interests of the city may, in his opinion, require. He shall preside in the board of aldermen and joint meetings of the two boards, but shall have only a casting vote. The salary and compensation of the mayor shall be two hundred dollars per year, which shall not be increased or diminished during his continuance in office, unless by the vote of the qualified electors in ward meetings called for that purpose, nor shall he receive from the city any other compensation for any services by him rendered in any other capacity or agency; provided, however, that the city council may elect the mayor to any city office, and allow him a reasonable compensation for services rendered in such office.

SECT. 4. Every law, act, ordinance, resolve or order, requiring the consent of both branches of the city council, excepting rules and orders of a parliamentary character, shall

be presented to the mayor for approval. If not approved by him, he shall return it with his objections, at the next session of the city council, to that branch in which it originated, which shall enter the objections at large on its journal and proceed to reconsider the same. If, upon such reconsideration, it shall be passed by a vote of two-thirds of all the members of that branch, it shall be sent together with the objections to the other branch, by which it shall be reconsidered, and if passed by a two-thirds vote of that branch, it shall have the same effect as if signed by the mayor. In case of vacancy in the office of mayor, when said law, act, ordinance, resolve or order be finally passed, the same shall be voted without approval.

SECT. 5. The executive powers of said city generally, and the administration of police and health departments, with all the powers of selectmen and overseers of the poor, except as modified by this act, shall be vested in the mayor and aldermen. All the powers of establishing watch and ward, now vested by the laws of the state in the justices of the peace and municipal officers or inhabitants of towns, are vested in the mayor and aldermen, so far as relates to said city, and they are authorized to unite the watch and police departments into one department, and establish suitable regulations for the government of the same. The officers of police shall be one chief, to be styled the city marshal, so many deputy marshals as the city council may by ordinance prescribe, and so many watchmen and police as the mayor and aldermen may, from time to time, appoint. All other powers now or hereafter vested in the inhabitants of said city, and all powers granted by this act, as well as all powers relating to the fire department, shall be vested in the mayor and aldermen and common council of said city, to be exercised by concurrent vote, each board to have a negative upon the other. Each board shall keep a record of its proceedings, and judge of the election of its own members, and in case of vacancies, new elections shall be ordered by the mayor and aldermen.

SECT. 6. The compensation of all subordinate city officers whatsoever shall be fixed by the city council. All officers of the police and health departments shall be appointed by nomination by the mayor and confirmation by the aldermen, and may be removed by them for good cause. All other subordinate officers shall be

elected by joint convention of the city council, and such officers may be removed for good cause, by concurrent vote passed in each branch by the assent of two thirds of all the members thereof. Except as otherwise specially provided in this act, all subordinate officers shall be elected annually on the second Monday in March, or as soon thereafter as may be, and their term of office shall be for one year, and until others are qualified in their place. All vacancies may be filled by the board having authority to elect.

SECT. 7. No money shall be paid out of the city treasury except on orders drawn and signed by the mayor, designating the fund or appropriation from which said orders are to be paid, nor unless the same shall be first granted or appropriated therefor by the city council, and the city council shall secure a prompt and just accountability by requiring bonds with sufficient penalty and surety or sureties, from all persons trusted with the receipt, custody or disbursement of money; they shall have the care and superintendence of the city buildings and the custody and management of all city property, with power to let or sell what may be legally let or sold, and to purchase and take, in the name of the city, real and personal property for municipal purposes to an amount not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars in addition to that now held by the town, and shall, as often as once a year, cause to be published for the information of the inhabitants, a particular account of receipts and expenditures, and a schedule of city property.

SECT. 8. The assessors shall be elected on the second Monday in March. At the first election thereof under this act, three persons shall be elected assessors, one of whom shall be elected for one year, one for two years, and one for three years, and at each subsequent election, one assessor shall be elected for three years, each of whom shall continue in office until some other person shall have been elected and qualified in his place. The city council shall elect an assistant assessor in each ward, whose duty it shall be to furnish the assessors with all the necessary information relative to persons and property taxable in his ward; he shall be sworn or affirmed to the faithful performance of his duty. All taxes shall be assessed, apportioned and collected in the manner prescribed by the laws of this state relative to town taxes,

except as herein modified, and the city council may establish further or additional provisions for the collection thereof, and of interest thereon.

SECT. 9. The city council shall have exclusive authority to lay out, widen or otherwise alter, or discontinue any and all streets or public ways in the city of Waterville, without petition therefor, and to estimate all damage sustained by the owners of land taken for that purpose. A joint standing committee of the two boards shall be appointed, whose duty it shall be to lay out, alter, widen or discontinue any street or way in said city, first giving notice of the time and place of their proceedings to all parties interested, as now required by law in case of town ways. The committee shall first hear all parties interested, and then determine and adjudge whether the public convenience requires such street or way to be laid out, altered or discontinued, and shall make a written return of their proceedings, signed by a majority of them, containing the bounds and descriptions of the street or way, if laid out or altered, and the names of the owners of the land taken, when known, and the damages allowed therefor; the return shall be filed in the city clerk's office, at least seven days previous to its acceptance by the city council. The street or way shall not be altered or established until the report is accepted by the city council, and the report shall not be altered or amended before its acceptance. A street or way shall not be discontinued by the city council, excepting upon the report of said committee. The committee shall estimate and report the damages sustained by the owners of the lands adjoining that portion of the street or way which is so discontinued; their report shall be filed with the city clerk, seven days at least before its acceptance. Any person aggrieved by the decision or judgment of the city council in establishing, altering or discontinuing streets, may, so far as relates to damages, appeal therefrom as in case of town ways. If a street or way is discontinued before the damages are paid or recovered for the land taken, the land owner shall not be entitled to recover such damages, but the committee in their report discontinuing the same, shall estimate and include all the damages sustained by the land owner, including those caused by the original location of the streets, and in such case, if an appeal has been regularly taken, the appellant shall recover his costs. The

city shall not be compelled to construct or open any street or way thus hereafter established, until in the opinion of the city council, the public good requires it to be done; nor shall the city interfere with possession of the land so taken, by removing therefrom materials, or otherwise, until they decide to open and construct said street. The city council may regulate the height and width of sidewalks in any public square, places, streets, lanes or alleys in said city, and may authorize posts and trees to be placed along the edge of said sidewalks. Nor shall the city be answerable for damages occasioned by telegraph poles and wires erected in its streets.

Whenever said city council shall determine to lay out, widen or otherwise alter any public street or road, said city council is authorized to levy an assessment upon the real estate fronting upon the line of said street and upon other land near said street and benefited thereby in proportion to the valuation and the benefits to be derived. The amount of said assessment shall be fixed by the committee of the city council authorized to lay out, widen or alter said road, and in their report to the city council said committee shall state definitely what amount they have assessed on each parcel of land or real estate, giving a description of the same. In proceeding to lay out, widen or alter such streets, such committee shall proceed in the same manner and give the same notices as are required by law in laying out other roads. The report of such committee shall be filed with the city clerk at least seven days before action thereon by the city council. The action of such committee shall be subject to revision and change by the city council. The city clerk shall give to the person owning or in possession of said real estate, at least five days' notice that such assessment has been made, stating the amount of the same, before the action of the city council upon the same, and a fair opportunity shall be given to all the parties interested to be heard on said assessment before the city council, before action shall be taken thereon, and any person aggrieved by the action of the city council shall have the right to appeal and be heard in court in the same manner as provided by law for appeals and hearings in cases of damages for land taken for highways; said assessment shall constitute a lien on said real estate, which shall continue in force for one year after final action on said assessment,

either by said city council or by way of proceedings on appeal. The assessment so made shall, within three months after said final action thereon, be committed to the collector of taxes, and he shall proceed to collect the same in the same manner, and by the same means, as now provided by law for collection of taxes on real estate.

SECT. 10. The mayor may, on such terms and conditions as he may think proper, authorize and empower any person or corporation to place in any street, for such time as may be necessary, any materials for making or repairing any street, sidewalk, crosswalk, bridge, watercourse or drain, or for erecting, repairing or finishing any building or fences, or for laying or repairing gas or water pipes, provided, that not more than one-half of the width of the street shall be so occupied. And such materials so placed by virtue of any license obtained as aforesaid, shall not be considered an incumbrance or nuisance in such street, and the city shall not be liable to any person for any damages occasioned by such materials.

SECT. 11. For the purpose of holding elections, said city shall, after the first election, be divided into seven wards, to contain as near as conveniently may be, an equal number of legal voters, and it shall be the duty of the city council, once in ten years and not oftener than five years, to review, and if it be needful to alter said wards, in such manner as to preserve, as nearly as may be, an equal number of legal voters in each ward. The wardens shall preside at all the ward meetings, with the powers of moderator of town meetings, and if at any meeting the warden shall not be present, the clerk of the ward shall call the meeting to order and preside till a warden, pro tempore, shall be chosen. If neither the warden or the clerk shall be present, any legal voter in the ward may preside till a clerk, pro tempore, shall be chosen and qualified. The clerk shall record all the proceedings and certify the votes given and deliver over to his successor in office all such records and journals, together with all other documents and papers held by him in said capacity. The inhabitants of each ward may choose two persons to assist the warden in receiving, sorting and counting the votes. All regular ward meetings shall be notified and called by the board of mayor and aldermen in the

manner provided in the laws of this state, for notifying and calling town meetings by the selectmen of the several towns, excepting that ward meetings for the election of mayor, after the first trial, may be called within the time provided in such cases in this act.

SECT. 12. The mayor shall be elected by the inhabitants of the city, voting in their respective wards. One alderman, two common councilmen, a warden, a clerk, one member of the board of education and one constable, shall be elected by each ward, being residents in the ward where elected. All said officers shall be elected by ballot by a plurality of the votes given, and shall hold their offices one year from the second Monday in March, and until others shall be elected and qualified in their places. All city and ward officers shall be held to discharge the duties of the offices to which they have been respectively elected, notwithstanding their removal after their election out of their respective wards into any other wards in the city, but they shall not be so held after they have taken up their permanent residence out of the city.

SECT. 13. On the first Monday in March, annually, the qualified electors of each ward shall ballot for mayor, one alderman, two common councilmen, a warden and a clerk, a member of the board of education and one constable, on one ballot. The ward clerk, within twenty-four hours after such election, shall deliver to the persons elected, certificates of their election, and shall forthwith deliver to the city clerk a certified copy of the record of such election, a plain and intelligent abstract of which shall be entered by the city clerk on the city records. If the choice of any ward officer is not effected on that day, the meeting shall be adjourned to another day, not more than two days thereafter, to complete such election, and may so adjourn, from time to time, until the election is complete. The board of aldermen shall, as soon as conveniently may be, examine the copies of the records of the several wards, certified as aforesaid, and shall cause the person who shall have been elected mayor by a plurality of the votes given in all the wards, to be notified in writing of his election. But if it shall appear that no person shall have been so elected, or if the person elected shall refuse to accept the office, the said board shall issue their warrants for another election; and in case the citizens shall fail on a second ballot to elect a

mayor, the city council in convention shall, from the four highest candidates voted for at the second election and returned, elect a mayor for the ensuing year; and in case of a vacancy in the office of mayor by death, resignation or otherwise, it shall be filled for the remainder of the term by a new election in the manner hereinbefore provided for the choice of said officer. The oath or affirmation prescribed by this act shall be administered to the mayor by the city clerk or any justice of the peace in said city, and a certificate thereof filed with the clerk and recorded. The aldermen and common councilmen elect, shall, on the second Monday in March, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, meet in convention, when the oath or affirmation required by the second section of this act, shall be administered to the members of the two boards present, by the mayor or any justice of the peace, after which the board of common council shall be organized by the election of a president and clerk. The city council shall, by ordinance, determine the time of holding stated or regular meetings of the boards and shall also, in like manner, determine the manner of calling special meetings and the persons by whom the same shall be called, but until otherwise provided by ordinance, special meetings shall be called by the mayor, by causing a notification to be left at the usual residence or place of business of each member of the board or boards to be convened.

SECT. 14. After the organization of a city government and the qualification of a mayor, and when a quorum of the board of aldermen shall be present, said board, the mayor presiding, shall proceed to choose a permanent chairman, who, in the absence of the mayor, shall preside at all meetings of the board, or at conventions of the two boards, and in case of any vacancy in the office of mayor, he shall exercise all the powers and perform all the duties of the office so long as such vacancy shall remain; he shall continue to have a vote in the board, but shall not have the veto power. The board of aldermen, in the absence of the mayor and permanent chairman, shall choose a president, pro tempore, who shall exercise the powers of a permanent chairman.

SEC. 15. The city clerk shall be clerk of the board of aldermen. He shall perform such duties as shall be prescribed by the mayor and aldermen or the city council, and shall also per-

form all the duties and exercise all the powers now incumbent on him by law. He shall give notice in one or more of the papers printed in said city, of the time and place of regular ward meetings; the time of such meetings, when not fixed by law, shall be determined by the board of aldermen. In case of the temporary absence of the city clerk, the mayor and aldermen may appoint a city clerk pro tempore.

SECT. 16. The board of education, elected as hereinbefore provided, shall take the place of the superintending school committee, and perform all its duties and be invested with all its rights and powers. The board shall elect a chairman annually, and appoint some suitable person, not a member of the board, superintendent of schools, and may adopt such rules and regulations for the management of the schools as are not inconsistent with the laws of the state. The superintendent shall be the secretary and executive agent of the board, which shall fix his salary, to be paid from the city treasury as salaries of teachers are paid, and may remove him for good cause and appoint a successor. The members of the board shall receive no compensation for their services as such.

SEC. 17. The aldermen and common councilmen shall not be entitled to receive any salary or other compensation during the year for which they are elected, nor be eligible to any office of profit or emolument, the salary of which is payable by the city, and all departments, boards, officers and committees, acting under the authority of the city, and entrusted with the expenditure of public money, shall expend the same for no other purpose than that for which it is appropriated, and shall be accountable therefor to the city in such manner as the city council may direct.

SEC. 18. All the laws and regulations now in force in said town shall, notwithstanding this act, be and remain in force until they expire by their own limitations, or be revised or repealed by the city council, and prosecutions and suits may be commenced and proceeded thereon in the name of the city, by officers or other persons thereby empowered or directed to prosecute and sue, and the fines and penalties shall go to the uses in such laws or regulations named according to law.

SECT. 19. General meetings of the citizens qualified to vote in city affairs, may from time to time be held to consult upon

the public good, to instruct their representatives, and to take all lawful measures to obtain redress of any grievance according to the right secured to the people by the constitution of this state, and such meetings shall be duly warned by the mayor and aldermen, upon requisition of sixty qualified voters. The city clerk shall act as clerk of such meetings, and record the proceedings upon the city records.

SECT. 20. For the purpose of organizing the system of government hereby established and putting the same in operation in the first instance, the selectmen of the town for the time being, shall seasonably before the third Monday of March, after the acceptance of this charter, issue their warrant for calling a meeting of the legal voters at such place and hour of the day as they shall choose, for the purpose of choosing a mayor, seven aldermen, fourteen councilmen, one city clerk and seven members of a board of education, and seven constables, to be taken from the city at large; said officers shall be elected by a plurality vote. The town clerk shall notify the several officers elect of their election, in writing, within twenty-four hours. Their powers and duties shall be as hereinbefore provided. It shall be the duty of the city council, as soon as may be after their election, to cause a division of the city into seven wards in such manner as to include as nearly as may be, consistently with well defined limits, an equal number of legal voters in each ward. At said first meeting after such division into wards, the ward meetings shall be called to order and presided over by some person appointed by the board of mayor and aldermen, and the records of said first meetings in the several wards shall be made by some person designated by the board of mayor and aldermen, and at said first meeting, lists of voters corrected by the aldermen, shall be delivered to the persons designated to act as recording officers in the several wards, to be used as provided by law in town meetings. Said recording officers shall perform the duties of ward clerks as before herein provided, relative to making a record of the election and returning a copy of the records to the city council.

SECT. 21. This act shall take effect and be in full force when the same shall have been accepted by the inhabitants of said town qualified to vote in town affairs, at a legal meeting called for

that purpose, provided it shall be accepted before March twenty, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two; and at such meeting the inhabitants of said town shall vote by a written ballot, those in favor of accepting this act having on the ballot the word "yes," and those opposed having on the ballot the word "no;" and if a majority of all the ballots received are in favor of accepting the same, it shall then become a law and take effect; and it shall be the duty of the clerk of said town to file a copy of the record of the vote of said town accepting the same, with the clerk of the city of Waterville, when elected, who shall transcribe such copy into he records of the city; and such record shall be conclusive evidence that this act has been accepted. For the purpose of calling and conducting a meeting of the inhabitants to vote upon the acceptance of this act, it takes effect when approved.

SECT. 22. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act and amendments hereof, are hereby repealed from and after the time when the act shall have been accepted as aforesaid, and the government shall have been organized as herein provided.

THE VALUATION, DEBT AND TAX RATE OF WATERVILLE, SINCE IT BECAME A CITY.

Year.	Valuation.	Debt.	* Increase, † Decrease.	Tax Rate —Mills.
1888	–	$67,524 43	–	–
March 1, 1889	$3,626,263	81,696 51	*$10,224 47	15
1890	3,867,376	125,696 40	*43,999 89	16.4
1891	3,910,101	146,566 92	*20,873 52	18
1892	4,458,647	198,146 84	*51,579 92	17
1893	4,575,678	200,879 44	*2,732 60	21½
1894	4,687 350	202,336 32	*1,456 88	20
1895	–	201,563 12	†773 20	20
1896	4,712,390	213,968 84	*12,405 72	20
1897	4,710,774	221,641 67	*7,672 73	20½
1898	4,846,020	219,046 71	†2,594 96	22
1899	4,912,865	225,159 39	*5,559 65	20
1900	4,902,767	225,013 72	†145 67	23½
1901	4,961,812	221,537 83	†3,475 89	21½
1902	5,083,332	220,209 42	†1,328 41	23½
1902–3	5,219,163	–	–	–

MAYORS OF WATERVILLE.

1888, Reuben Foster; 1889, Nathaniel Meader; 1890, Nathaniel Meader; 1891, Edgar L. Jones; 1892, Edgar L. Jones; 1893, Charles F. Johnson; 1894, Christian Knauff; 1895, Christian Knauff; 1896, Edmund F. Webb; 1897, Charles H. Redington; 1898, Carroll W. Abbott; 1899, Warren C. Philbrook; 1900, Warren C. Philbrook; 1901, Martin Blaisdell; 1902, Martin Blaisdell.

BILL OF BOOKS FOR THE WATERVILLE SOCIAL LIBRARY.

BOSTON, October 28, 1801.

Mr. Reuben Kidder bought of Caleb Bingham (for Winslow Library):

1 set Hunter's Biography—3 Vols	6 00
1 set Beauties of the Spectator—2 Vols	1 50
1 set Knox's Essays—2 Vols	2 00
1 Brydone's Tour	1 00
1 set Evelina—2 Vols	1 50
1 Blair's Lectures	75
1 Citizen of the World	1 00
1 Hive	75
1 McFingal	75
1 Vision of Columbus	1 25
1 set Shakespeare's Works—8 Vols	10 00
1 set Hume & Smollet's England—12 Vols	27 00
1 set Robertson's America—2 Vols	4 00
1 American Spectator	1 00
1 Goldsmith's Animated Nature—4 Vols	9 00
1 set Studies of Nature—3 Vols	8 00
1 Mason's Self Knowledge	75
1 Thomson's Letters	2 00
1 British Magazine, 1800—2 Vols	5 00
1 Roberts' Charles 5th—4 Vols	5 00
1 Hume's Essays—2 Vols.	4 00
1 Jennyn's View	62½
1 Gulliver's Travels	75
1 Moore's Travels—2 Vols. (calf guilt, none else to be had)	4 50
1 Parke's Travels in Africa	2 50
1 Shenstone's Poems	1 00
1 Damberger's Travels in Africa	2 50
1 Volney's ditto in Egypt and Syria	2 50
1 Bruce's Trav. in Abyssynia	1 12½
1 Staunton's Embassy to China	3 00
1 Robertson's America, additional volume	75
1 Voyages of Pyrouse	1 00
1 Cooke's Voyages—2 Vols.	2 50
1 Zimmerman on National Pride	1 50
1 Baron Trenck	1 25

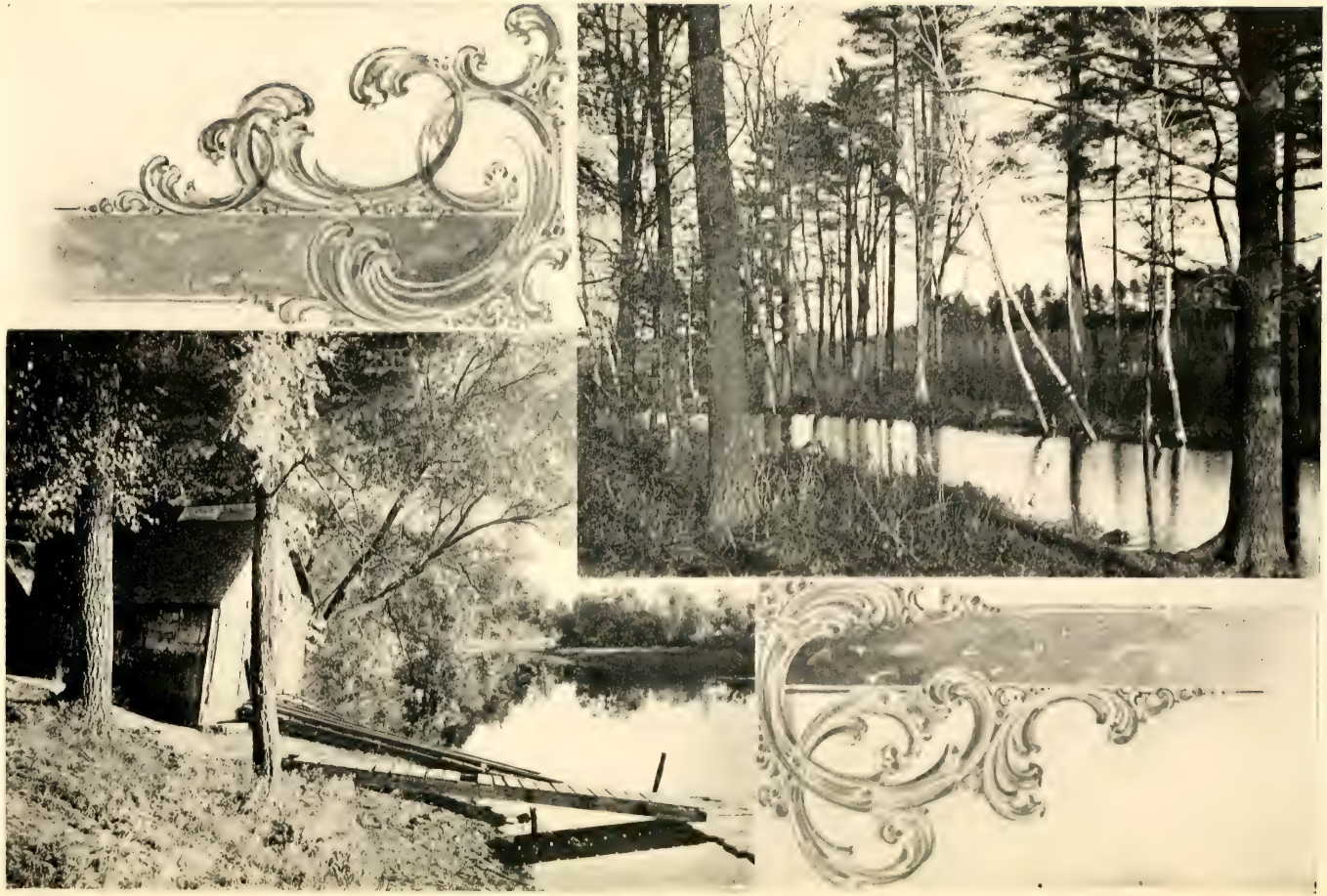
1	Lendrum's American Revolution (Rem'd out of print)	2 00
1	Hon. Adams' Hist. N. England	2 25
1	Beggar Girl—3 Vols.	3 00
1	Jefferson's Notes on Virginia	2 00
1	Pelew Islands	75
1	Carver's Travels	1 00
1	Goldsmith's Rom. Hist. abrid.	87½
1	Eves' Captivity	75
1	Adam's Flowers of Mod. Travels—2 Vols.	2 00
1	Coquette, or Hist. Eliza Wharton	1 00
1	Franklin's Works	1 00
1	Fool of Quality—3 Vols.	2 50
1	Newton on Prophesies—2 Vols.	2 50
1	Fordyce's Addresses	1 00
1	Bennet's Letters	75
1	William's Hist. Vermont	2 00
1	Trumbull's do. Connecticut	2 37½
1	Pleasures of Hope	75
1	Farmer's Boy	75
1	Belknap's Biography—2 Vols.	3 50
1	Eulogies and Orations on Washington	1 75
1	Mental Improvement	75
1	Millot's Ancient and Modern Hist.—5 Vols.	9 00
		162 25
	Deduct 10 per cent.	16 22
		146 03
	Rec'd in Cash	65 00
	By note to balance	81 03
		D 146 03

CALEB BINGHAM.

N. B.—It devolved upon me to add a considerable number of volumes at my own discretion. I have done my best. If, however, I have inserted any in the bill which shall not prove satisfactory, I hereby engage to exchange them for any others of equal value, provided they are returned in good order.

CALEB BINGHAM.

Rec'd Winslow, 28 Nov., 1801, of Abijah Smith, Elnathan Sherwin, William Phillips and James McKim their note of hand in behalf of the Proprietors of said Library (they being a Committee chosen for that purpose) for the sum of eighty-one dollars and three cents, which, together with sixty-five dollars already received, is in full for the books contained in this Bill. DAVID NOURS.



THE MESSALONSKEE.

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